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Kartika 20, 1896 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)

Sezhiyan, Shri (Kumbakonam)

Shafee, Shri A. (Chanda)

Shafquat Jung, Shri (Kairana)

Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut)

Shailani, Shri Chandra (Hathras)

Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh (Kasganj)

Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur)

Shamim, Shri S. A. (Srinagar)

Shankar Dayal Singh. Shri (Chatra)

Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi)

Sharma, Shri A. P. (Buxar)

Sharma. Dr. H. P. (Alwar)

Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal)

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)

Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)

Sharma. Shri R. R. (Banda)

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal (Bhopal)

Shashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)

Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur)

Shastri. Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)

Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)

Shenoy. Shri P. R. (Udipi)

Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar)

Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)

Shivappa. Shri N. (Hassan)

Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)

Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahraich)

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)

Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar)

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)

Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Phulpur)

Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)

Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)

Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)

Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)

Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)

Sokhi Sardar Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)

Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)

Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)

Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)

Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)

Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)

Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)

Sudarsanam, Shri M. (Narasaraopet)

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)

Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)

Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)

Swell, Shri G. C. (Autonomous Districts)

T

Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)

Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)

Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)

Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)

Thakur, Shri Kishnarao (Chimur)

Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)

Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Bilaspur)

Tiwari, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)

Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)

Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)

Veeriah Shri K. (Pudukkottai)

Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)

Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)

Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)

Y

Yadav Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shankar Prasad (Khagaria)

Z

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

*The Speaker*

Dr. G. S. Dhillon

*The Deputy-Speaker*

Shri G. G. Swell

*Panel of Chairmen*

Shri Vasant Sathe

Dr. Henry Austin

Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami

Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha

Maulana Ishaque Sambhali

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi

*Secretary-General*

Shri S. L. Shakdher

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### Members of Cabinet

| | |
|---|---|
| The Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Electronics and Minister of Space. | Shrimati Indira Gandhi |
| The Minister of External Affairs | Shri Y. B. Chavan |
| The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation | Shri Jagjivan Ram |
| The Minister of Defence | Sardar Swaran Singh |
| The Minister of Planning | Shri D. P. Dhar |
| The Minister without Portfolio | Shri Umashankar Dikshit |
| The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs | Shri H. R. Gokhale |
| The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals | Shri Keshav Deo Malaviya |
| The Minister of Railways | Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra |
| The Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies | Shri T. A. Pai |
| The Minister of Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs | Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah |
| The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation | Shri Raj Bahadur |
| The Minister of Home Affairs | Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy |
| The Minister of Communications | Shri Shanker Dayal Sharma |
| The Minister of Health and Family Planning | Dr. Karan Singh |
| The Minister of Finance | Shri C. Subramaniam |
| The Minister of Shipping and Transport | Shri Kamlapati Tripathi |

| MINISTERS OF STATE INCHARGE | OF MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS |
|---|---|
| The Minister of Commerce | Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya |
| The Minister of Information and Broadcasting | Shri I. K. Gujral |
| The Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation | Shri R K. Khadilkar |

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|---|---|
| The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture | Prof. S. Nurul Hasan |
| The Minister of Energy | Shri K. C. Pant |
| The Minister of Labour | Shri K. V. Raghunath Reddy |
| The Minister of Steel and Mines | Shri Chandrajit Yadav |

## MINISTERS OF STATE

| | |
|---|---|
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing | Shri Mohan Dharia |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals | Shri K. R. Ganesh |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies | Shri A. C. George |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation | Shri Shah Nawaz Khan |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs | Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies | Shri B. P. Maurya |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Department of Parliamentary Affairs | Shri Om Mehta |
| The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence | Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance | Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways | Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies | Shri Anant Prasad Sharma |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation | Shri Annasahib P. Shinde |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning | Shri Vidya Charan Shukla |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation | Shri Surendra Pal Singh |
| The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shpping and Transport | Shri H. M. Trivedi |

## DEPUTY MINISTERS

| | |
|---|---|
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies | Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs | Shri Bedabrata Barua |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs | Shri Bipinpal Das |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning | Shri A. K. M. Ishaque |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals | Shri C. P. Majhi |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs | Shri F. H. Mohsin |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture | Shri Arvind Netam |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications | Shri Jagannath Pahadia |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation | Shri Prabhudas Patel |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence | Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik |
| The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs | Shri B. Shankaranand |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Energy | Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines | Shri Sukhdev Prasad |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance | Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways | Shri Buta Singh |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing | Shri Dalbir Singh |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation | Shri Kedar Nath Singh |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce | Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh |

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|---|---|
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | Shri Dharam Bir Sinha |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation | Shri G. Venkat Swamy |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour | Shri Balgovind Verma |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture | Shri D. P. Yadav |

Vol. XLV First Day of the Twelfth Sesssion of the Fifth Lok Sabha No. 1

## LOK SABHA

**Monday, November 11, 1974/Kartika 20, 1896 (SAKA)**

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of four of our friends, namely, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Shri Tajamul Husain, Shri Bhola Nath Master and Shri Khub Chand Sodhia.

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, a most distinguished public figure and diplomat of world-wide recognition, was a sitting Member of Lok Sabha from Trivandrum constituency of Kerala. He passed away at New Delhi on the 6th October, 1974 at the age of 78. He was a member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1957—67 and of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1969-70. Earlier he had been a member of Rajya Sabha during the years 1953—57. A man of global eminence, Shri Menon's personality was a unique and rare combination of an impassioned patriot, an outstanding statesman who showed to the world hitherto untread vistas of modern diplomacy, an intellectual giant and a luminary in the field of the legal profession. A man who fought against colonialism and imperialism relentlessly, Shri Menon entered the Indian freedom struggle in 1927 and carried this movement to the very heart of Europe and UK and formed the India League, London, and served as its Secretary from 1927 to 1947. Through this forum, he carried on a campaign for India's freedom and moulded public opinion abroad. He became the President of the India League in 1947. He was later appointed special representative of the Government of India at the United Nations General Assembly meeting held at Lake Success in 1946-47. After India's independence, Shri Menon became India's first High Commissioner in London and held that office during 1947—52 and concurrently he was India's Ambassador to Ireland during 1949—52. He was leader of the Indian delegation at the UN General Assembly from 1953 to 1962. His able and brilliant advocacy of India's cause on the Kashmir issue at the United Nations will ever be remembered with gratitude. His forceful pursuit of the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence, his dexterity in furthering anti-racial and anti-imperialist causes at the United Nations and grouping of Afro-Asians earned respect for himself and the country even from the big powers. Though India was not a member, he played a prominent role at the Geneva conferences and made India's views known. He championed the cause of the newly-independent countries and greatly enhanced India's image. His advocacy of the cause of peace in various parts of the world had made him a pillar of strength in the world peace movement.

Shri Menon joined the Central Cabinet in 1956 and was Minister without Portfolio during 1956-57 and Minister of Defence during 1957-62. In this House, he left an impact of a great parliamentarian who was always heard with reverence and care. In his death, we have lost a great son of India, a forceful contemporary who has left a distinctive mark on our political life and our history.

Shri Tajamul Hussain was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1946-52. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during the years 1937-50 and was Deputy Leader of the Opposition there. He was elected to Rajya Sabha in 1952 and was its Member till 1962. An eminent lawyer, a sound parliamentarian and an active social worker, he was associated with a number of educational, religious and welfare organisations. He was a Member of the Indian Delegation at Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Stockholm. He passed away in U.S.A., where he had gone for treatment, on the 14th September, 1974.

Shri Bhola Nath Master was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70 representing Alwar Constituency of Rajasthan Earlier, he was Member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during 1952-62, and was a Minister in Rajasthan Government during 1952-54. An agriculturist and a social worker, he was associated with a number of social organisations and co-operative movements. He organised Satyagrahas against the erstwhile princely States. He took keen interest in the welfare of working classes. He worked for the development of handlooms and actively propagated for the use of khadi. He passed away at Jaipur on the 17th September, 1974 at the age of 58.

Shri Khub Chand Sodhia was a Member of First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57, representing Sagar Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. He passed away on the 30th October, 1974 at the age of 83. An agriculturist and teacher he took keen interest in the welfare of farmers and introduction of modern agricultural methods.

We deeply mourn the loss of these distinguished friends and I am sure the House will join me in expressing our condolences at the sad demise of these hon. friends.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members of this House will have an opportunity on another day to mourn the loss of Shri V. K. Krishna Menon. Notice will be given to you regarding the time and date.

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SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice for the suspension of the Question Hour to discuss the situation arising out of the formation of the Indo-US Joint Commission, and the occurrence in Shillong which were not covered in yesterday's meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait for a while.

## INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister will now introduce the new Ministers before we take up anything else.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House my new colleagues: Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Cabinet Minister, who is Minister of Communications; the Minister of State, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Minister of Steel and Mines; three of my colleagues who were previously Deputy Ministers and who are now Ministers of State: Shri A. C. George, the Minister of State in the Ministry of

Industry and Civil Supplies; Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance; Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways;

Shri A. P. Sharma, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies; Shri H. M. Trivedi, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport; the Deputy Ministers Shri Bipinpal Das, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri A. K. M. Ishaque, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning; Shri C. P. Majhi, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals; Shri Prabhudas Patel, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Shri Buta Singh, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, before you take up the questions I want to submit that I have given a notice under rule 388, seeking to move a motion to suspend the question hour, because of the serious situation in Bihar. The CRP and BSF have indulged in unnecessary violence and no less a person than Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has been assaulted. There is documentary evidence to show that they are indulging in repression and there is documentary evidence to show that they wanted to attack Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. We are very much exercised over this issue and so we want the question hour to be suspended to discuss that issue..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to draw attention to the Joint Commission agreement with the USA under which the US private sector will be coming in a dominating way in the major spheres of our national life. The country has been sold by Shrimati Gandhi to the USA and we want to discuss that.... (*interruptions*).

**श्री मधु लिमये :** (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनाव-खर्च के सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद एक आर्डिनेंस जारी कर के प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने चुनाव के विरुद्ध दायर की गई चुनाव-याचिका से बचने का प्रयत्न किया है। यह बहुत शर्म की बात है। इस लिए मेरी मांग है कि प्रश्नोत्तर काल को स्थगित कर के तत्काल इस आर्डिनेंस के सम्बन्ध में मेरे प्रस्ताव पर बहस होनी चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर रही हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक नोटिस के द्वारा यह मांग की थी कि आप आज प्रश्नकाल को स्थगित कर दें और हमें बिहार की स्थिति पर चर्चा करने का मौका दें। परन्तु जब कल आप ने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में स्थगन-प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने का अवसर देना स्वीकार कर लिया तो यह फैसला हुआ कि यह मामला नहीं उठाया जायेगा। इस लिए मैं इस को नहीं उठा रहा हूं। लेकिन अगर और सदस्य इस मामले को उठाते हैं, तो मैं भी उठाता हूं।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फ़ैसले को बदलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया है। यह सत्ता के दुरुपयोग का एक नंगा उदाहरण है। प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं अदालत के सामने यह कबूल किया है कि उन के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में 35 जीपों का इस्तेमाल किया गया था, लेकिन उस का खर्च कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया था। अपने को बचाने के लिए उन के द्वारा यह आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड कर के तत्काल इस आर्डिनेंस के बारे में मेरे प्रस्ताव पर बहस करने की इजाजत दी जाये। वह फ्री एंड फेयर इलैक्शन को समाप्त करना चाहती हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She should resign. She is talking of pro-

priety and such things are coming out about elections.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: May I bring to your notice that when we met yesterday....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then there were your derogatory remarks about Shri Jayaprakash Narayan that "Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had adopted norms against all civilised conduct and fundamentals of democratic behaviour."

We resent this. You have no right to say that.

MR. SPEAKER: I will reply to everything.

Yesterday, when we discussed about suspending the Question Hour, the consensus was that the Question Hour should be there. After all, this is also your own Question Hour. It is not somebody else's. There will be enough further opportunities for you to raise these matters. I think, we should stick to what we decided yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About your utterances that there should be one-party rule, we decided that we will not raise it. We are not raising that. You have categorically denied it.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I cleared everything to the leaders of the Opposition yesterday. I gave the printed copies of my speeches made during 6-7 days. The only lesson I have learnt is that for the Speaker even to go to social and club functions is very dangerous. It is not to speak only in the House but outside also. I think, I should not talk even to my wife and I have decided not to talk even to my wife about parliamentary affairs or political affairs. No one knows that there may be a press man under the pillow or under the *charpoy*! The Rotary Club, by rule and convention, is never open to press. The Presiding Officers' Conference is held in camera. Still, statements are coming in my name which I explained to the leaders of the Opposition that they are absolutely wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about your remarks on J.P.'s movement?

MR. SPEAKER: There was a statement about intimidation and all that. All I said was that if this could be done in an individual case, what about the collective case? I never commented on the movement or anything like that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): In this connection, may I draw your attention that the *Hindustan Times* dated 8th Nocember, 1974 while publishing your speech has also quoted the transcript of the speech which was released to the press by your Secretariat?

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it sure that our Secretariat did not give anything. I have enquired from them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Here is the paper.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any transcript being given when I say it was not given. I never met any press reporter; I never addressed any press meeting nor I issued anything to the press. My speeches are printed. I told you that yesterday. If in some club I spoke something or at home or in my bed room and if it leaks out, even then, I thought it my duty to contradict it, I explained it to you yesterday. I think, that is enough. I have enquired from my Secretary this morning. They did not do it. I do not know; somebody else at Shillong may have done it; but our Secretariat did not do.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contoi): I want to draw your attention to the remark that you have made about

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, may be even in the form of an example....

MR. SPEAKER: I have explained it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But it was derogatory.

MR. SPEAKER: There was nothing derogatory from me. I never intended that. I respect him. He is known to me personally. At two meetings I did not mention it. They had asked me to comment on it. Unfortunately I had drawn the name; otherwise, all that I have said is that it does not look nice.... (*Interruption*)

Shri Kakodkar.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : मेरे प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ ? मेरा प्रस्ताव लीजिए और आर्डिनेंस पर बहस कराइए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : वह बाद में देखेंगे। अभी तो क्वेश्चन आवर है ?

I have been asked by a number of friends in the Conference that the speed of coverage of questions should be more; more questions should be covered. Therefore, at the very beginning of the Session I would request my dear hon. colleagues to put only questios and not make speeches.

Shri Kakodkar.

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Food aid from U.S.A.**

*1. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKDKAR:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India had approached the Government of U.S.A. for food aid to India; and

(b) if so, the response of U.S.A. Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Governments of U.S. and other foodgrain surplus exporting countries have been approached for finding out how much of foodgrains can be made available by them to India and on what terms. The response of those countries is awaited.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister when the first approach was made and whether it was repeated and if it was repeated what was the reason and when was the last approach made.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have not got the date-wise information with me. But recently the U.S. Government has been approached by us to explore the possibility. As I have replied, there has been no specific response from them.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: In the past we have received foodgrains and other commodities from the United States. Is there any difficulty in the terms? What is the reason for the delay?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is for the U.S. administration to respond. We have only suggested to them that we are interested in having foodgrains from them and that we would like to know the terms on which they are likely to offer and what would be the quantity that they would be able to offer. There has been no specific response from them. I think, today our national situation demands that such a possibility should be explored from all foodgrain surplus exporting countries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether foodgrains are being imported at concessional rates and whether PL 480, title I, on Egyptian model, based on deferred payment system, is being revived and the substance of the discussion that he had with Mr. Henry Kissinger and also how much food is going to be imported and on what terms and conditions?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as USA is concerned, I have said that so far they have not specifically responded to our request and, therefore, it will be too premature for me to mention what will be the conditions and what will be the terms, etc.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have asked a number of questions, whether the talk is about import of concessional items on the lines of PL 480 Title I on Egyptian model based on deferred payment and what was the subject matter of discussion with Dr. Henry Kissinger. Please do not try to run away so soon on the first day itself.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have already approached Canada, Australia, EEC and UK for giving us food aid. All these four countries have made offers and given us some foodgrains.

As far as USA is concerned, there is no such specific offer so far. They have their own laws and naturally, the hon Member is interested to know them and whether they will be under Title I or Title II of PL 480. But, unless the offer comes, it will not be possible for us to say anything and we will consider whatever is consistent with our national interest.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What was the subject matter of discussion with Dr. Henry Kissinger? Why are you trying to evade? Why are you trying to make a fool of us in the matter of importation of food from America? Let him be directed to answer this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Please do not continue it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would not. But, let him reply.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When Dr. Henry Kissinger visited India, this was not a specific item for discussion between the Government of India and the USA. But this issue did come up in the discussion and we repeated the same think that we are interested in getting food from USA. But there was no specific offer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are trying to get one million tonnes through US multi-national corporations. Why are you hiding that, Mr. Shinde?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: With regard to the question of import of foodgrains, is it not true that India approached certain countries which have been mentioned by the hon. Minister rather late when a large quantity of food had already been purchased by many other countries and prices have gone up? Is it also true that the countries which are involved in this international trading in foodgrains said, 'No. We have not got the stocks.'? Will you please explain?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is giving information.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The world food situation is somewhat difficult and is well-known to the hon. House. But I must say that the countries, for instance, Canada, Australia, EEC and UK have offered altogether a million tonnes and out of that, 3 lakhs tonnes are by way of grants and the remaining 7 lakhs tonnes are still under negotiation. Sweden has also made an offer Canada has given us 1,37,000 tonnes.

Australia—20,000 tonnes and UK—30,000 tones. These are the quantities and it would not be correct to say that no foodgrains are available.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: My question was quite a specific one: whether India has gone to the international foodgrains market quite late when other countries had made large purchases and the prices had gone up and we could not get the quantity we wanted because the quantity was exhausted?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is not correct.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose.*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta. This is the convention I have developed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have no objection. You can call me after Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In view of the recent public statements made both by the Prime Minister and the newly-appointed Food Minister whom I do not see here, to the effect that large quantities of foodgrains are admittedly available in this country but are hoarded and that these foodgrains, if they could be made available, would at least prevent starvation deaths from taking place. In view of these statements may I know from the hon. Minister whether they are now going into the market for imported foodgrains without any kind of limit, upto any limit that we are able to get, or are they in a position to assess how much we could get from hidden stocks and thus assess the minimum that is necessary to be got from outside? In other words, what is the demand which they have projected, is it an unlimited quantity, I would like to know.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as de-hoarding campaign in this country is concerned I think this has been taken up vigorously as never before against hoarders, against hoarding of foodgrains and strict action is taken against economic offences and even MISA is applied in these cases by the State Governments. We will get whatever is available in the country and whatever is in our country's interest we will do. We are, as the House is aware, making all efforts to mop up whatever is available in the country and then whatever reasonable quantities are required from the international market, we should go in for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question was, they must have made their own calculations. What is that calculation? After that only they can go in for imports from America or Canada or anywhere else specifically, apart from what they may be able to land or give us. That is a different question. But, what are we going in the market for? What is the minimum which we have projected to get from abroad? What is the estimate and how much do we require?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We make assessment from time to time. In all these matters, as the hon. Member is aware, and as the House is aware we take the national interest into consideration and do accordingly. If there is a good rabi crop for instance, it is not good to go in for large quantities of imported foodgrains. Therefore, as the hon. Member knows, our assessment is naturally dependent upon the crop prospects. The position is being reviewed from time to time and necessary action is being taken. It would be every difficult for me to mention a specific quantity at this stage as the position is being reviewed from time to time. During the last 7 months from 1st April, near about 2.5 million tonnes have been imported.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Is it not a fact that we

have approached for the last 2 years all Governments abroad about our difficult food problems except the USSR which responded to us immediately in time of crisis? Has the United States announced any special system in connection with the visit of Dr. Henry Kissinger? I would like to know from the Minister what terms and conditions they have placed before the USSR when he got their food imported into our country? What are the specific terms and conditions of the USA now?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The terms and conditions of the USA are not very clear and it would be very difficult for me to make any comparison with the offer the Soviets made to us. They lent us some wheat to be returned within a specified period on certain terms and conditions. It will not be possible for us to compare both terms and conditions.

SHRI SYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it not a fact that during the last session of Parliament the Minister had made a statement to the effect that we would not be obtaining food grains against concessional rate? We would like to know whether that position stands today or not.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like to make it clear that we take into account the overall food situation in the country, the foreign exchange position and our national interest. If there are terms and conditions which are favourable, I think, it would be right to accept those terms and conditions.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: I would like to know what is the percentage of foodgrains imported by India in comparison with the percentage of foodgrains imported by countries like USSR, Canada, etc.?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In terms of percentages I can say our total import; are always somewhere 4—6 per cent of our total requirements. So, it forms a small quantity of our total requirements. As far as other leading countries are concerned they import a very large quantity but they, perhaps, can afford to pay.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Inspite of public utterances of the Food Minister that not a single person will be permitted to die of starvation, we are getting reports that thousands have died of starvation in the country, especially a few hundreds have died in my own constituency. I would like to know when they are going to bring an improvement and streamline the distribution system. Also when the foreign foodgrains would be available in our stocks so that they can assure two meals a day to the starving millions.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not controvert your position but this is not relevant to this. When the relevant question is fixed later on, I will allow it. There is another question on it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Imports are continuing and every month 5—7 lakh tonnes of wheat and other grains are coming in the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whether it is a fact that on earlier occasions the Members in this House, in a mood of anxiety, raised many questions before the Government to know whether the Government has any plan to import foodgrains from outside? You will remember, Sir, they replied that they have not taken any decision as yet. As a result of this delay in not having an early decision in regard to food imports not hundreds but thousands of starvation deaths have been recorded all over the country and the Government is responsible for that. I want to know from the Government when did they take the decision to import foodgrains and why did they delay in entering into negotiations with the country that could provide

foodgrains? When Russia and China could get foodgrains from USA and Canada what stood in the way of India to get foodgrains from U.S.A. or from anywhere, in this globe? What stood in their way in taking the decision earlier? Why was there inordinate delay in taking that decision? I want a reply from the Government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have been purchasing foodgrains in the international markets. And a number of times the House was taken into confidence about the quantity which had been purchased in the international markets. We have been purchasing the foodgrains though our foreign exchange position is very difficult. Despite that, we spent a very large amount of foreign exchange for purchasing foodgrains from the international markets. Last year, we purchased more than four million tonnes of foodgrains. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There is going to be a debate on it and I shall certainly accommodate. I shall give to you one minute each. I shall call you Mr. Bhagat after this hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let there be no impression in this country that starvation deaths can only be there by not importing foodgrains from unfriendly countries like U.S.A. That impression should not go. (*Interruptions*). They are not your mother or father.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They can go anywhere else for this purpose. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not make such remarks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are starvation deaths not only by not importing foodgrains. By dehoarding the foodgrains from the hoarders in the country, this can be avoided.

I would like to know whether the foodgrains that are already available—imported quantity of foodgrains or our own foodgrains—have been properly distributed to avoid the starvation deaths. I do not want a brief either from Dr. Kissinger or from any other country. We will not take the foodgrains from them. We shall save the honour of our country by making use of the foodgrains available in India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What national honour is involved in this.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already to get through many questions.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether with the marginal import of foodgrains that they are proposing to make and with the production in the country and also the steps that they are taking against the hoarders and for proper distribution, do the Government feel quite confident about facing the food situation in the country and whether there is any cause for panic or not. I want to know this categorically from the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think there is any cause for panic at all. We feel quite confident in facing the situation. In fact, recently there has been a downward trend in the price also in drought hit areas. (*Interruptions*). Nobody should try to make any political gain out of this.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : वह कह रहे हैं कि इस मामले में राजनीति नहीं लाई जानी चाहिये। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ला रहे हैं। श्री भगत उन से जैसा जवाब चाहते थे वैसा जवाब उन्होंने दिया है। वह कहते हैं कि घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हम स्थिति पर काबू पाने में समर्थ हैं। जब ऐसी बात है तब फिर यह भुखमरी की खबरें क्यों आ रही हैं? मैं यह सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि यह उठ गया है इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि असम की सरकार ने

कहा है कि 400 से ज्यादा लोग पौष्टिक आहार न मिलने के कारण मरे हैं। इसका क्या जवाब है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are other questions on starvation deaths and it would be diverting from this question if I reply to them now. I have already replied in writing to those questions and I would not like to go into them now. We have naturally enquired from the State Government. I would appeal to Shri Vajpayee not to help create panic. There are certain international elements which want to create a feeling of panic in this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What type of answer is this when people are dying in thousands? In my constituency alone—I challenge the Government—700 people died of starvation. The total figure for West Bengal is 4,000-5,000. This is not my statement but the statement made by the President of the ruling Congress in West Bengal. Yet he calls it panic when people are dying in thousands....

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken. Shri Kachwai.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में बताया है कि रूस से जो अनाज भारत को मिला था वह उधार मिला था और उस अनाज को हमें लौटाना है। लेकिन जिस समय मिला था उस समय बड़े जोर शोर से यह प्रचार किया गया था कि भारत को दान में बीस लाख टन अनाज उसने दिया है। रेडियो तथा अखबारों में यह प्रचार किया गया था। अब अमरीका से जो अनाज मंगाया है वह कितना मंगाया है और किस दाम पर और उसके कब आने की सम्भावना है तथा दूसरे देशों से कितना मंगाया है और उसके आने की कब सम्भावना है? देश में आपने कितना एकत्र किया है, कितने की आवश्यकता है और कितने अनाज की कमी है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Very large quantities of foodgrains have been purchased from the US market and they are arriving. The impression should not go round that foodgrains are not being purchased from the US. They are being purchased in the market on commercial account.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How much?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can give the figures also. Broadly Two-thirds of our total purchases are from the USA. I do not think the question of the Soviet Union is relevant here. I have already explained the position as regards that.

MR. SPEAKER: I propose that we pass on to the next question.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मैंने पूछा था कि कितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है और कितना आ रहा है और किस दाम पर आ रहा है। इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Would you like me to say anything? I have already replied to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; next question, Shri Sambhali.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I would like to put just one question within a minute. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—

MR. SPEAKER: When the debate comes, I will give you another opportunity.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा है कि हमें कितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है, हम ने अमरीका से कितना अनाज मांगा है और वह किस मूल्य पर आयेगा। आप मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : जब इस मामले पर बहस होगी, तो आप के प्रश्नों का उत्तर मिल जायेगा।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मैंने पूछा है सरकार ने अमरीका से कितना अनाज मांगा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : उन्होंने पहले बता दिया है। शायद आप ने सुना नहीं है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : उन्होंने नहीं बताया है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, with your permission, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—

MR. SPEAKER: I have called another hon. Member. I have told you that I will give you another opportunity some other time, but not now.

**Remunerative price of sugarcane**

*2. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that even though the price of sugar has almost doubled over a year, the price of sugarcane has come down by half by this time; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure a remunerative price for cane-growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government have increased the minimum cane price for 1974-75 season from Rs. 8/- per quintal to Rs. 8.5 per quintal with corresponding increase in the premium for higher recoveries. Further, the factories have been required by a statutory order to pay 50 per cent of their higher realisations from sale of free sugar to the cane growers by way of additional cane price.

**श्री इसहाक सम्भली** : आप को मालूम है कि शक्कर के दाम कहां से कहां पहुंच गये हैं। पिछले साल जिस वक्त गन्ने के दाम 7-45 रुपये मुकर्रर थे, उस वक्त चीनी के दाम बाजार में 2-80 रुपये किलो से 3 रुपये किलो तक थे। अब चीनी के मिल-मालिकों ने चीनी के दाम फ्री मार्केट में 5-80 रुपये से ले कर 6-15 रुपये किलो तक कर लिये हैं। उन्होंने चीनी के दाम पहले के मुकाबले दुगने से भी ज्यादा कर लिये हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब खुद किसान हैं। वह जानते हैं कि केन-ग्रोअर्ज को खाद, बीज और आबपाशी वगैरह के सिलसिले में कितनी परेशानियों और तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस हालत में खुद गन्ना पैदा करने वालों और शुगर इंस्टीट्यूशन वालों ने यह मांग की है कि गन्ने के दाम 12-50 रुपये मुकर्रर किये जायें। किसान सभा और शूगरकेन फेडेरेशन ने, जिस के लीडर, श्री डी० के० पंडा, यहां मौजूद हैं, यह मांग की है कि गन्ने के दाम 17-25 रुपये नय किये जायें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप मुख्तसिर सवाल करें।

**श्री इसहाक सम्भली** : जब चीनी की कीमत दुगनी हो चुकी है और जब चीनी के मिल-मालिकों ने 12 रुपये से ज्यादा देने के लिए कहा है, तब सरकार ने गन्ने की कीमत 8-50 रुपये क्यों मुकर्रर की है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इन दामों पर फिर से गौर करेगी।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां** : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि यह जो स्टैचटरी मिनिमम कीमत सरकार मुकर्रर करती है, वह 70 फीसदी लेवी शुगर को भी एप्लाई करती है। लेवी शुगर की कीमत 2-15 रुपये किलो है। इस लिए यह कहना मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि चूंकि 30 फीसदी चीनी की कीमत बढ़ी है, इस लिए गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये। सरकार ने जो कीमत मुकर्रर की

है, वह स्टैचुटरी मिनिमम प्राइस है। लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है, तमाम फैक्टरियां इस से बहुत ज्यादा कीमत देती हैं, और वैस्टर्न यू०पी० में, जहां से माननीय सदस्य आते हैं, पिछले साल 13-25 रुपये दिये गये हैं, और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस साल भी उस से कुछ उपर ही कीमत होगी, उस से कम नहीं होगी।

**श्री इसहाक सम्भली** : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि शुगर फैक्टरी से आस-पास का एरिया रिजर्व एरिया डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाता है, और उस एरिया का रहने वाला केन-ग्रोअर किसी और को अपना गन्ना नहीं दे सकता है, बल्कि वह उसी मिल को गन्ना देने के लिए मजबूर है? सरकार ने गन्ने की कीमत 8-50 रुपये मुकर्रर की है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि केन-ग्रोअर अपना गन्ना 8-50 रुपये पर देने के लिए मजबूर होगा? क्या सरकार रिजर्व एरिया को खत्म करने या गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने पर ग़ौर करेगी ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां** : जैसा कि मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूं, यू०पी० के वैस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्टस में, जहां से माननीय सदस्य आते हैं, किसानों को जो 73-74 में कीमत मिली थी, वह 13-25 रुपये हैं, न कि 8-50 रुपये, जो कि स्टैचुटरी मिनिमम प्राइस थी। एक्चुअली किसान को बहुत ज्यादा कीमत मिलती है। माननीय सदस्य मुझ से इत्तिफ़ाक करेंगे कि यह देश के हित और फायदे की बात है कि हम चीनी की पैदावार को बढ़ायें, उस को अपने शहरों में भी तकसीम करें और उस को एक्सपोर्ट भी करें।

**श्री इसहाक सम्भली** : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। जो रिजर्व एरिया डिक्लेयर किये गये हैं, वहां के किसान इस बात के लिए पाबन्द हैं कि वे अपना गन्ना उसी मिल-मालिक को दें, चाहे उन्हें पूरी कीमत न मिले, और वे अपना गन्ना कहीं और नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। क्या ऐसी हालत में सरकार रिजर्व एरिया की पाबन्दी को खत्म करेगी ?

**श्री शाह नवाज खां**: रिजर्व एरिया के गन्ने की कीमत फैक्टरियों को वही देनी पड़ेगी, जो सरकार और मिल-ओनर्ज के बीच तय होगी। उन्हें 13-25 रुपये देने पड़ेंगे।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : सरकार ने गन्ने की कीमत 8-50 रुपये निर्धारित की है। 30 फ़ीसदी चीनी के बारे में मिल वालों को छूट दी गई है और इस तरह उन्हें 30 फीसदी चीनी के ज्यादा दाम मिलते हैं। सरकार ने किसानों को कह दिया है कि वे मिल वालों से झगड़ा करते रहें। मिल वाले कहेंगे कि हम इतना देंगे और केन-ग्रोअर कहेंगे कि हम इतना लेंगे। यह झगड़ा हर साल होता है। मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कि चीनी का दाम घट गया है। चीनी का दाम इस लिए घट गया है, क्योंकि सरकार ने ज्यादा लेवी चीनी को रिलीज किया है, न कि किसी और वजह से। किसान गन्ने की कीमत 15 रुपये क्विंटल मांग रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार किसानों और मिल-मालिकों को एक-साथ बिठा कर गन्ने का दाम तय करेगी ; यदि हां, तो कब तक।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां** : माननीय सदस्य खुद एक बड़े प्रोग्रेसिव किसान हैं और गन्ने के बारे में बहुत अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं। हम ने गन्ने की स्टैचुटरी मिनिमम प्राइस मुकर्रर की है। वह इस लिए की है कि हम 2-15 रुपये के भाव से चीनी शहरों में तकसीम कर सकें। अगर हम इस की ज्यादा कीमत तय करते हैं—मिसाल के तौर पर अगर हम एक रुपया क्विंटल भी बढ़ाते है तो 10 रुपये क्विंटल चीनी की कीमत बढ़ जायगी। इसीलिए 70 प्रतिशत जो चीनी है उस की मिनिमम प्राइस है और 30 प्रतिशत फ्री शुगर है, उस की कीमत ज्यादा है। इसलिए मिल-मालिक किसान को ज्यादा पैसा दे सकता है, 8-50 के बजाय 13-25 दे सकता है।

**Opening of new Central Schools in Orissa**

*3. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Central Schools are being opened in Orissa in 1975-76; and

(b) if so, where?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (Shri D. P. YADAV): (a) There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to open a new Central School in Orissa in 1975-76.

(b) Does not arise.

**Water Rate structure**

*4. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to rationalise the water-rate structure for various crops in different parts of the country with a view to check the growth of emerging class of 'Waterlords'; and

(b) if so, immediate and long-term steps proposed in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and water rates, therefore, are determined by State Governments.

The water rates vary from State to State and are generally not adequate to meet the operational expenses and interest charges. The State Governments have. therefore, been urged from time to time for upward revision of water rates.

**More Foodgrains Quota for States**

*5. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States have approached the Centre for the enhancement of foodgrains quota to States owing to drought conditions in those States; and

(b) if so, the names of those States and decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement*

Requests are received from time to time from the State Governments for increasing supply of foodgrains from the Central Stocks. Allotments from the Central Pool are made every month to the various State Governments/ Administrations keeping in view the stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the States and other relevant factors.

2. Requests for enhanced allocations in view of the drought conditions have been received from the Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. In the case of all these States, enhanced allotments have been given for the month of November, 1974. In the case

of U.P. the State was given an enhanced allocation for October, 1974, and the same level of allocation has been maintained for November, 1974.

**United States Educational Foundation in India**

*6. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Educational Foundation in India has lately been meeting regularly along with Indian Government nominees on it and has submitted a note to the U.G.C. and thus has been reactivised;

(b) if so, contents of the said note; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The management and direction of the affairs of the United States Educational Foundation in India is vested in a Board of Directors which includes nominees of the Government of India. The Board has been meeting four times a year as provided in its Bye-laws and the question of its reactivisation does not arise. The Foundation has not submitted any note to the University Grants Commission. However, in July, 1972, the Foundation suggested to the Commission that a meeting of Indian and American Scholars be arranged under the Chairmanship of the Chairman University Grants Commission, to review the question of the academic exchanges under the Fulbright programmes. On a reference from the Commission, the proposal was approved by the Government of India and the meeting was held in New Delhi on January 7-10-1974.

**खाद्य वितरण व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन**

*7. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य वितरण व्यवस्था में कुछ समय पहले किये गये परिवर्तनों का क्या परिणाम निकला : और

(ख) क्या उनमें कुछ और परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे)** : (क) और (ख) . सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली कई वर्षों से राज्य सरकारों के अधीन चलाई जा रही है , राज्य सरकारें राज्यों के अन्दर स्थित उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर अपना नियंत्रण रखती हैं और उनकी देख-भाल करती हैं । सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के दायरें और उसके कार्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा नियत कालिक समीक्षा की जाती है । उन्हें समय समय पर यह परामर्श किया जाता है कि वे खाद्य वितरण प्रणाली के कार्यचालन में सुधार लाने के लिए उपाय करें ।

**Allocation of foodgrains to Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa**

*8. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains allocation from the Central Pool to the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa for October and November 1974; and

(b) whether there have been requests from these States for higher allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

*Statement*

*Allocation of foodgrainas from the Central Pool for October and November, 1974, to the Govts., of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa.*

(In thousan ' tones)

| State : | Allotment | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | October, 1974 | November, 1974 |
| Gujarat . | Rice | 2·0 | 2·0 |
| | Wheat | 42·0 | 47·0 |
| | Coarse-grains | 33·0 | 33·0 |
| Rajasthan | Wheat | 12·0 | 17·0 |
| | Coarsegrains | 18·3 | 18·3 |
| Orissa . | Rice | 3·3 | — |
| | Wheat | 20·0 | 25·0 |

**Starvation deaths on Cooch Behar Railway Station, West Bengal**

*9. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the starvation deaths of sixteen persons on the railway station of Cooch Behar in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (Shri Annasaheb P. Sinde). (a) The Government of West Bengal have reported that some destitutes took shelter on the platform of the New Cooch Behar railway station after the recent floods in that area and that a few persons among them died on account of diseases and malnutrition.

(b) The State Health Department deputed 23 Doctors, 63 Sanitary Inspectors, the State Nutrition Officer, an Epidemiologist and a Special Epidemiological investigation team from the Cholera Research Centre to Cooch Behar. The situation is reported to be under control. The State Government have also organized test works and the distribution of gratutious relief on an adequate scale in this area.

**Starvation deaths in Golokganj (Assam)**

*10. SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of people had collapsed in the streets of Golokganj in Assam recently because of starvation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government to whom this matter was referred, have stated that there have been no starvation deaths in Golokganj Camp.

(b) Does not arise.

**Working of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras**

*11. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government for that period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The president of India, in his capacity as the Visitor of the Indian Institutes of Technology, appointed in March 1970, a Reviewing Committee to review the work and progress of IIT, Madras. The Committee submitted its report in August, 1971.

(b) No irregularities relating to this period were reported.

(c) The Reviewing Committee made recommendations for the development and improvement of the Institute. The Council of Institutes of Technology considered together the recommendations of the Reviewing Committees of all the five IITs. A plan of action approved by the Council was communicated in September, 1974 to all the five Institutes.

**Starvation deaths in States**

*12. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of innumerable starvation deaths have been reported from West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and other States of the country;

(b) whether the office-bearers and M.L.As. of the Ruling Party made statements to this effect;

(c) if so, facts about starvation deaths in West Bengal and other parts of the Eastern India; and

(d) steps taken by the Government to meet food crisis in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No report of any Starvation deaths have been received from any State Government.

(b) Some Press reports of statements purported to have been made by certain M.L.As. and office-bearers of the ruling party have come to the notice of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Allotments of foodgrains to these States from the Central pool have been increased. In addition, the States have been permitted to import levy free wheat from surplus States on trade account. With the complete removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains, there has been a free flow of coarse grains from surplus States to deficit States. State Governments concerned have also opened test relief works and undertaken the distribution of gratuitous relief in the affected areas.

**Procurement Price of Paddy**

*13. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement price fixed at Rs. 74 per quintal of paddy is unremunerative as the cost of production has increased at least by 50 per cent in 1973-74 over that of 1971-72—"the representative estimate year"; and

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal under consideration to revise the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to revise the procurement price of coarse variety of paddy which has been fixed at Rs. 74/- per quintal for 1974-75 season after taking into consideration all relevant factors including the cost of production.

**वनस्पति की मांग और उत्पादन**

*14. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष देश में वनस्पति की मांग और पूर्ति की क्या स्थिति रही ;

(ख) देश में वनस्पति उत्पादन की कुल क्षमता कितनी है और उस की कितने प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है ;

(ग) क्या वनस्पति की किस्म में गिरावट आने की शिकायतें सरकार को मली हैं, और यदि हां, तो उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(घ) उत्पादन क्षमता का कम उपयोग किये जाने के कारण क्या हैं, और उत्पादन क्षमता अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क)

(लाख मीटरी टन में)

| वर्ष | उत्पादन | अनुमानित मांग |
|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 5.90 | 5.90 |
| 1972 | 6.02 | 6.20 |
| 1973 | 4.66 | 6.50 |
| 1974 | 2.91 (अक्तूबर तक) | 5.50 |

(ख) 12.34 लाख मीटरी टन प्रति वर्ष; 1974 में लगभग 72 प्रतिशत जबकि लगभग 50 प्रतिशत सामान्य वर्षों में भी ।

(ग) किस्म के बारे में कभी कभी शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती है । सरकारी निरीक्षकों द्वारा नियमित रूप से वनस्पति के नमूने लिए जाते हैं और उनका यह जानने के लिए परीक्षण किया जाता है कि वे निर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप हैं अथवा नहीं ।

(घ) वनस्पति उद्योग की स्थापित क्षमता सामान्य वर्षों में भी वनस्पति

की मांग से पर्याप्त अधिक है। 1974 के दौरान स्थिति आर्थिक मूल्यों पर कच्चे तेलों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण गम्भीर हो गयी थी। बाजार में मूंगफली की नई फसल के उत्तरोत्तर आने से आने वाले महीनों में उत्पादन में सुधार होने की आशा है। विदेशों से आयात कर और बिनौले, और चावल की भूसी के तेल जैसे उपलब्ध साधनों का पूरा उपयोग कर उद्योग के लिए कच्चे तेलों की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

**Deep Sea fishing trawlers from foreign countries**

*15. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order for the supply of deep sea fishing trawlers has been placed with foreign countries during 1974-75 and onwards;

(b) the names of the countries with whom such orders have been placed and the quantity thereof, country-wise; and

(c) the area selected where these trawlers are likely to be put to use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In Junte, 1973 the Government notified a scheme for the import of a limited number of deep sea fishing vessels. Imports of these vessels from shipyards in Poland, Mexico and Italy were finalised after a detailed scrutiny of the technical and economic aspects of the offers received from various foreign shipyards. The numbers finalised for import are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Poland | 10 Nos. 23.25 M length |
| Mexico | 20 Nos. 23.16 M length |
| Italy | 20 Nos. 24.30 M length |
| | 10 Nos. 31.95 M length |

Allotments accordingly been made to the various eligible applicants. So far, during 1974-75, contracts have been signed between the foreign shipyards and the Indian buyers (State Fisheries Corporations, Companies and individuals) for the import of 11 Nos. of 24.30 M vessels, 6 Nos. of 31.95 M vessels from Italy and 9 Nos. of 23.16 M vessels from Mexico. Arrangements for import from Poland have not yet been completed. Contracts between the Indian parties and the foreign shipyards for the remaining vessels, inclusive of those to be imported from Poland are expected to be entered into soon.

(c) The vessels are earmarked for operation both on the East and West Coast, beyond the range of small mechanised and non-mechanised boats from various bases such as Calcutta, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore and Bombay, etc.

**Rice from Punjab and Andhra Pradesh for Orissa**

*16. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has moved the Centre for assistance in securing 3,360 tonnes of levy rice from Punjab as agreed to between the two States;

(b) whether the Orissa Government has also asked the Centre to help in getting rice from Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Orissa Government made a request for Central assistance in securing 4000 tonnes of Basmati rice

from Punjab agreed to by Punjab Government on state to State basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Punjab Government was permitted to supply 4000 tonnes of Basmati rice from Punjab to Orissa Government on State to State basis. Andhra Pradesh Government agreed to offer additional 5 thousand tonnes paddy for supply to Orissa Government and accordingly this quantity was allotted to that Government.

**Lay-outs for Model habitations in developing Tribal Areas**

*17. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many tribal areas in the country new growth centres are emerging due to rapid industrialisation and exploitation of natural resources; and

(b) what action has been, or is proposed to be taken on recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his 21st Report to the effect that these new growth centres, if suitably developed, can serve as model villages and towns, and the Country Planning Organisation should in consultation with State Housing Departments, prepare layouts for such model habitations with basic amenities provided from the general sector, to stop the creation of future slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

**Reservation for S.C. and S.T. students in Institutions of Higher Learning**

*18. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the outgoing Chairman of the University Grants Commission that the present system of reservations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in institutions of higher learning, should be stopped and instead remedial courses introduced to prepare them for admission to these institutions; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The previous Chairman of the University Grants Commission after relinquishment of his office made some statement to the Press in his private capacity which came to the knowledge of Government through Press Reports.

(b) Government do not propose to make any change in the policy of reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Indian Institutes of Technology and other institutions of higher learning.

**Supply of Power, Diesel and Water for wheat sowing**

*19. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is working on a plan to rationalise the use of power, diesel and water to ensure their timely supply for wheat sowing in the north western region in October and November, 1974;

(b) if so, to what extent this will yield results; and

(c) whether Government are considering to give such help in Southern States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir, efforts are being made to regulate and make available maximum power supply from Central generating stations to the north western States for wheat sowing. The States are making available power supply for irrigation purposes on an over riding priority basis. Steps are also being taken to ensure timely supply of diesel oil and water for wheat sowing in the north western region.

(b) It is hoped that irrigated area under wheat and areas under high yielding varieties of wheat will appreciably increase as a result of these measures.

(c) Yes Sir, Steps are also being taken in Southern States to ensure timely availability of power, diesel oil and irrigation water for agricultural purposes.

**Committee on working of Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation**

*20. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a committee to go into the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Delhi and the treatment meted out to the inmates there;

(b) whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether in view of the repeated publicity being given through articles and letters to the Editors in leading English dailies about the mismanagement of the Institute and the alleged cruel treatment meted out to the inmates, Government are considering to take over the Institute and if not, in what way Government propose to remedy the ills from which the Institute is suffering at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Regardless of the allegations and counter allegations, Government have decided in principle to take over this Complex of Institutions. Details are being negotiated with the Council for the Aid of Crippled and Handicapped which administers these institutions as a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

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**Funds to raise grain production**

1. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have sought more funds to raise the grain production in States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on charitable of the Sabha.

**Famine conditions in M.P.**

2. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious and acute famine conditions prevail in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any Central Team has been sent there to make on the spot assessment;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the team; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Drought conditions have developed in some districts of Madhya Pradesh due to the delayed and erratic monsoon this year.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The report of the team is under the consideration of Government.

**Revision of conversion charges and ex-works-prices of sugar for different Zones**

3. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimated fair conversion charges and ex-works prices of sugar for different zones for three years 1969-70 to 1971-72 have been revised as recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission; and

(b) if so, the information for all the zones in the country, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The fair ex-factory prices of sugar for different zones for the three years 1969-70 to 1971-72 have been fixed according to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission 1969 and not the Sugar Enquiry Commission, 1965.

(b) A statement showing ex-factory prices of levy sugar fixed statutorily for different zones during the three years is attached.

**Statement**

Statement showing the ex-factory prices of sugar for different zones fixed for the production during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(Rs. per quintal)

| | Zone/Region | Prices for | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| 1 | Punjab | 134·02 | 134·02 | 145·71 |
| 2 | Haryana | 124·63 | 124·63 | 125·74 |
| 3 | Rajasthan | 144·03 | 144·03 | 168·23 |
| 4 | Western U. P. | 126·92 | 126·92 | 133·55 |
| 5 | Central U. P. | 125·34 | 125·34 | 136·02 |
| 6 | Eastern U. P. | 126·40 | 126·40 | 146·24 |
| 7 | North Bihar | 128·67 | 128·67 | 155·55 |

| Zone/Region | Prices for | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 South Bihar | 147·86 | 147·86 | — |
| 9 Gujarat . . | 119·16 | 119·16 | 123·74 |
| 10 Madhya Pradesh . | 157·88 | 157·88 | 182·92 |
| 11 Maharashtra | 117·60 | 117·60 | 124·95 |
| 12 Karnataka . | 129·57 | 129·57 | 124·25 |
| 13 Andhra Pradesh . | 122·30 | 122·30 | 121·97 |
| 14 Tamil Nadu and pondicherry . | 135·09 | 135·09 | 133·16 |
| 15 Orissa . . | 129·67 | 129·67 | 152·13 |
| 16 Assam . | 129·67 | 129·67 | 152·13 |
| 17 West Bengal | 129·67 | 129·67 | 152·13 |
| 18 Kerala | 129·67 | 129·67 | 152·13 |
| 19 Nagaland . . . . . | | | |

NOTE : There was on statutory price control over sugar between 25th May 1971 an th June 1972.

**Increase in Price of Milk and Milk Products of D.M.S.**

4. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICUTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the price of milk and milk products being supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the stage of consideration of the proposal and the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE Ministry of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A proposal to revise the prices of milk and milk products marketed by the DMS is under consideration and a final decision has not yet been taken.

**Training of National Hockey Team at Punjab Government expenses**

5. SHRI DAVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has offered to take up the responsibility of training the national hockey team for the next World Cup and Olympic entirely at the State expense in view of the poor performance at Tehran; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) According to a Press report, the Government of

Punjab are reported to have offered to train the National Hockey Team for the World Cup Hockey Tournament 1975 and the Olympic Games 1976. The offer of the Punjab Government reportedly includes liability to bear all expenditure on the training, travel in India and abroad for this Team. This offer has not so far been communicated to the Government of India.

(b) Government would examine the implications on receipt of the authentic details of the offer from the Punjab Government who has already been requested to furnish the same.

**Migration of drought-hit people of Rajasthan to Pakistan**

6. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of families in the drought-hit border areas of Rajasthan have moved to Pakistan to stave off starvation; and

(b) if so, whether adequate supplies of foodgrains have now been assured in the above context to such areas on the borders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा गैर-हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को पुस्तकों का वितरण**

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : —शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को वितरित करने के लिये हिन्दी की पुस्तकें खरीदी जाती हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी मूल्य की पुस्तकें खरीदी गयीं; और ये पुस्तकें किन-किन राज्यों में वितरित की गयीं , और

(ग) अहिन्दी भाषी लेखकों की कौन-कौन सी हिन्दी पुस्तकें खरीदी गई ?

**शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० बी० यादव)** : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्थात् 1971–72, 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान 6,31,352 रु० की हिन्दी पुस्तकें खरीदी गई थीं । ये पुस्तकें असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, केरल, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, जम्मू और काश्मीर, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा, नागालैंड और मेघालय राज्यों में स्थित संस्थाओं में वितरित की गयीं थीं ।

(ग) अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के लेखकों की ऐसी पुस्तकें की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई । देखिये स० एम० टी०—8439/74] ।

**Houses for Low Income Group people in Rajasthan**

8. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been built for Low-income Group people in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether there is any schedule to build such houses in rural areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) According to the Progress Reports received so far from the Government of Rajasthan, the State Government have built 12,053 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

(b) The Ministry of Works and Housing have already formulated the Village Housing Projects Scheme which is in the State Sector and is being implemented by the State Governments themselves. According to the information available the Government of Rajasthan have so far built 3,125 houses under this Scheme.

**दिल्ली और गुजरात में राशन का वितरण**

9. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) दिल्ली और गुजरात में वे स्थान कौन-कौन से हैं जहां सरकार ने उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से राशन के वितरण की व्यवस्था की है और वितरण का क्या तरीका अपनाया है ;

(ख) इन राज्यों में, अलग-अलग, इन दुकानों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं को प्रति यूनिट राशन की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की जाती है ; और

(ग) सप्लाई किये जा रहे राशन की मात्रा में प्रति यूनिट में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ।

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :** (क) गुजरात राज्य और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में निर्धारित मूल्यों पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से राज्य सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्नों का वितरण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

दिल्ली—4.250 किलो प्रति अनाज यूनिट प्रति माह ।

गुजरात—निर्धन वर्गों के लिए न्यूनतम 2-1/2 किलो और अधिकतम 7 किलो गेहूं तथा मोटा अनाज और .50 ग्राम चावल प्रति माह सप्लाई किया जा रहा है जबकि कमी से संबंधित कार्यों पर कार्य कर रहे श्रमिकों को प्रति व्यक्ति 8 किलो गेहूं तथा मोटा अनाज और 150 ग्राम चावल दिया जा रहा है ।

(ग) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से की जा रही सप्लाई खुले बाजार में उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के इरादे से की जाती है । क्योंकि सप्लाई, विशेषकर खुले बाजार से प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता प्रत्येक राज्य और राज्य के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र तथा ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है इसलिए यह राज्य सरकारों के विवेक पर छोड़ दिया गया है कि वे स्थानीय स्थितियों का ध्यान रखते हुए दी जाने वाली मात्रा निश्चित करें ।

**Panchayat Finance Corporation**

10. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether formation of Panchayat Finance Corporations by the States to boost cottage and village industries and general employment has been suggested;

(b) whether it has also been suggested that the Central Institute of Research and Training at Hyderabad be requested to study the working of

village and other rural youth organisations in various States and suggest model provisions for incorporation in the Panchayat Acts of the States; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to review the working of the *Panchayati Raj* and to implement the said supplies immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A suggestion has been made recently in September, 1974 by the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, Panchayati Raj Cell.

(b) Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Community Development is being addressed to undertake necessary study.

(c) Panchayati Raj is a State Subject and it is being continuously reviewed by the State Governments, from time to time. Some of the States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar have already got the functions of the Panchayati Raj institutions in their States reviewed by High Power Committees.

At the Centre, a Consultative Council on Community Development and Panchayati Raj has been constituted with Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation as its Chairman, Ministers in charge of Community Development and Panchayati Raj of all State Governments besides five Members of Parliament and a few non-officials interested in Community Development and Panchayati Raj, as its members. The main functions of this Council are to review, from time to time, the progress and recommend measures for improvement in the implementation of the Community Development and Panchayati Raj, besides advising the Centre and the States on the measures required to secure adequate resources as well as public cooperation, etc. As a result of recommendation of the meeting of the Consultative Council on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held on 6th February, 1974, a small Committee of three persons from the existing members of the Consultative Council has been constituted to go round the States, to see the manner in which the Community Development and Panchayati Raj programmes are being implemented and to submit a report along with their suggestions for improvement. The Commitee has since started functioning.

It is also proposed to convene a Conference of the State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj some time in December, 1974.

**Development of Park in Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi**

11. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to reconsider the development of a park instead of construction of a petrol pump in Sector 'D' area of Mandir Marg, New Delhi, when there is no park in existence;

(b) whether the Principal of the Dayanand Model Girls Higher Secondary School, Mandir Marg, New Delhi and the residents of the area have opposed the construction of the said petrol pump; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Representations against the construction of the petrol pump in D.I.Z. area of Mandir Marg, New Delhi, from the Principal of the Dayanand Model Girls' Higher Secondary School, Mandir Marg, New Delhi and

the residents of the area were considered but it was not found possible to accede to their requests.

**Irrigation Projects for small agriculturists in Gujarat**

12. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for irrigation projects in the Gujarat State to help small agriculturists and farmers during Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the provisions made; and

(c) which of the towns and districts in Gujarat State are likely to be benefited from the provisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Minor Irrigation Programmes undertaken for small farmers are (i) Small Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFAL). No separate plan-wise provision is made for different sectors under these schemes.

For the year 1974-75, the amounts provided under these schemes in different districts of Gujarat are as under:—

| District | Programme | Amount (Rs. in Lakhs |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Sabarkantha | SFDA | 16·00 |
| 2. Surat | SFDA | 2·00 |
| 3. Junagadh | SFDA | 20·30 |
| 4. Valsad | MFAL | 1·95 |
| 5. Baroda | MFAL | 5·65 |

Provision of Rs. 10 lakhs also exists in the budget of Gujarat Government for 1974-75 for giving assistance for minor irrigation investments to small farmers under Drought Prone Area Programme.

Besides the above, the normal programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

**Indo-Bangladesh talks on River waters**

13. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent talks with Bangladesh in regard to sharing of waters have not made any progress; and

(b) if so, the difficulties encountered in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) There were no recent talks with Bangladesh in regard to sharing of waters.

(b) Does not arise.

**Houses for Low-income Group people in Punjab**

14. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been built for Low-income Group people in Punjab upto October, 1974;

(b) whether there is any scheme to build such houses in rural areas of Punjab, particularly in Amritsar; and

(c) if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Based on the progress reports so far received from the Government of Punjab, 33,200 houses have been built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community and the Slum Clearance Scheme.

(b) and (c). There are already two housing schemes—(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in Rural areas under which the Government of Punjab can undertake housing and house-site programmes in rural areas. Both the schemes are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including rural housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector programmes, including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. However, keeping in view the importance of the minimum needs programme of providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, distinct and specific funds are earmarked in the Annual Plan allocations of State Governments. Under the minimum needs programme, an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is earmarked for Punjab for the year 1974-75.

2. Based on the progress reports so far received from the Government of Punjab, 1,258 houses have been built under the Village Housing Projects Scheme. Three projects of the State Governments, involving provision of 12,082 house-sites in Amritsar District were approved by the Ministry of Works and Housing under the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in Rural areas, out of which 3,547 house-sites are reported to have been developed by the State Government.

**Relationship between National School of Drama and Sangeet Natak Akademy**

15. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was some dispute regarding the functioning of the National School of Drama with the Sangeet Natak Akademy, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Government regarding the relationship between the two and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Director of the National School of Drama who had resigned because he was feeling cramped creatively was requested by the Sangeet Natak Akademi to reconsider his resignation. He then informed the Akademi that he would be able to continue in his post if the recommendations of the Khosla Committee in respect of the School were implemented.

(c) Consequent upon discussions among the Director, National School of Drama and representatives of the Akademi and the Government, the Akademi has under consideration the scheme for constitution of a separate society to run the National School of Drama in which the Chairman of the Akademi shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and four other members of the Akademi shall be *ex-officio* members. The new society will be registered as soon as a formal decision is recorded by the Akademi.

**Financial difficulties of Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha**

16. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Hindi Prachara Sabha is facing the closure of its institutions due to financial difficulties and the failure of Government to sanction the usual grant-in-aid for its different programmes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the grant-in-aid for the year 1974-75 and the steps taken by Government to save the institutions from the present financial difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Secretary of the Sabha has informed Government that the Sabha is facing financial difficulties. However, the Sabha has been regularly receiving financial assistance from the Ministry for its different programmes, and the Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13,800/- for the current financial year 1974-75 as they did in the previous financial year 1973-74.

**Production of Sugar in Northern Region**

17. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugar in the northern region would be much lower than last year; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take against sugar factories which are not producing exportable varieties of sugar and also producing less than the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The present early estimates of the industry indicate that the sugar production in the Northern Region this year may be (somewhat) less than last year's.

(b) In order to step up production, the Central Government have notified excise duty rebates on excess sugar production in 1974-75. The State Governments have also been advised to take several measures like exhorting factories to pay incentive cane prices, ensuring the prompt payment of cane prices to the growers, imposing restrictions on the working of the khandsari units and power crushers etc. and thereby augment sugar production. The mills are always required to manufacture sugar conforming to the prescribed ISS grade specifications, which include exportable varieties of sugar.

**Hunger Strike by Delhi School Teachers**

18. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi School Teachers went on hunger strike in September in front of Town Hall, Delhi;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) which of their demands have been conceded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The representatives of Teachers' Welfare Congress and the Municipal Corporation Teachers' Association went on 'Hunger Strike' on the dates given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Teachers' Welfare Congress | From 19-9-74 to 3-11-74 |
| Municipal Corporation Teachers' Association | From 23-9-74 to 1-10-74 |

According to the information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi a large number of demands

were put forth by these organisations. The major demands made by them are the following:—

1. Teachers, in Municipal Service and with the requisite qualifications be promoted to the posts of Inspector of School (Physical) on the basis of seniority after cancelling the panel already made for direct Recruitment.

2. List of the Teachers, who are to be placed in the Selection Grade till date, be declared soon.

3. All the Teachers, who have put in two years' service, be confirmed.

4. A resolution be passed by M.C.D. to the effect that the Senior Headmasters/Headmistresses be not paid less than the Headmasters/Headmistresses junior to them.

5. Pay of the Municipal Teachers be fixed according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

6. The issue of Selection Grade to Nursery teachers be settled down without any further delay.

7. Recruitment rules be framed to the effect that only the senior Nursery Teachers would be promoted as the Head of all the Nursery Schools in M.C.D.

8. Cadre-wise and subject-wise seniority lists of teachers be released forthwith.

9. The payment of Gratuity and G.P.F./C.P.F. before the date of retirement of the individual teacher, be made compulsory.

10. Municipal Teachers' Welfare Funds be established for the teachers.

11. The refund of salary from the Municipal Teachers seeking employment in Delhi Administration Schools, through direct recruitment with a no objection certificate from M.C.D.—be stopped.

12. A precedence be established of granting scholarships to the teacher's sons and daughters—standing first in their respective classes.

13. The qualification for Head Nursery Teacher should be the same as prescribed for Assistant Nursery Teacher and his pay scale should be the same as prescribed for the Head Mistress of the Primary School. The vacancies in all the posts should be filled up according to Seniority and by Departmental Promotion.

14. The Teachers & Teacheresses should be given the Merit (Yogyata) Allowance.

15. The anomaly created by giving the selection grade to the Headmasters should be looked into.

16. The Recruitment Rules for recruitment of Inspector of Schools (Physical) should be revised.

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 13 & 16 above have since been acceded to by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, while Demand Nos. 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14 & 15 are under their examination. Demand No. 9 has not been accepted by the D.M.C. As regards Demand No. 11, the specific cases would be looked into on merit, if brought to notice.

**Death of a girl student of R. V. Andh. Kanya Vidyalaya, Delhi**

19. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R. V. Andh Kanya Vidyalaya, Delhi which is an institution for blind girls is receiving Government aid;

(b) whether recently one of the inmates by name JAYA died as a result of a fall from the second storey of the Vidyalaya's building in New Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi;

(c) whether the matter was reported to the police and enquiry held; and

(d) if so, the result of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir and the enquiry is in progress.

**Kosi Power Project**

20. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has complained about the delay in execution of power project on the Kosi and in completing soil conservation works; and

(b) if so, whether Indian Government has cleared the position in this regard and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). In a note dated 8th October, 1974, Nepal has referred to the delay in execution of works for prevention of erosion on the right bank of the Kosi river, production and distribution of power from the Kosi Hydro-electric Project, sanction of estimates, improvement and extension of Chandra canal in Kosi area and construction of a lift canal.

2. A comprehensive scheme for prevention of erosion near Jalpapur on the right bank of the Kosi has been prepared and is already under execution. Out of 22 spurs proposed to be constructed, 8 spurs have already been constructed and the progress on the remaining spurs is being expedited.

3. There has been some difficulty in operation of the Kosi Power House but this has not affected the supply of electricity to Nepal as the Nepalese demand in this behalf is being met from the North Bihar Grid.

4. As regards the sanction of estimates for improvement, lift canal etc. are concerned, these estimates were received from the Nepalese Government recently and are at present under scrutiny.

**Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation**

21. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given by the Central Government to the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the total financial assistance given during this period from Prime Minister's fund to this Institute;

(c) whether the accounts for these years have been audited; if so, the adadverse comments of the audit if any for each of these years; and

(d) whether the accounts for amounts received from the Central Government and those from the P.M.'s fund are maintained under separate heads and if not the reasons therefor and what steps are being proposed to tone up the administration of the Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Total amount of money given by the Central Government, including the Delhi Administration to the Jawaharlal Nehru complex of institutions in the last three financial years was Rs. 14,49,477.

(b) Nil.

(c) The accounts of the four institutions have been duly audited by the Council's Chartered Accountants. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts of Delhi Administration has also audited the accounts of two sections for 1971-72 and 1972-73. Major observations show (1) Lack of financial discipline and norms for the creation of posts, resulting in rise in administrative expenditure; (2) introduction of a provident fund without approval of the approriate authorities; and (3) inadequate checks on realisation of fees, purchases made without inviting quotations and certain other similar procedural irregularities.

(d) Central Government grants are shown in separate accounts. No grant was paid from the Prime Minister's Fund.

**बासमती चावल का निर्यात**

220. **श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में बासमती चावल का निर्यात हुआ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे)** : (क) और (ख) . 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान निर्यात की गयी बासमती चावल की मात्रा और उसका मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

| वर्ष | मात्रा (मीटरी टन) | मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में) |
|---|---|---|
| 1972-73 | 15,189 | 296.47 |
| 1973-74 | 17,400 | 844.44 |

**Review of National Forest Policy**

23. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Forestry suggested a review of National Forest Policy and recommended that Indian Forest Act, 1927 should be amended; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The Central Board of Forestry at its meeting held on 14-15th October, 1974 considered the draft of National Forest Policy prepared by this Ministry and recommended that a Committee of Ministers should be set up to examine in detail this draft. The Board further recommended that this Committee should also propare a Model Indian Forest Act for adoption by the States.

(b) The recommendations of the Central Board of Forestry are being examined in this Ministry for implementation.

**Setting up of National Council for Vocational Education**

24. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing the setting up of a National Council for Vocational Education with corresponding bodies in the States for a proper review of this vocational education programmes and their coordination;

(b) if so, when this Council is likely to come into being; and

(c) whether any guidelines will be issued to States in regard to functioning of the Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The All India Council of Technical Education had recommended that such a Council should be established. The proposal has also been endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held 4th and 5th November, 1974. A decision on the setting up of the National Council for Vocational Education is expected to be taken shortly.

**Production of Pulses**

25. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of pulses is fast dwindling year after year, and if so their figures itemwise during the last three years together with the area and the periods;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to increase production thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The production of pulses has no doubt declined during the last few years although the area varied from year to year as a result of weather and rainfall conditions. The area and production of major pulses during the last 3 years is given in the Statement attached.

(b) During the year 1972-73 there was unprecedented drought in kharif and failure of late rains in September-October with the result that there was reduction in productivity in kharif pulses and shortfall in area under rabi pulses. During the year 1973-74 there was severe frost occurrence during January-February in the Northern States which resulted in severe damage to arhar (tur), gram and pea crops which were in flowering|fruiting stage during this period. This resulted in low productivity.

(c) The production of pulses is proposed to be increased by (i) increasing area under these crops by intercropping, mixed cropping and introduction of the short-duration varieties of urd, moong; cow-pea after the main crop harvest, and (ii) adoption of package of practices in cultivation of pulses by use of improved seed, phosphatic fertilizer and plant protection chemicals etc. In the Fifth Plan area of 15 lakh and 70 lakh hectares is proposed to be covered under the above mentioned two programmes respectively. The Centrally sponsored scheme initiated from kharif 1972 is being continued during the Fifth Plan. Under this scheme financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments for laying out of demonstrations on farmers fields to motivate them to adopt package of practices, seed multiplication of short-duration|improved varieties of pulses, supply of pulses seed to farmers and adoption of plant protection measures etc.

STATEMENT

**Area and Production of Major Pulses**

A-Area in 1000 hectares
P-Production in 1000 tonnes

| Pulse/Crop | 1971-72 | | 1972-73 | | 1973-74 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | P | A | P | A | P |
| 1 Gram . . | 7912·4 | 5080·7 | 6967·5 | 4536·8 | 7690·8 | 4005·8 |
| 2 Tur . . . | 2345·5 | 1683·0 | 2424·1 | 1927·6 | 2576·1 | 1364·1 |
| 3 Kharif pulses other than tur . . | 6570·5 | 1653·0 | 6387·9 | 1249·2 | 7227·9 | 2111·8 |
| 4 Rabi pulses other than gram . | 5322·2 | 2676·7 | 5135·7 | 2193·1 | 5386·7 | 2272·0 |
| TOTAL PULSES | 22150·6 | 11093·4 | 20915·2 | 9906·7 | 22881·5 | 9753·7 |

**Nitrogenous Fertilisers to Orissa during 1973-74**

27. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government made any allotment of nitrogenous fertilisers to Orissa State during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, quantity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Allotment of 48501 tonnes of nitrogen, in terms of plant nutrient, was made to Orissa State from the Central Fertiliser Pool and the domestic manufacturers during 1973-74 (February 1973—January 1974).

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**Food Situation in India**

28. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the remarks made by Dr. Norman Borlaug Nobel Prize winner and agricultural scientist as appeared in a local paper dated the 21st September, 1974 under the caption "Food situation grave in India" and the reactions of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The food situation is being kept under constant review from the short term as well as from the long term point of view, so as to sustain foodgrains production at the required level. The reported remarks are Dr. Borlaug's personal views.

**Gap between Demand and Supply of Fertiliser**

29. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

composing.

(a) the estimated gap between the demand and supply of fertilisers and how Government propose to cover it; and

(b) steps the Government have taken to make the best possible use of traditional measures of manuring?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to current indications, during the year 1974-75, there is likely to be a shortage of about 30 per cent in the supplies of nitrogenous fertilisers, about 32 per cent in the supplies of phosphatic fertilisers and about 7 per cent in the supplies of potassic fertilisers. The following steps have been taken to meet the shortage:—

(i) efforts to maximise the capacity utilisation of the existing domestic fertiliser factores.

(ii) efforts to import the maximum quantities of fertilisers.

(iii) efforts to rationalise the system of fertiliser distribution in the country.

(iv) circulating to the States guidelines prepared by the Government of India to make the best use of the available fertilisers.

(b) Steps have also been taken by the Government to mobilise and utilise the rural and urban organic manure resources in the best possible manner. Thus the State Governments have been asked:—

(i) to take up training of the farmers in the techniques of composting.

(ii) to introduce a scheme for the award of prizes to Gram Panchayats for outstanding work in the field of rural compost production.

(iii) to set up one lakh gobar gas plants during the Fifth Plan which will provide both fuel gas as well as manures.

(iv) to utilise all the available urban waste for compost production in urban centres.

(v) arrange compost weeks/campaigns and to take up intensive promotional propaganda/ publicity through Radio, TV, Press and other extension media.

(vi) to make the farmers include a leguminous crop in their crop rotations.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में प्रति व्यक्ति कृषि मूल्य और आय**

30. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के उन पांच जिलों को जहां खांडसारी, चीनी तथा गुड़ उद्योग केन्द्रित हैं, देश में सर्वाधिक प्रति-व्यक्ति कृषि मूल्य एवं आय होने का गौरव प्राप्त है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से यह मांग हुआ है कि 1960-61 के मूल्य सूचांक के आधार पर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के 5 जिलों अर्थात् मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, सहारनपुर, बिजनौर और मुरादाबाद में, जहां सारी चीनी और गुड़ के उद्योग स्थित हैं, राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति वर्षावधि आय क्रमश: 345, 262, 367, 239, और 265 रुपये थी और डा0

बलजीत सिंह की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 430, 398, 385, 336 और 290 रुपये थी। यह मालूम नहीं हुआ है कि यह आय देश में सबसे अधिक है अथवा नहीं।

**Imposition of Levy on Farmers by States**

31. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has decided to impose foodgrain levy on all farmers including those cultivating cash crops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any other State has also imposed foodgrains levy on all farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Government have mooted a proposal to impose levy on all irrigated holding, including those under cash crops. It has been considered appropriate to bring them within the scope of the Foodgrain Levy Order as the most productive agricultural lands in the State are generally under cash crops.

(c) No such proposal has been received so far from any other State Government for imposing levy on all farmers including those cultivating cash crops.

**Review of Food Situation at the Chief Ministers' Conference**

32. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers was held in New Delhi in the middle of September, 1974 to review the food situation in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Conference had *inter-alia* discussed the question of credit squeeze for agricultural sector in the context of anti-inflationary drive and the increase in the prices of farm inputs if so, the decision taken to relax the credit squeeze; and

(c) what was the precise assessment of the food situation taken at that meeting and what decisions were taken to increase food production in the ensuing year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 14th September, 1974 mainly to consider the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on price and procurement policy for Kharif Cereals for 1974-75 season. While expressing their views on the subject, some of the Chief Ministers referred to the policy of credit squeeze and the need to make institutional finances available to the State Governments for putting up thermal power plants for power generation for the purpose of increasing agricultural production. During discussions the general food situation and the likely shortfall in the production of kharif cereals due to erratic and inadequate rainfall in certain States was referred to by some of the Chief Ministers. The need to make all out efforts to increase agricultural production by making the essential inputs available to the farmers at

reasonable prices and by making additional irrigation and power facilities available to them was highlighted.

**Denial of Selection Grade to T.G.Ts. Officiating in P.G.T. Grade in Delhi**

33. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 169 on 22nd July, 1974 regarding denial of selection grade to TGT's officiating in PGT grade in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the appeal filed by Delhi Administration against the judgment of the High Court referred to therein has since been decided and if so, whether a copy of the final judgment in the appeal will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the light of the final judgment and the reasons for delay in taking action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) Yes S.r. A copy of the judgment is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8440/74].

(b) A certified copy of the judgement was received in Delhi Administration only on 29th October, 1974 and the same is under their examination.

मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरकों का वितरण

34. श्री रंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि —

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में उर्वरकों के उत्पादक नाइट्रोजन युक्त उवरक, सिंगेपकर यूरिया, उर्वरक के वितरण में कोई रुचि नहीं लेते हैं और वहां यूरिया उर्वरकों के प्रमुख वितरक श्रीराम कैमिकल्स और गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक, निगम उस क्षेत्र में यातायात की कठिनाईयों के कारण उर्वरकों के वितरण में कोई रुचि नहीं लेते हैं ।

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से वर्ष 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में उर्वरकों का वितरण करने के लिये अनुरोध किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(घ) क्या निर्णय लेने के बीच सरकार का विचार पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के निकट स्थित गोरखपुर, सिंदरी और कानपुर उर्वरक कारखानों से रासायनिक उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी कि जिन उर्वरक निर्माताओं ने मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट मात्रा में उर्वरकों का वितरण करना है, वे परिवहन की लागत अधिक होने के कारण उन्हें राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों में भेजने से कतरा रहे है ।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में उर्वरक भेजने के लिये विशेष रूप से कोई अनुरोध किया हो। तथापि जब राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई कि मैसर्स इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्स लि०, कानपुर, मैसर्स गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर्स कम्पनी और मैसर्स श्रीराम कैमिकल्स राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों में उर्वरकों

का वितरण करने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं, तो भारत सरकार ने इन निर्माताओं और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक बुलायी। इस बैठक में निर्माताओं को इस बात के लिये राजी किया गया कि वे उन्हें निर्धारित उर्वरकों का एक हिस्सा राज्य के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में वितरित करेंगे ।

(घ) राज्यों को जिन उर्वरकों का नियतन किया जाता है उनके राज्य के भीतर वितरण का काम सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ दिया जाता है । जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को किये गये नियतन का प्रश्न है, मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में उर्वरकों की मांग मुख्यतः खरीफ मौसम के दौरान है । अतः खरीफ 1974 के मौसम के दौरान इस राज्य को भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, दुर्गापुर, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, सिन्दरी और इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज, लि० खानपुर से उर्वरकों का नियतन किया गया था । इस राज्य को भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, गोरखपुर से उर्वरकों का नियतन बिल्कुल नहीं किया गया था, क्योंकि यह राज्य रेलवे बोर्ड के परामर्श से तैयार किये गये तर्क-सम्मत वितरण क्षेत्र के भीतर नहीं आता । रबी मौसम के दौरान इस राज्य को मेसर्स इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज लि० और भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, सिन्दरी से उर्वरकों का नियतन किया गया है ।

**केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के निवासों पर किया गया व्यय**

35. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1973 से 31 मार्च, 1974 तक केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के निवासों पर (एक) उद्यान और लान आदि का रख-रखाव (दो) फर्नीचर और फर्निशिंग (तीन) बिजली उपकरण (चार) मकान का रख-रखाव (पांच) आवास में अभिवृद्धि और फेरबदल तथा (छः) अन्य मदों पर कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ख) वर्तमान आर्थिक संकट को देखते हुए चालू वर्ष में इनमें से प्रत्येक मद में सरकार ने कितने प्रतिशत कटौती करने का निर्णय किया है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया)** : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) कोई विशेष कटौती नहीं की गई है, लेकिन व्यय अत्यन्त न्यूनतम रखा गया है तथा केवल अनिवार्य कार्य ही किए जाते हैं ।

**Bagmati River Project**

36. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Bagmati river project;

(b) the total amount spent so far on that Project; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Bagmati Irrigation Project is in initial stages of construction. The left afflux bund from Indo-Nepal border to Sitamarhi Sheohar road has been taken up for construction in a length of 9 miles, of which 5.7 miles have been completed. Work on the right afflux bund upsteam of the Barrage has been taken up in a length of about 2 miles, of which one mile has been completed. Buildings at the Barrage site and other places have practically been completed. Approach road from Sitamarhi to Barrage site has also been mostly completed.

(b) The expenditure upto the end of August 1974 is about Rs. 104.0 lakhs.

(c) The project is likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan.

**Award given by the Krishna-Kaveri Tribunal**

37. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka is not satisfied with the award given by the Krishna-Kaveri Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Report of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal was received by Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra in December, 1973. In accordance with the provision in the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Central Government and the three party States made references to the Tribunal for clarification|guidance in March, 1974.

While the hearing of the references by the Tribunal was in progress, the Counsel for Karnataka made a statement on the 19th August, 1974 that it was felt by Karnataka, that the contentions made by the State Government were not likely to be accepted by the Tribunal. He also stated that the State had decided to withdraw from the proceedings and would not participate in further proceedings. The Tribunal proceeded with further hearings upto 26th August 1974 and adjourned its hearings thereafter.

The Government of India has urged the Karnataka Government for its cooperation with the Tribunal's work and to participate in the further proceedings of the Tribunal which is the only institutional arrangement under the Constitution to settle the Inter-State Water Disputes.

**Promotion of Buddhist Culture in Sravasti (U.P.)**

38. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognise the historical significance of Sravasti situated in Bahraich district and partly in Gonda district;

(b) the steps taken to promote Buddhist culture in Sravasti; and

(c) the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The sites and remains of the ancient town of Sravasti and Jetavana (Buddhist site in the suburbs of the town of Sravasti) having been declared as being of national importance are already under the protection of the Central Government.

(b) and (c). The Buddhist remains at Jetavana have already been exposed by excavation and are being maintained by carrying out suitable repairs whenever necessary. The site of Jetavana has also been developed by horticultural operations. Steps have been initiated to develop the site of Sravasti as well by way of laying out gardens and lawns. Apart from the publication of the reports on the excavations at both the sites, a guide-book has been published to enlighten the common people about the history and monuments of the sites.

**तेहरान में आयोजित खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिताओं में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों द्वारा जीते गये पदक**

39. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**

**सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोलो :**

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेहरान में आयोजित एशियायी खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिताओं में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों के किन किन खेलों में स्वर्ण, रजत तथा कास्य पदक जीते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन परिणामों से संतुष्ट हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो हमारे खेल स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) :**

(क) उन खेलों के नाम जिनमें तेहरान में हुए एशियाई खेलों में भारत के खिलाड़ियों ने स्वर्ण, रजत एवं कांस्य पदक जीते :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) डकाथलोन (एथलेटिक्स)<br>लम्बी कूद (,,)<br>800 मीटर (,,)<br>5000 मीटर (,,) | 4 | स्वर्ण पदक |
| (2) निशानेबाजी (ट्रैप)<br>बाक्सिंग (हैवी वेट)<br>बाक्सिंग (लाइट वेट)<br>बाक्सिंग (मिडिल वेट)<br>हाकी टीम<br>विकूद (एथलेटिका)<br>गोला फैंकना ( ,,)<br>चक्का फेंकना (,,)<br>हथोड़ा (हैमर) फैंकना (एथलेटिक्स)<br>3000 मीटर (स्टीपलेचेस) (एथलेटिक्स)<br>10,000 मीटर दौड़ (एथलेटिक्स)<br>4 × 400 मीटर रिले टीम (एथलेटिक्स) | 12 | रजत पदक |
| (3) निशानेबाजी (स्कीट)<br>बाक्सिंग (लाइटवेट)<br>बाक्सिंग (फ्लाइवेट)<br>कुश्ती (ग्रीको रोमन)<br>कुश्ती (फ्री स्टाइल)<br>कुश्ती ( ,,)<br>कुश्ती ( ,,)<br>गोला फैंकना (एथलेटिक्स)<br>लम्बी कूद ( ,,)<br>डेकाथ्लोन (,,)<br>400 मीटर बाधा ( ,,)<br>बेडमिन्टन टीम | 12 | कांस्य पदकय |

(ख) और (ग) : तेहरान एशियाई खेलों में कुल पदकों की संख्या पिछली दो एशियाई खेलों से बेहतर रही है । तथापि, सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि कुछ खेलों में सुधार की पर्याप्त गुंजाइश है । एशियाई खेलों में भारतीय दल के प्रदर्शन की और छानबीन करने के लिए तथा उठाए जाने वाले उपचारात्मक कदमों के बारे में सलाह देने के लिए उसे **अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की आगामी बैठक में रखा जाएगा ।**

**C.P.W.D. Civil and Electrical Engineers**

40. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grades of officers on rolls from the Assistant Engineers to the Superintending Engineers in the C.P.W.D. which have been made permanent, separately for Civil and Electrical sides, as on the 1st July, 1974; and

(b) the effective dates of their confirmation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The position as on 1st July, 1974 is as follows:—

| | Civil | Electrical |
|---|---|---|
| Superintending Engineers. | 18 | 4 |
| Executive Engineers . | 75 | 16 |
| Assistant Executive Engineers. | 93 | 24 |
| Assistant Engineers . | 175 | 47 |

(b) The effective dates of their confirmation vary from person to person subject to their being eligible and the availability of the post.

**Taking over of Sick Colleges in Delhi**

41. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2740 on the 19th August, 1974 regarding taking over of sick colleges in Delhi and state whether Government have considered the suggestion made for amending the Delhi University Act as to provide for taking over the management of colleges; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session of the Parliament to amend the Delhi University Act.

**Allotment of foodgrains to States**

42. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 9 on 22nd July, 1974 regarding criteria for and quantity of foodgrains allotted to States during January-June, 1974 and state:

(a) what was the allotment of foodgrains to Bihar, West Bengal and other States and Union Territories in the month of July, August, September and October, 1974;

(b) whether the allotments to Bihar were sharply stepped up from January-February 1974 to May-June 1974 because of the mass movement in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made objectively, taking into consideration various factors like availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the needs of all the deficit states and other relevant aspects.

The allotments made to Bihar from January to June, 1974 are as follows:

| *Month* | *Quantity in '000 tonnes* |
|---|---|
| January . | 25.0 |
| February . | 30.0 |
| March . | 35.0 |
| April . | 40.0 |
| May . | 40.0 |
| June . | 40.0 |

**Statement**

*Allotment of foodgrains to all the States/Union Territories during July to October, 1974*

(In '000 metric tonnes)

| State/Union Territory | July | August | Sept. | Oct. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 6·5 | 6·5 | 6·5 | 6·5 | 26·0 |
| Assam | 9·0 | 12·0 | 15·0 | 18·1 | 54·1 |
| Bihar | 40·0 | 55·0 | 50·0 | 60·0 | 205·0 |
| Gujarat | 51·0 | 51·0 | 58·0 | 77·0 | 237·0 |
| Haryana | 5·0 | 10·0 | 15·0 | 15·0 | 45·0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 6·0 | 6·0 | 6·0 | 6·0 | 24·0 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 20·0 | 20·0 | 17·5 | 19·5 | 77·0 |
| Karnataka | 15·0 | 15·0 | 20·0 | 20·0 | 70·0 |
| Kerala | 87·0 | 94·0 | 87 0 | 87·0 | 355·0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5·0 | 5·0 | 18·0 | 7·0 | 35.0 |
| Maharashtra | 108·0 | 115·6 | 125·0 | 131·0 | 479·6 |
| Manipur | 3·5 | 3·5 | 2·5 | 2·5 | 12·0 |
| Meghalaya | 9·0 | 6·0 | 6·0 | 6·0 | 27·0 |
| Nagaland | 2·2 | 2·5 | 2·0 | 2·4 | 9·1 |
| Orissa | 8·0 | 8·0 | 16·0 | 23·3 | 55·3 |
| Punjab | 3·0 | 15·0 | 25·0 | 25·0 | 68·0 |
| Rajasthan | 14·3 | 15·0 | 18·0 | 30·3 | 77·6 |
| Tamilnadu | 2·0 | 5·0 | 5·0 | 14·0 | 26·0 |
| Tripura | 3·0 | 3·0 | 3·0 | 3·0 | 12·0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30·0 | 30·0 | 41·0 | 41·0 | 142·0 |
| West Bengal | 115·0 | 115·0 | 115·0 | 143·0 | 488·0 |
| A & N Islands | 0·5 | 2·0 | 0·5 | 1·0 | 4·0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1·5 | 1·5 | 1·1 | 1·6 | 5·7 |
| Chandigarh | 0·5 | 0·5 | 0·5 | 0·5 | 2·0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Ha eli | 0·4 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 1·6 |
| Delhi | 39·0 | 39·0 | 39·0 | 39·0 | 156·0 |
| Goa, Daman and Diu | 4·3 | 5·3 | 4·3 | 4·7 | 18·6 |
| Mizoram | 2·2 | 2·2 | 2·2 | 2·2 | 8·8 |
| Pondicherry (including Mahe & Yanam) | 0·37 | 0·37 | 0·62 | 0·65 | 2·01 |
| Total : | 591·27 | 644·37 | 700·12 | 787·65 | 2723·41 |

**Loss due to ffood in Bihar**

43. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss to crops in Bihar on account of floods in various Dist.ricts;

(b) the help given by the Centre to the people there; and

(c) whether a large number of people dies in Bihar during this period and if so, the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The State Government of Bihar have reported that cropped area of 15.30 lakh hectares was affected by floods during 1974 and the loss to the crops as estimated is Rs. 202.02 crores.

(b) Army and air force assistance was provided by the Central Government for rescue and relief operations.

(c) The State Government have reported that 61 human lives were lost due to floods.

**Impact of shortfall in kharif production**

44. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the impact of the shortfall in Kharif food production on procurement and overall availability of food in the country; and

(b) whether Government have formulated any plan to cope up with the resultant situation and if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). As kharif crops were reported to have been affected due to deficiency of rainfall, in large parts of the country special steps were taken (i) to divert power in Haryana, Punjab and West Uttar Pradesh for agricultural purposes, (ii) to supplement the open market availability in the country and also to maintain supplies through the public distribution system sustained efforts for intensifying the procurement operations are being made and (iii) steps have also been taken for importing foodgrains from abroad.

**Minister's statement on food shortage**

45. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his recent statement on 11th October, 1974, he has observed that the food shortage in the country is due to hoarding; and

(b) in view of his statement what follow up action has been taken by his Ministry to dehoard the food stuff and distribute the food through proper channel at fair prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation observed that holding back of stocks by traders and big farmers was one of the major factors contributing to the food shortage being experienced in the country. The Government of India have been constantly impressing upon the State Governments to strictly enforce the various Central Orders and to invoke the provisions of the D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing. The State and Central Governments have been keeping a close watch over any possible hoarding by the traders and other persons.

**Emergency Rabi plan in West Bengal**

46 SHRI R. N BARMAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has prepared an emergency plan for the next rabi season

(b) if so, nature of the plan, and

(c) whether Centre's approval has been sought for this plan and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c) The State Government of West Bengal has prepared a programmefor bringing additional area under Rabi crops to offset the damage caused to Kharif crops by floods, cyclone and drought The programme is to cover an additional area of 2 35 lakh acres comprising of 1 47 lakh acres of wheat, 0 47 lakh acres of Boro paddy 0 21 lakh acres of pulses, 0 14 lakh acres of oilseeds and 0 052 lakh acres of potatoes

**Cost of production of paddy and raw jute in States**

47 SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the cost of production of paddy and raw jute per acre item-wise in different states?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) Under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India, launched by the Ministry, estimates of cost of production of paddy per hectare have been compiled for the year 1971-72 for Andhra Pradesh and for 1971-72 and 1972-73 for Orissa (provisional) These estimates are given in the enclosed statement Data on cost of production of paddy have also been collected for 1971-72 1972-73 and 1973-74 for a number of other States these are at various stages of scrutiny, compilation processing and analysis

Under the Scheme raw jute has been taken up as the principal crop for study in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal during 1973-74 and 1974-75 Data collected for 1973-74 are being scrutinised and compiled by the agencies entrusted with the field work in the concerned States The compiled data are still to be received in the Ministry for further analysis It would be some time before these data are received here and estimates of cost of production of raw jute generated for the 1974-75 crop the field work is in progress

**Statement**

*Cost of Cultivation, Yield per Hectare and Cost of Production per Quintal of Paddy*

(Rs per hectare)

| S No | Item of Cost | Andhra Pradesh 1971-72 | Orissa @ 1971-72 | Orissa @ 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Human labour | 331 23 | 252 97 | 260 08 |
| 2 | Bullock labour | 105 98 | 145 48 | 137 26 |
| 3 | Machine labour | 12 27 | 0 89 | |

| S.No. | Item of Cost | Andhra Pradesh 1971-72 | Orissa 1971-72 | Orissa 197-273 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Seed | 61·05 | 52·89 | 60·76 |
| 5 | Fertilizer | 158·41 | 20·53 | 20·09 |
| 6 | Manure | 102·33 | 37·00 | 41·81 |
| 7 | Insecticide | 9·69 | 1·29 | 2·82 |
| 8 | Irrigation charges | 18·05 | 0·40 | 3·07 |
| 9 | Interest on Working Capital | 18·55 | 9·54 | 9·97 |
| 10 | Rental value of owned land | 454·36 | 244·86 | 249·78 |
| 11 | Rent paid for leased-in land | 75·24 | 29·21 | 45·79 |
| 12 | Land Revenue, cesses & taxes | 31·67 | 2·30 | 2·66 |
| 13 | Depreciation onimplements and farm buildings | 31·33 | 14·26 | 15·58 |
| 14 | Interest on fixed capital | 56·17 | 27·04 | 28·70 |
| | Total Cost | 1476·33 | 837·96 | 881·47 |
| | Yield per hectare (quintals) | 25·22 | 16·84 | 16·72 |
| | Total cost of production * (Rs. per quintal) | 51·53 | 40·13 | 44·19 |

@Provisional.

*—Cost of production per quintal is obtained by dividing the cost of cultivation per hectare (net of the value of by-product) by the yield per hectare.

Note : At the filed level, the Comprehensive Scheme is being implemented in different States by Agricultural Universities, etc. The implementing agencies organised the field surveys and undertakes scrutiny and complation of data. Further processing and analysis of data as also preparation of reports thereon are undertaken in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The holding-wise data on Cost of cultivation or different principal crops and State levelestimates of cost of production based thereon are also discussed with the State Governments concerned, and their views and comments on these kept in view while preparing the final reports.

**Nationalisation of sugar mills in U.P. and Bihar**

48. SHRI S. M. BANARJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to nationalise sugar mills in U.P. and Bihar; and

(b) if not, the reasons for such an abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As stated in the Memorandum of action laid in the Lok Sabha on 26th August along with the Report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commision, the Government are considering this question: In view of the sizable financial outlays and the complex technical and administrative isues involved Government require some more time to arive at a final decision.

**Collapse of Sarai Rohilla overbridge, Delhi**

49. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a span of the Sarai Rohilla overbridge in Delhi under construction. had collapsed causing

serious injuries to number of labourers working there;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the causes for the collapse of the span; and

(c) if so, outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) On 9th September, 1974, while work was in progress, one of the four spans of the approaches to Sarai Rohilla Overbridge under construction collapsed. Twelve of the labourers who were working at the time of collapse received injuries and were discharged after being given first aid.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has apointed a Committee to examine the causes of the collapse. The enqiry is in progress.

**Relief measures in famine-hit West Bengal**

50. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that whole of West Bengal is famine stricken and particularly seven districts are starving;

(b) if so, measures Government have taken to render relief to these people; and

(c) steps proposed to arrest further expansion of famine in the State; and

(d) whether Government are aware that 100 persons are dying daily in West Bengal and if so, reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MNISTRY OF AGRCULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d): The State Government has been asked to send a report on the subject. A statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Performance of Indian Hockey Team at Tehran**

51. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the poor performance of the Indian Hockey Team at Tehran;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the standard of Indian Hockey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c): The Indian Hockey team lost to the Pakistan Hockey team in the re-played Final in the Asian Games held at Tehran during September, 1974. According to the assessment of knowledgeable persons, the Indian team could perhaps have done better had its pre-tournament training not been affected adversely because of the disputes in the Indian Hockey Federation. Government has asked the Indian Olympic Association which is temporarily looking after the affairs of the Indian Hockey Federation, to ensure proper training and physical conditioning of the Indian Hockey team before its participation in the ensuing important International tournaments. Government would extend necessary assistance and co-operation in this regard.

**गेहूं का वसूली मूल्य निर्धारण करने के लिये भारतीय किसान संघ की ओर से अनुरोध**

*52. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय किसान संघ की कार्य समिति ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की है कि वह आगामी वर्ष 1974–75 में गेहूं के उत्पादन के लिये किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से अभी से ही गेहूं का निम्नतम वसूली मूल्य निर्धारित करे, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे):** (क) और (ख) : बुवाई के समय गेहूं का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित करने के संबंध में अभिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। कटाई मौसम से पूर्व अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य घोषित करने से संबंधित नीति को जारी रखा जा रहा है ।

**संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में स्नानघर और शौचालय**

*53. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के कुछ ही सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में स्नानघर और शौचालय हैं और अन्य क्वार्टरों में नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के सभी सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में स्नानघर और शौचालय की व्यवस्था करने की है; और

(ग) इस आधार पर क्वार्टरों का किराया बढ़ाया जायेगा अथवा नहीं ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) किसी संसद् सदस्य के फ्लैट से सम्बद्ध सर्वेंट क्वार्टर के लिए अलग से कोई स्नानघर नहीं है। केवल फ्लैटों के ब्लाक में नौकरों के लिए सामूहिक स्नानघरों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**बिहार द्वारा चारे की मांग**

*54. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने अगस्त-सितम्बर के दौरान पशुओं के लिये चारे के लिये सहायता की मांग की थी परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसकी उपेक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार सरकार की मांग की उपेक्षा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने कितने चारे की मांग की थी तथा वास्तव में कितना उन्हें दिया गया; और

(घ) क्या दी गई मांग से बिहार में ऐसा समझा गया कि उसकी उपेक्षा की गई है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दत्त पटेल):** (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Release of Water from Farakka Barrage**

55. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when 40,000 cusecs of water from Farakka Barrage will be released for the Calcutta Port; and

(b) whether any demand has also been made by Bangladesh for the release of 20.000 cusecs of water from Farakka Barrage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barage Project is expected to be completed by the end of this year and thereafter, the Project will be commissioned. The allocation of the fair-weather flow of the Ganga is under discussion between the Governments of India and Bangladesh

(b) No. Sir.

**U.S. Scholars and Experts coming to India**

58. SHR INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of U.S. scholars and experts who came to India during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether in 1971 some checks were imposed on such scholars and experts coming to India and if so, whether these rules were relaxed; and

(c) whether a top U.S. Aid official who was blacklisted earlier is touring on behalf of a top U.S. Foundation and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The number of U.S. Scholars, Students, Experts who visited India with the approval of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1972-73 | .. | 81 |
| 1973-74 | .. | 119 |

The above figures exclude:—

(i) scholars. students who have come to India under the various scholarship schemes of the Government of India;

(ii) student's who have sought admission directly in various institution;

(iii) teachers |experts who may have come on assignments under some programmes of UNESCO and other such organisation; and

(iv) research scholars with the approval of other Ministries without reference to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(b) There have not been any curbs on the entry of foreign scholars in India. However, a certain framework has been laid down to ensure that while foreign educational activity in India is conducted in the most fruitful manner, it does not adversely affect our national interests. Foreign Scholars are thus not permitted to undertake research in certain fields, including those related to the border areas. Keeping this in view, each research project is examined on merits to assess its academic viability, before the visit is approved.

(c) Government have no information.

**Higher procurement price of Paddy fixed by Tamil Nadu**

57. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu had fixed a higher procurement price for paddy than the price fixed by the Centre: and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Centre in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu had announced higher procurement prices for paddy, but now they have agreed to fix the procurement prices of paddy to be procured under levy as communicated by the Central Government.

**Posts of P.G.Ts. and T.G.Ts. lying vacant in Delhi Schools**

58. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Principals, Vice-Principals, P.G.Ts. T.G.Ts. and other teachers lying vacant in the schools under Delhi Administration as on 31st October, 1974;

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill these posts in view of larger interest of students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Principal 10, Vice-Principal 108, P. G. Ts. 32, T.G. Ts. Nil, Other teachers 24.

(b) *Principals*

1 post since academic year 1972-73.

1 post since February, 1974.

5 posts since July, 1974.

2 posts since September, 1974.

1 post since October, 1974.

*Vice-Principals*

71 posts since August, 1972.

21 posts since August, 1973.

16 posts since August, 1974.

*P. G. Ts. and other categories*

56 posts since August, 1974.

(c) The posts of Principals will be filled up as and when panels are received from Union Public Service Commission, to whom requisition has already gone and it has also called for applications by advertisement. The posts of Vice-Principals could not be filled up owing to the proposed amendment in the Recruitment Rules. The vacant posts of teachers are being filled shortly from out of eligible candidates.

**Distress sale of Children in West Bengal**

59. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of distress sale of children and suicide by starving people of West Bengal during the months from August to October, 1974 month-wise; and

(b) amount of relief given to the starving people by the Central Government during those months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The information has been called for from the

State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Cancellation of International Dairy Congress**

60. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to cancel the International Dairy Congress to be held in New Delhi in December, 1974;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred on the Dairy Congress till the end of October 15, 1974; and

(c) the reasons for the abrupt cancellation of the Congress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Information relating to expenditure upto 15th October, 1974 is not available. However, upto 30-9-74 an expenditure of Rs. 13,08,219.81 was incurred in connection with the Dairy Congress.

(c) Does not arise.

**Appointment of Lecturers by Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Board**

61. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Board, which is running two colleges in Delhi has appointed Arts and science lecturers without the prior approval of the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, whether any steps were taken to see that the college authorities do not violate the rules of Delhi University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, some *ad-hoc* appointments of teachers were made by S. G. T. B. Khalsa College run by the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Board, without consulting the concerned Heads of Departments of the University. The Principal of the College was informed that *ad-hoc* appointments should be made with the concurrence of Heads of Departments as their recommendations are placed before the Executive Council for granting recognition to teachers. No definite reply has so far been received. The University is, however, in correspondence with the college.

**Statement of External Affairs Minister in U.S.A. on food shortage**

62. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the then Indian External Affairs Minister told the Press in America that there had been not one death in India because of famine and that the shortage of food was only five per cent;

(b) whether his Ministry has urgently appealed to the Soviet Union for four million tonnes of wheat; and

(c) whether the statement of the then Foreign Minister accords with the SOS to the Soviet Union and distress reports from various States through official and non-official channels about extreme scarcity and large number of starvation deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) While commenting upon the news of large scale starvation deaths in India, the then Minister of External Affairs

had clarified to the American Press that although the shortage of foodgrains in India was comparatively small in percentage, but it amounted to a substantial quantity because of large population in the country. There have been scarcity conditions in some parts of the country due to drought and floods and certain quantities of foodgrains are being imported to maintain the public distribution system at a reasonable level. No request has been made to the Government of U.S.S.R. for four million tonnes of wheat.

**Discontentment among students due to increased Mess charges and prices of text books**

63. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed a sense of unrest and discontent among the students in the various Universities of the country, as a result of increase in Mess charges and the prices of text books/exercise books;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps for subsidising of the foodgrains for Hostels and the production of cheaper text books/exercise books; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government are seized of the difficulties of the student community regarding the price of text books/exercise books and mess charges in the hostels. The Ministry of Industrial Development have allocated 1,20,000 tonnes of white priniting paper at a reasonable price for the educational sector during this year and already allocations of about 70,000 tonnes of white paper have been made on the advice of the Ministry of Education, for the period June to December, 1974 to all States, Union Territories and the universities.

The Ministry of Agriculture have also issued instructions to all State Governments and Union Territories to ensure supplies of foodgrains to Hostels through the Public Distribution System.

**Separate Archaeological Circle in Karnataka**

64. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has sanctioned a separate Archaeological Circle for the preservation and maintenance of ancient monuments in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A new Circle named as Mid-southern Circle with headquarter at Bangalore comprising the whole of Karnataka except the north-eastern Districts viz., Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar is to be created during 1975-76.

**विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज अध्यापकों के लिये नये वेतन-मानों का कार्यान्वयन**

**65. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
**श्री हुकमद कछवाय :**

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने 29 मार्च, 1974 को लोक सभा में विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज अध्यापकों के लिए नए वेतन-मानों की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको क्रियान्विति सम्बन्धी स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या आल इण्डिया फेडरेशन आफ यूनीवर्सिटी एण्ड कालेज टीचर्स आर्गेनाइजेशन ने 8 अक्तूबर को विरोध दिवस के रूप में मनाया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरूल हसन)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्यापकों के लिए संशोधित वेतनमान लागू करने के वास्ते विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को अपनी स्वीकृति भेज दी है । भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थानों तथा भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान बंगलौर के अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसी ही स्वीकृति जारी कर दी गई है । संशोधित वेतनमान 1 जनवरी, 1973 से लागू होंगे ।

भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को यदि वे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के लिए स्वीकृत वेतनमानों को राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के अध्यापकों के लिए अपनाना चाहें तो वित्तीय सहायता देने की भी पेशकश की है । राज्य सरकारों को यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि यदि वे स्थानीय परिस्थितियों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय से भिन्न वेतनमान लागू करना चाहें किन्तु जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों से अधिक न हों, तो उन्हें केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध होगी । नये वेतनमान 1 जनवरी, 1973 से अथवा उसकी बाद की तारीख से लागू किए जा सकते हैं ।

राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता, होने वाले अतिरिक्त खर्च के 80 प्रतिशत तक और 1 जनवरी, 1973 अथवा लागू करने की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 1979, उपलब्ध होगी ।

वेतनमानों में संशोधन, कालेजों में अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की पद्धति, अधिवार्षिकी आयु, परीक्षा कार्य के लिए परिश्रमिक आदि से सम्बन्धित कुछ शर्तों पर आधारित होगा ।

संशोधित वेतनमानों में वेतन-निर्धारण, तीसरे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा सुझाये गये और सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत फार्मूले के अनुसार होगा ।

(ग) और (घ) : नये वेतनमान लागू करने में देरी के विरोध में अखिल भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज शिक्षक संस्थाओं के संघ ने 8 अक्तूबर, 1974 को एक अखिल भारतीय विरोध दिवस मनाने का आह्वान किया था । भारत सरकार ने संशोधित वेतनमानों की योजना के कार्यान्वयन की प्रणाली के ब्यौरे राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिए हैं और उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि वे राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में संशोधित वेतनमानों को शीघ्र से शीघ्र लागू करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें और अपने अपने प्रस्ताव सरकार को भेज दें ताकि वह अपने हिस्से की सहायता के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकृति जारी कर सकें ।

**Allocation of foodgrains to Palamau District**

66. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is making special food allocation to Palamau District in Bihar besides the food allocated by State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Allotments from the Central Pool are made to the different states keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool and the needs of the deficit States. Internal distribution of foodgrains is the responsibility of the State Governments and no direct allotment to the districts is made by the Central Government.

**राज्यों में अन्न के अभाव में संकट-वश होकर बच्चों का विक्रय**

67. **श्री राम रतन शर्मा :**

**श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**

**श्री मधु दण्डवते :**

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे:**

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जुलाई, 1974 से अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों में अन्न के अभाव में संकटवश होकर अभिभावकों द्वारा कितने बच्चों का विक्रय किया गया अथवा उन्हें त्याग दिया गया; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं तथा इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल)** : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Probation period for C.P.W.D Engineers**

68. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the probation period fixed for working in officiating capacity in the case of (i) Assistant Executive Engineers Class I in the C.P.W.D. who are posted as Sub-Divisional officers and (ii) Assistant Engineers Class II posted as Sub-Divisional Officers and carrying out identical duties; and

(b) if no probation period has been specified in their cases the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A probation period of two years has been prescribed both for Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers, appointed on a regular basis, whether posted in Sub-divisions to work as Sub-Divisional Officers or otherwise. However, of late there have been a number of *ad hoc* promotions from the rank of Junior Engineers to the rank of Assistant Engineers. These people have not been put on probation beqause the promotions, in question, are not treated as regular promotions to class II of the Central Engineering Service in which the grade of Assistant Engineers has been encadered.

Ad hoc promotions became necessary in this case because the entire issue before the Supreme Court in an appeal filed against the decision of the Delhi High Court is that the quotas earlier fixed by the Government for appointment through the various mode has not been finally determined and were not operative.

**Quantity and quality of Milk of D.M.S. and other Schemes**

69. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from the Delhi Milk Scheme, the Central Government is running any other milk scheme in the Union Territories of India;

(b) what is the total supply of milk per day under each of these schemes; and

(c) what is the content of the skimmed milk powder, fat etc. in the milk supplied through these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme is the only milk project run by the Central Government. Poona, Chandigarh and Pondicherry are the other milk schemes which are run by their respective Union Territories.

(b) The average daily milk supplied by the three milk schemes in August, 1974 is as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Ponda Milk Scheme | 3,600 | litres per day. |
| 2. Chandigarh Milk Schemes. | 45,600 | ,, |
| 3. Pondicherry Milk Scheme. | 11,000 | ,, |

(c) The quantum of s.m.p. used on day-to-day basis is dependent on the availability of fresh milk, it is not possible to assess the content of skimmed milk powder in the milk supplied by these three schemes to the consuming public. The S. N. F. and fat contents of milk supplied to the consumers by these projects are as under:—

| Name of Scheme | Type of milk | Protein (Solids-not fat) (%) | Fat (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ponda | Toned | 8·5 | 3·0 |
| 2. Chandigarh | Whole | 9·0 | 5·0 |
| | Toned | 6·5 | 5·0 |
| 3. Pondicherry | Toned | 8·5 | 4·0 |

**Tehran Asian Games**

70. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by J. S. Saini, Coach of Indian Athletic Contingent to the recent Tehran Asian Games that the country fared badly in the international competition mainly because of 'outside interference' in the selection; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and Government reaction in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government have seen a press report of a statement having been made by Shri J. S. Saini, a Senior Athletic Coach at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, to the effect that Coaches should be given a free hand in selecting and training athletes for international meets without any 'outside interference'.

Shri J. S. Saini has now clarified that in answer to a question put to him by a Correspondent at a Press Conference convened by the President Amateur Athletic Federation of India, at Chandigarh on 24th September, 1974, he had stated that as per pattern followed in other countries, the coach training a team should be given a free hand in the selections without any outside interference, in particular from those who do not have the requisite technical knowledge of the game.

The views expressed by Shri Saini are in conformity with the recommendations of the All India Council of Sports in the matter of selection and training of teams for participation in International sports meets.

**Smuggling out of Antiques**

71. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the newspapers rare antiques that is statues of metal, stone or wood are being smuggled out of the country;

(b) whether the unscrupulous smugglers in this country are doing roaring business, specially in the South where the temples abound; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard ancient temples especially the unguarded smaller temples housing precious metal statues?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some cases of smuggling of antiques out of the country have been reported in the news paper.

(b) Although there are no reliable means of estimating the extent of smuggling of antiques out of the country, many thefts of antiques from South India have been reported.

(c) The steps that have been taken by Government are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 8441/74].

**Statutory Corporation for Delhi Milk Scheme**

72. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has made any critical note on a proposal of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for setting up of a statutory corporation to run the DMS and the mother dairy;

(b) whether in the said note the Finance Ministry has disclosed a number of starting facts about certain top officials of the Agriculture Ministry and the Indian Dairy Corporation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. A proposal for converting the DMS into a statutory corporation is under consideration of the Government. The proposal has not yet been referred to the Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मध्यम और निम्न आय समूह के अन्तर्गत मकानों का आवंटन**

73. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मध्यम और निम्न आय समूह के मकानों के लिए पंजीकृत किए गए व्यक्तियों में से कितने लोगों को अभी तक मकान नहीं मिले हैं और उन्हें कब तक मकान मिल जाने की उम्मीद है; और

(ख) नया पंजीकरण कब आरम्भ होगा और उसकी शर्तों में क्या-क्या परिवर्तन किए जा रहे हैं ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) सूचना नीचे दी जाती है :—

| वर्ग | आवंटन के लिए प्रतीक्षा कर रहे पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या |
|---|---|
| मध्यम आय वर्ग | 5748 |
| निम्न आय वर्ग | 4810 |

सभी पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को फ्लैट अलाट किये जाने का सही समय बताना कठिन है ।

(ख) नया पंजीकरण तथा शर्तों में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है ।

**Kitchen gardening in States**

74. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has launched a massive campaign to encourage kitchen gardening this winter; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government are directing the other State Governments to adopt this campaign with some incentive attached to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Other State Governments have been asked to take up intensive vegetable development programme including kitchen gardening as a State Sector activity during the 5th Five Year Plan.

The State Governments have also been requested to give technical guidance, supply of inputs viz. seeds, fertilizers and arrange plant protection measures.

**मध्य प्रदेश के लिये अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न**

75. **श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में खाद्यान्नों की अत्यधिक कमी होने के फलस्वरूप केन्द्र से अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों के लिए आग्रह किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस राज्य द्वारा कुल कितने अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों के लिए आग्रह किया है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे)** : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश चावल के मामले में अधिशेष राज्य है और उन्होंने चावल के आवंटन के लिए कोई भी अनुरोध नहीं किया है। यह राज्य गेहूं के मामले में भी अंशत: अधिशेष राज्य है। आवंटन को बढ़ा कर 25,000 मीटरी टन तक करने सम्बन्धी राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध के प्रति केन्द्रीय भण्डार से अक्तूबर, 1974 के लिए 7,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं और नवम्बर, 1974 के लिए 12,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं आवंटित किया गया था।

**Loss due to devastation of floods in West Bengal**

76. SHRI SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of persons killed and loss of property due to devastating floods in West Bengal this year; and

(b) remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) According to the reports received so far from the State Government of West Bengal, the loss of life and property caused by the floods of 1974 was as follows:

Loss of human life—33

Loss of Crops—Rs. 2626 lakhs

Damage to houses—Rs. 15.23 lakhs

Damage to public utilities—Rs. 41.35 lakhs.

(b) Flood protection measures have been implemented by the State Government for reducing the damage caused by the floods. The progress made since 1954 up to the end of Fourth Plan is as follows:

Length of embankments constructed—280 km.

Drainage channels constructed—449 km.

Town protection Schemes completed—27.

These have been implemented with an outlay of Rs. 33.66 crores and have benefited about 6.8 lakh of flood prone area.

Flood protection measures are being continued during the Fifth Plan and a provision of Rs. 47.75 crores has been tentatively proposed for the purpose.

A Flood Forecasting Unit, set up by the Centre, has been functioning at Jalpaiguri since 1969 for forecasting of floods on the Teesta. These forecasts are used by the district authorities to alert the people likely to be affected by the floods and also in arranging rescue and relief operations.

**प्राचीन पाण्डुलिपियां प्राप्त करने में राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार की असफलता**

77. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार (एक) अफ्रीका में लिया गया गांधीजी का अंगूठा-चिह्न (दो) औरंजेब द्वारा लिखा गया कुरानशरीफ और (तीन) बहादुरशाहजफर को सजा दिए जाने सम्बन्धी ले० क० डैवीज का हुक्मनामा प्राप्त करने में असफल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

**शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव)** : (क) और (ख). समाचार पत्र की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार दक्षिण अफ्रीका में कदी के रूप में महात्मा गांधी की अंगुलि-स्केप के चिह्न, दिल्ली अभिलेखागार को बिक्री के लिए पेश किए गए थे। भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था और न ही उसके नोटिस में लाया गया था।

भारत का राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार मुख्यत: भारतीय इतिहास के आधुनिक काल के दस्तावेजों से सम्बन्धित हैं और यह प्रश्न में उल्लिखित प्रकार की धार्मिक पांडुलिपियों को साधारणतया प्राप्त नहीं करता है।

बहादुर शाह जफर के मुकदमें से सम्बन्धित न्यायालय की कार्यवाही का पूरा ब्यौरा भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में उपलब्ध है।

### दिल्ली में अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे का निर्माण कार्य

78. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री 29 जुलाई, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 864 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे का निर्माण कार्य इस बीच पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उसके निर्माण पर कितना व्यय किया गया है और उसके लिए कितने व्यय का अनुमान था; और

(ग) यदि निर्माण कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यह कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया)**: (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) शुरू में दिये गये ठेके को समाप्त करने, ठेकेदार द्वारा रोक आदेश लाने तथा सीमेण्ट और इस्पात की कमी के कारण इस निर्माण कार्य में देरी हुई है।

प्रस्थान खण्ड, दुकान समूह अन्तर्गमन तथा बहिर्गमन द्वारमण्डप, स्थानीय बस अड्डा तथा पैदल पार-पुल पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। लिंक ब्लाक की जनवरी, 1975 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है। सम्पूर्ण कार्य के मार्च, 1975 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

### Amendment of Delhi University Act

79. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University has urged upon the Government to amend the Delhi University Act; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session of the Parliament to amend the Delhi University Act.

**Working days, recovery and actual price paid for sugarcane**

80. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of working days, average percentage of recovery, actual price paid per quintal including any subsidy or incentive, if given, factory-wise in each State on account of sugarcane for the season 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): A statement showing factory-wise, the duration, the percentage recovery of sugar and the range of cane prices paid by factories in different States during the season 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 8442/74).

**Average recovery and price of levy sugar for 1973-74**

81. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the average recovery of the sugar and the price of levy sugar for the year 1973-74 in each zone throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): The estimated average recovery of sugar and the ex-factory price of levy sugar for D-29 grade for the year 1973-74 notified in relation thereto in thed ifferent zones. are as under:

| Zone | Estimated average recovery of sugar (percentage) | Ex-factory price of sugar (Rs. /Qtl) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Punjab . . | 7·69 | 194·03 |
| Haryana . | 8·26 | 170·08 |
| Rajasthan . | 9·22 | 175·52 |
| West U.P. . | 9·37 | 157·83 |
| Central U.P. | 9·46 | 155·30 |
| East U.P. . | 8·96 | 167·95 |
| North Bihar | 8·95 | 169·80 |
| South Bihar | 9·00 | 183·07 |
| Gujarat . | 10·13 | 150·35 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9·19 | 178·65 |
| Maharashtra and Goa | 10·71 | 156·99 |
| Karnataka . | 9·90 | 159·14 |
| Andhra Pradesh . | 9·24 | 149·55 |
| Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. | 8·36 | 155·19 |
| Assam, Nagaland, Orissa and West Bengal. | 8·76 | 163·92 |
| Kerala . . | 8·54 | 173·58 |

**Emergency Agricultural Operation Plan for Kharif Season**

82. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking advantage of recent widespread rainfall the Government have launched an emergency operation plan to increase food production during the remaining part of the Kharif season as well as coming Rabi season; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Several steps have been taken to assist and stimulate State Governments to increase fund production during the remaining part of the kharif season as well as coming rabi season by taking advantage of the rains in the second week of October. Efforts are being made to raise another crop in areas where normally only kharif crops are taken. For rabi a larger programme of wheat, gram and oilseeds has been recommended for different areas depending upon the moisture conditions. The farmers were advised to apply small doses of fertilisers in unirrigated area on wheat and gram as the yield response ratio of fertilisers in such areas in higher with the availability of moisture in the soil. Arrangements were also made to meet the requirements of seed wherever there was a shortage, particularly for the north-eastern States. The medium of All India Radio has been utilised for mass scale education and training of farmers for popularising the recomended package of practices, timely sowing, proper and balanced use of fertilisers, etc.

**Chief Ministers' Conference regarding fixing of prices of rice and other Kharif Cereals**

83. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outcome of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in the Capital recently *vis-a-vis* the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission regarding fixing of prices of rice and other Kharif cereals; and

(b) whether some Chief Ministers expressed their view against the present procurement system and made some alternative suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB, P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). After taking into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views expressed by the Chief Ministers in the Conference held in September, 1974 and other relevant factors, procurement prices for kharif cereals have already been announced by the Government of India

As regards the system of procurement, although different views were expressed in favour of imposition of a levy on producers, levy on millers, monopoly purchase etc., the general consensus was in favour of allowing the State Governments to adopt the system best suited to local conditions that will maximise procurement.

**Supply of high yielding seeds**

84. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of increasing emphasis laid by the Ministry, Planning Commission and the Prime Minister regarding the role of better quality high yielding seeds and their production, some urgent steps have been taken to improve the supply of such seeds to the farmers in the country;

(b) whether strict quality controls have been adopted to ensure standards so expected; and

(c) whether seeds, whatever quantity is available, have been selling in blackmarket and complaints have also been received on this account from all over the country from small farmers and if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Arrangement for production and distribution of improved seeds is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. All India seed producing organizations like the National Seeds Corporation, the Tarai Development Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India etc. supplement the seed production programmes organized by the State Governments. The Ministry of Agriculture have been organizing Zonal Conferences twice a year with representatives of the State Governments and the All India seed producing organizations, to review the seed requirements and the arrangements being made for supply. On the basis of these discussions, the State Governments have been taking steps to plan for and organise these seed production programmes. The all India seed producing organisations have also been expanding their seed production programmes so as to make available larger quantities of good quality seeds. The Government of India have also constituted a High level Coordination Committee to see that the production of breeder nuclous and foundation seeds is stepped up to meet the enlarged certified seed production programmes to be taken up in the coming seasons.

Some of the State Governments have also decided to set up seed corporations to organise expanded seed production programmes.

(b) The Seeds Act 1966 provides for the regulation of the quality of seeds to be marketed and the State Governments are required to appoint Seed Inspectors for enforcement of the various provisions of the Act. The Government of India have reiterated the need for State Governments setting up effective enforcement machinery to undertake this important task The Government of India is also considering a scheme to assist the State Governments set up independent quality control machinery for seeds and other inputs like insecticides and fertilizers.

(c) The price of seeds is not regulated under any statutory or other measures. The seed producing organizations like the National Seeds Corporation or the Tarai Development Corporation have, however, been fixing maximum retail prices and action is taken by them against dealers if the prices exceed the coiling retail prices fixed.

**Excavation of Andhratharhi and Rajbaligarh (Bihar)**

85. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Ministed of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of the Antique Survey Department of the Government of India, Patna, visited Andhratharhi Block of Madhubani district of Bihar and took photos of about 80 pieces of ancient findings located there and if so, the facts thereabout;

(b) whether the Homestead land site of the famous philosopher of ancient India is still lying there and needs excavation and protection and if so, what steps are being taken for the same; and

(c) what steps the Archaeological department is taking for the excavation of Andhratharhi and Rajbaligarh lying nearby in Babu Barahi Block and what are the results of the excavations so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India has no plans of excavating ratharhi and Andh-Rajbaligarh. However, during the current financial year the State Department of Archaeology

and Museums proposes to continue the excavation at Rajbaligarh (also known as Balirajgarh). This programme has recently been approved by the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. Earlier excavations at Balirajgarh had revealed that the side, which was a fortified one, remained in use from second century B. C. till the Pala period. Noteworthy finds from the site included coins, Sunga terracotta plaques and typical pottery.

**प्रतिलिप्याधिकार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालय द्वारा प्राप्त पुस्तकें**

86. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान भारत में भाषावार कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हुईं; और

(ख) सम्बद्ध अधिनियम के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालय में उक्त अवधि में कितनी प्रकाशित पुस्तकें प्राप्त हुई ?

**शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव)** : (क) निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Allocation for Housing in Rajasthan**

87. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for Housing Schemes in Rajasthan during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) whether any targets has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be built with this allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). During the discussions with the Government of Rajasthan in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 9 crores for 'Housing', leaving the Schemewise allocation to be worked out by the State Government. The State Government have not yet intimated the physical targets under the various housing Schemes.

**Nitrogenous fertilisers to Rajasthan**

88. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government made any allotment of nitrogenous fertilisers to Rajasthan State during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Allotment of 63055 tonnes of Nitrogen, in terms of plant nutrient, was made to Rajasthan State, from the Central Fertilizer Pool and the domestic manufacturers, during 1973-74 (February, 1973—January, 1974).

**मध्य प्रदेश में डेरी विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक सहायता**

89. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में व्यापक पशु तथा कुक्कुट विकास हेतु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से ऋण 5 अगस्त, 1974 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 203 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ को सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश में किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रमुदास पटेल)** : (क) इस परियोजना के बारे में विश्व बैंक के साथ गत मास बातचीत पूरी कर ली गई है। परियोजना को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए करार को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) इस परियोजना में व्यापक संकर प्रजनन के जरिए गायों की नस्ल में सुधार, दूध एकत्र करने और 1200 सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादन समितियों के जरिए परिसंस्करण तथा विपणन की व्यवस्था होगी। ये सहकारी समितियां सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एक निगम के तत्वावधान में जो कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से गठित किया जायेगा, तीन-चार दुग्ध उत्पादन संघों में संगठित की जायेगी। इस परियोजना में पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश के 9 जिले आयेंगे। अनुमान है कि इस परियोजना से दस वर्ष के अन्त में दुग्ध उत्पादन प्रति वर्ष 2,85,000 मीटरी टन तक बढ़ जायेगा और 1,60,000 कृषक परिवारों अथवा 9 लाख व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। अधिक पूंजी-निवेश के बिना ही बहुत अधिक छोटे और सीमित कृषक अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। कुल पूंजी-निवेश पर 34 प्रतिशत लाभ होने का अनुमान है।

**मध्य प्रदेश के लिये चीनी का कोटा**

90. **श्री आर० वी० खंडे** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के चीनी के कोटे में कटौती की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त राज्य को चालू वर्ष के दौरान और पिछले वर्ष मुहैया किये गये चीनी के मासिक कोटे का पृथक्-पृथक् ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज ख.)**: (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सहित प्रत्येक राज्य-संघ शासित प्रदेश का लेवी चीनी का मूल मासिक कोटा जन संख्या के आंकड़ों और खपत सम्बन्धी पिछले तरीकों को ध्यान में रख कर युक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। तथापि, प्रत्येक मास लेवी चीनी की कुल निर्मुक्ति के संदर्भ में वास्तविक मासिक आंबटनों का मामूली समायोजन किया जाता है। चीनी के उत्पादन में गिरावट होने और अति आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए 5 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का निर्यात करने के बारे में निर्णय लेने से, जून, 1974 से मासिक निर्मुक्त की कुल मात्रा में कटौती करनी पड़ी थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्यों के कोटों में आनुपातिक कटौती करनी पड़ी थी।

(ग) पंचम वर्ष 1973 और 1974 (नवम्बर, 1974 तक) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित किए गए लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे से सम्बन्धित सूचना बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

**Water Bills in respect of Mandir Marg Quarters**

91. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the individual water meters in all the Quarters of Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi have been installed by the C.P.W.D. about two years ago;

(b) whether there is delay in sending the water charges bill to an individual and the matter is resolved in consultation with NDMC and the flat rates of water charges are fixed according to the actual hours of supply of water in the colony; and

(c) whether there is no proper co-ordination between the CPWD (Civil) and CPWD (Electrical) for the supply of water to the residents through the pumping station with the result, water is not supplied at fixed timings and responsibility for proper supply of water is not fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The materials are being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(c) There is proper co-ordination between the Civil and Electrical Wings of the C.P.W.D. The supply of water is also generally done during fixed hours.

**Provision of water supply for newly constructed eight storeyed flats on Mandir Marg, New Delhi**

92. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is restricted water supply to the residents of Government quarters in Sector 'D', Mandir Marg, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to provide a separate connection and also a underground water tank for supply of water to the new eight storeyed Type IV quarters before the actual allotment of these quarters to avoid further deterioration of water supply in the Colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Availability of water from the NDMC mains being limited, taking up a separate connection from them for the new eight storeyed blocks of quarters is neither feasible nor will it be of help. The Government are sinking a tubewell to augment the supply of water. This will be commissioned shortly. Water from this tube-well will be taken to the existing underground tanks and pumped to the overhead tanks. Separate overhead tanks have been installed on the new eight storeyed blocks. No separate underground tank is considered necessary. Water supply to the existing quarters will not deteriorate once the new tube-well starts functioning; it may, on the other hand, improve.

**Production of cotton and cotton seeds in Gujarat**

93. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton seeds and its quantity distributed to cotton-growing farmers in the Gujarat State; and

(b) the total quantity of cotton in different varieties produced in Gujarat this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) During 1973-74, state of Gujarat produced 870.9 thousand tonnes of kapas out of which seed was 580.6 thousand tonnes and lint was 16.13 lakh bales. The improved cotton seed distributed to cotton-growing farmers during the current season (1974-75) was 109.73 thousand tonnes.

(b) Variety-wise estimates of total cotton production for 1973-74 have not yet become available.

**Shortage of Vanaspati in Gujarat**

94. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has been facing shortage of vanaspati during the last quarter;

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to allot to Gujarat additional quantity of vanaspati to meet the demand; and

(c) if so, the quantity to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production, and was not confined to Gujarat only.

(b) and (c). There is no centralised control over the distribution of vanaspati, Hence the question of allotment of vanaspati to Gujarat does not arise.

**Scarcity hit Districts of Saurashtra Region**

95. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some districts of Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State have been declared as scarcity areas;

(b) the names of those districts; and

(c) special facilities provided in those districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Districts are—Kutch. Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar and Junagadh.

(c) The State Government have provided relief works, granted cash doles, distributed grass at subsidised rates and supplied drinking water by different means.

**Development of hill district of Tehri**

96. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German Government have proposed an intensive development programme for the hill district of Tehri in U.P.;

(b) whether the programme has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the amount which the German Government is likely to spend on the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal from the German Government for taking up an intensive development programme for the hill district of Tehri in Uttar Pradesh. However, on the West German Government evincing interest in supporting rural development projects in India, certain proposals are under correspondence between Government of India and the concerned State Governments and the Government of West Germany. The programme of assistance from the West German Government is still to be finalised.

**Foodgrains to Gujarat**

97. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has been declared as a deficit State;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains required by the Government of Gujarat to face the scarcity in the State during August, September, October and November, 1974; and

(c) the total quantity supplied during that period against the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Gujarat has been in receipt of foodgrains from the Central Pool.

(b) and (c). The demand of the State Government for the period August to October, 1974 was 525 thousand tonnes and against this 192 thousand tonnes of foodgrains was supplied. The quantity allotted for November, 1974 is 82 thousand tonnes against the demand of 175 thousand tonnes. In order to improve the availability of foodgrains the State was permitted to import about 32 thousand tonnes wheat in the current season on trade account. With the removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains since March 1974, there has been free inflow of coarse grains in the State.

**Nitrogenous fertiliser to Goa during 1973-74**

98. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government made any allotment of nitrogenous fertilisers to Goa State during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Allotment of 1512 tonnes of nitrogen, in terms of plant nutrient, was made to Goa Admn. both from the Central Fertiliser Pool and the domestic manufacturers, during 1973-74 (February, 1973—January, 1974).

**Houses for Low Income Group people in Goa**

99. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state how many houses have been built for Low Income Group people in Goa till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): According to the progress reports received so far, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, have built 52 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

**Allocation for Housing in Goa**

100. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total allocation made for Housing Schemes in Goa during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): During the discussions with the Government of Goa in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 2.25 crores for 'Housing'.

**Rice and sugar supplied to Goa during 1972-73 and 1973-74**

101. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantity of rice and sugar supplied to Goa by the Centre during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The quantity of rice and levy sugar supplied/allotted to the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is indicated below:—

(Quantity in thousand tonnes)

| Year | | Rice Quantity supplied | Levy sugar Quantity allotted |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972-73 | About | 20.9 | 5.948 |
| 1973-74 | ,, | 24.9 | 6.162 |

**Allocation for housing in Punjab**

102. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for Housing Scheme in Punjab during the 5th Plan;

(b) whether any target has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be built with this allocation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). During the discussions with the Government of Punjab in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 13.00 crores for 'Housing', leaving the scheme-wise allocation to be worked out by the State Government. The State Government have not yet intimated the physical targets under the various housing schemes.

**Inclusion of History of Indian Freedom movement in Curricula**

103. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1593 dated 5th August, 1974 regarding the demand of the National Students Union of India to include the history of Indian Freedom movement in the curricula of schools and colleges and state the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): History of Freedom Movement is included in the syllabi of Social Studies, History etc. In view of the already heavy load on students it is not considered desirable to make History of Freedom Movement a separate and compulsory course of study for all students.

**Farm assistance to Kerala**

104. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of farm assistance given to the State of Kerala during the last three years including the current financial year, year-wise; and

(b) the schemes involved and the nature of work to be undertaken under these schemes?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

| Sl. No. | Year | Amount of assistance | Purpose |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. in lakhs | |
| I. | 1972-73 | 135·00 | Short-term loans sanctioned for purchase of puts such as fertilisers seeds pesticides under normal activities and also under the E.A.P.P. (Emergency Agricultural Production Programme. |
| | | 12·017 | Sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for crops development. |
| | Total | 147·017 | |
| II | 1973-74 | 41·52 | Short-term loans for purchase of inputs, such as fertilisers seeds and pesticides. |
| | | 21·01 | Sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for crops development. |
| | Total | 62·621 | |
| III. | 1974-75 | 1,020·00 | Short-term loans sanctioned for purchase of inputs such as fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. |
| GRAND TOTAL FOR 3 YEARS 1972-73-74-75 | | 1,229·638 | |

**Allotment of Land to M.Ps. in Delhi**

105. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the list of applications made by the Members of Parliament with dates for allotment of land for building their residential houses in Delhi;

(b) the names of M.Ps. who have been allotted land, with dates, and the areas;

(c) the list of Members of Parliament whose application are still pending and the reasons for delay in allotment; and

(d) the approximate date when the allotment would be made to M.Ps. whose applications are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The information is given in the Statement Laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8443/74].

The delay in allotment of plots to M.Ps. whose applications are still pending, is due to non-availability of plots.

(d) It is not possible to specify any date. As and when the plots become available under Low Income Group/Middle Income Group Schemes for allotment to M.Ps. allotments will be made.

**Junior Departmental Promotion Committee of Advisory Officers**

106. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1616 answered on 5th August, 1974 regarding meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee of Advisory Officers and state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Junior Departmental Promotion Committtee, which met in May, 1974, have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made and the action taken by the Ministry on their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Junior Departmental Promotion Committee recommended a panel of officers for promotion as Assistant Education Officers (General). Orders implementing the recommendations of the Committee have already been issued.

**Request from Punjab Government to amend Wheat Levy Orders**

107. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any request from the Punjab Government to amend the various wheat levy orders to enable the State Government to reintroduce complete State Trading in wheat;

(b) the reasons given for making such a request; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) With the prior concurrence of the Government of India, the State Government have amended the Punjab Wheat Dealers Licensing and Control Order, 1973 so as to fix a stock limit of 100 quintals for all wheat dealers. This was considered necessary for checking the various mal-practices, which were being indulged in by the traders.

**Import of Poultry Stock**

108. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenous poultry breeding industry in the country has sought protection of the Government against the continued import of poultry breed from abroad against payment in foreign exchange, and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) amount of foreign exchange spent by the Government for import of poultry stock during the last three years from foreign countries—year and countrywise break-up;

(c) whether large scale indiscriminate import of poultry stock has resulted in importation of diseases which may even wipe out poultry industry in the country any time; and

(d) whether the Government propose to reconsider the issue of granting fresh licences for import of poultry stocks in view of the fact that the local suppliers have developed sufficient capacity to meet the poultry requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A representation from Poultry Breeders who have been allowed to import Pureline stocks has

been received and is under consideration of the Government.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir. The Government have not authorised indiscriminate import of breeding stock. All precautions are taken to ensure that imported stock does not carry any disease although the possibility of some disease carriage cannot be completely rules out.

(d) A High Level Expert Committee has been set-up to recommend guidelines for future policy regarding import of various poultry stocks.

**Statement**

Foreign Exchange recommended for poultry units for import of poultry stock in Vaccine

| Sl. No. | Name of Country | Foreign exchange recommended (Rs. in lakhs) 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | U.S.A. | 6.06 | 12·36 | 2·23 |
| 2. | Canada | Nil | 2·00 | 2·00 |
| 3. | U.K. | Nil | 7·604 | Nil |
| 4. | Israel | Nil | 2·415 | Nil |

**Drive to dehoard foodgrains**

109. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present scarcity of foodgrains is to a significant extent, due to holding of stocks by big and medium cultivators and trading community;

(b) if so, whether the Government have proposed to organise a special dehoarding drive to unearth the hoarded stocks; and

(c) if so, the steps taken and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHNDE): (a) to (c). There are reasons to believe that the present scarcity of foodgrains is also due, among other factors, to holding back of stocks by the big cultivators and the trading community. An allout effort is being made to unearth hoarded stocks. Stringent action is being taken under DIR. MISA and the Essential Commodititis Act, 1955 against the hoarders and the black marketeers, with the result that the prices are showing a downward trend and the availability in the market has improved.

**Views of World Bank on Land reform**

110. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report dated the 30th September, 1974 under the caption 'Land reforms in India ineffective, says World Bank'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined.

**Disease from Imported Cattle**

111. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report dated the 14th October, 1974 under the caption 'Imported Cattle set off serious disease'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto and action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India imported 756 heifers and bulls of Jersey and Friesian breeds from Denmark, New Zealand and USA, through the Indian Dairy Corporation in early 1973. These cattle were intended for the Indian Dairy Corporation, different States and institutions. No outbreak of any serious disease has been reported in these cattle. The Government of India have received no report of 'Bulldogism' in the progeny of these animals mentioned in the report.

**Assessment of food requirement during next six months**

112. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) assessment by the Government about the requirement of wheat in the country for the next six months;

(b) whether Government consider that the requirement will be met by the available stock in the country; and

(c) if not, steps proposed to be taken to get it from other sources including purchase from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The requirements of foodgrains including wheat, for the public distribution system is kept under constant review. After taking into account, stocks available with Government, availability of foodgrains in the market, price trends etc., arrangements have been made also to import foodgrains from abroad.

**Houses built for Low-income Group people in Orissa**

113. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been built for low-income Group people in Orissa;

(b) whether there is any schedule to build such houses in rural areas of Orissa; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Based on the information received from the Government of Orissa, 6490 houses have been built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.

(b) and (c). There are already two housing schemes (i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in Rural areas under which the Government of Orissa can undertake housing and house-sites programme in rural areas. Both the schemes are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including

rural housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector programmes including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. However, keeping in view the importance of the minimum needs programme of providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, distinct and specific funds are earmarked in the Annual Plan allocations of State Governments. Under this minimum needs programme, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is earmarked for Orissa for the year 1974-75.

2. Based on the information received from the Government of Orissa, 4350 houses have been built under the Village Housing Projects Scheme. The State Government have not reported any progress under the Scheme for provision of house-sites for landless workers in rural areas.

**Allocation for Housing in Orissa during Fifth Plan**

114. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for Housing Scheme in Orissa during the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether any target has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be built with this allocation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). During the discussions with the Government of Orissa in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 20 crores for 'Housing', leaving the scheme-wise allocation to be worked out by the State Government. The State Government have not yet intimated the physical targets under the various housing schemes.

**Rice and Sugar supplied to Orissa during 1972-73 and 1973-74**

115. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and sugar supplied to Orissa by the Centre during the financial year 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the quantity of rice and sugar demanded by the State from the Centre during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Quantity of rice and sugar allotted/supplied to Orissa by the Centre during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is indicated below:—

| Year | (In '000 tonnes) Rice Qty. supplied | Levy Sugar Qty. allotted |
|---|---|---|
| 1972-73 . . | 76·0 | 59·502 |
| 1973-74 . . | Nil | 61·552 |

(b) The quantity of rice demanded by Orissa during the financial year 1972-73 was 1·3 lakh tonnes. There was no demand for rice for the financial year 1973-74.

Regarding sugar, no request was received from the Government of Orissa for any increase in their monthly quota of sugar during these two financial years.

**Social Welfare Schemes in Tamil Nadu**

116. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for social welfare in the State of Tamil Nadu during the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been started;

(b) if so, what were the schemes that were to be undertaken in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) the reasons for not implementing the same and when the same are likely to be undertaken; and

(d) what were the allotments made to the State for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Workers facing difficulties due to restrictions on use of Cement and Steel in construction**

117. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the restrictions on the use of cement and steel in the construction of Residential and Commercial houses, a number of workers have to face difficulties; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Government have imposed restrictions on the use of cement in the construction of certain categories of buildings for a period of one year. Low priority is to be given for the issue of steel also for these buildings. This has been done to conserve cement and steel for making it available for prioity sector and for meeting exports requirement and also to contain the general inflationary trend in the country. Government have advised the use of local materials to the extent possible so that the construction activity and the workers do not suffer.

**Production of Vanaspati by D.C.M. and Ganesh Flour Mills**

118. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA:

SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Vanaspati by the Delhi Cloth Mills and the Ganesh Flour Mills have gone down considerably during the month of September, 1974 causing an acute shortage in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and the necessary steps proposed to be taken by the Government to step up the production to meet the demand of the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. However a steep fall in the production of vanaspati during September, 1974 and the resultant shortage was a common feature all over the country and not confined to Delhi.

(b) This was due to the non-availability of raw oils during that month at economic prices. With the progressive arrival of the new groundnut crop in the market, there was a marked increase in the production of vanaspati during October, and the position during November is expected to be still easier.

**Green Revolution**

119. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research the green revolution in this country was exhausting itself; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by the Government to revive it, especially in States where the productivity of land is on the decline?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The National Council of Applied Economic Research have not conducted any study as such on the subject. They have, however, made a "mid-year review of the Indian Economy 1974-75" in their quarterly journal "Margin" of October, 1974. This review has not specifically concluded that the green revolution was exhausting itself. Only a general observation has been made that "in foodgrains it would look as if the green revolution is exhausting itself".

(b) The Government is aware of the situation and steps are being taken for increasing productivity particularly in those areas where it is low. The various programmes undertaken include (i) implementation of high-yielding varieties programmes in irrigated and assured rainfall areas; (ii) development and introduction of new high-yielding varieties for regional agro-climatic preferences; (iii) implementation of a larger porgramme of integrated development of irrigation commands; (iv) launching of an intensive training programme in the north eastern States for educating the farmers to advance the sowing of rice crop in the region; (v) implementation of a special programme for raising community nurseries for supply of rice seedling for transplanting at the proper time; and (vi) efficient use of fertilisers and pesticides and improving the management practices. The production programme during Fifth Plan will cover not only irrigated agriculture but also dry farming on a large scale following the techniques so far learnt in the pilot projects on dry farming.

**New Pay Scales of University and College Teachers in Meghalaya**

120. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers of colleges in Meghalaya under the North Eastern Hill (Central) University demonstrated for the implementation of new pay scales of University and college teachers announced by him in the House; and

(b) the reasons for the non-implementation of these new pay scales in Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the University, no demonstration was held by the teachers of Colleges in Meghalaya affiliated to the North Eastern Hill University for implementation of new scales of pay. However, a resolution passed by them, expressing solidarity with the demand of the All India Federation of Teachers in that behalf was received by Meghalaya Government.

(b) The Government of India have offered to all the State Governments, including Government of Meghalaya, financial assistance if they wish to adopt for teachers in the State Universities and colleges in the States, the pay scales approved for

teachers in Central Universities Central assistance will also be available to the State Governments even if they decide, after taking into consideration local conditions, to introduce scales of pay different from but not higher, than those for Central Universities. The new scales may be enforced from January 1, 1973 or a later date.

**Education of S.C. & S.T. Children in Punjab**

121. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as eighty five per cent children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Punjab do not enter the school at all and six per cent of the rest discontinue before their middle class examinations;

(b) if so. the facts thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI (D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

**Starvation deaths in Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)**

122. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the hundreds of starvation deaths in Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply food there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as and when received.

**खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता, उत्पादन और निर्यात**

123. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री पी० एम० मेहता :

श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्पन :

श्री सी० जनार्दनन :

श्री मधु दंडवते :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

श्री एस० आर० दामाणी :

श्री आप्पनकर :

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान खाद्य स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए मई, 1975 तक देश में कितने अन्न की आवश्यकता होगी,

(ख) देश में कितना अन्न पैदा होने का अनुमान है और कमी की पूर्ति के लिये विदेशों से, देशवार, कितना अन्न आयात किया जावेगा, और

(ग) क्या सहायता के रूप में भी कुछ अन्न प्राप्त हुआ है जिसके लिये भुगतान नहीं करना पड़ेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्यान्नों और अन्य वैकल्पिक खाद्य-पदार्थों की उपलब्धता, उनके तुलनात्मक मूल्यों, आय स्तर, जनसंख्या में वृद्धि, शहरीकरण की रफ्तार आदि पर निर्भर करते हुए खाद्यान्नों की खपत का स्तर और इस प्रकार उनकी आवश्यकताएं काफी हद तक लचीली होती हैं। इस दृष्टि से, देश में, मई, 1975 तक खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में ठीक ठीक मात्रात्मक अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) देश में 1973-74 के दौरान 1036 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है। क्योंकि 1974-75 के लिए खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन से संबंधित अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, देश में खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता में कमी के बारे में कोई मात्रात्मक अन्दाजा लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

भारत सरकार खाद्यान्नों का आयात करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में स्थिति की बराबर समीक्षा करती रहती है और अप्रैल, 1974 से देश में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा, अर्जेंनटाइना, आस्ट्रेलिया और सोवियत रूस से लगभग 25 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न आयात किए गए हैं।

(ग) कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया, यूरोपियन इकनामिक, कम्यूनिटी और यू० के० ने लगभग 2,17 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न सहायता के रूप में दिए हैं।

**उर्वरक की आवश्यकता और आयात**

124. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश को इस समय कितने वर्षक की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) उसमें से देश में कितना उत्पादन होता है और शेष की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है; और

(ग) शेष भाग को पूरा करने के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा के व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) :** (क) देश में 1974-75 के वर्ष के लिए 42.40 लाख मीटरी टन एन०पी० और के० पोषक उर्वरक की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) उर्वरकों का निर्माण करने वाले देशी कारखानों से उर्वरक की कुल आवश्यकताओं का लगभग 33 प्रतिशत पूरा होने की सम्भावना है जबकि शेष आवश्यकतायें आयातित उर्वरकों के जरिए पूरी की जानी हैं। भारत सरकार अभी तक विदेशों से लगभग 14.88 लाख मीटरी टन एन० पी० और के० के आयात के लिए करार कर सकी है। तथापि विदेशों से उर्वरकों की खरीद अभी जारी है और इस वर्ष के अंत तक आयात में कुछ और वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) चूंकि विदेशों से उर्वरकों की खरीद अभी जारी है, अतः इस समय उर्वरकों के आयात पर खर्च की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा के सही आंकड़े बता सकना कठिन है। फिर भी यह खर्च लगभग 70 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर होगा।

**समूचे देश के लिये एक ही अन्न क्षेत्र**

125. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य की समस्या के समाधान के लिए सारे देश में एक ही अन्न क्षेत्र बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह प्रस्ताव कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे)** : (क) जी नहीं, तथापि मोटे अनाजों के अन्तर-राज्यीय संचलन के बारे में सारे देश को एकल जोन माना जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**दीमापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर भूख के कारण मौतें**

126. **श्री नुरुल हुदा** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दीमापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर, जो नागालैंड और मणिपुर के लिये "रेल हैड" हैं, हर महीने औसत भूख के कारण 15 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल)** : (क) और (ख) मणिपुर तथा नागालैंड की सरकारों से संबंधित सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Working of Central Fisheries Corporation**

127. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Howrah during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) None.

(c) The Central Fisheries Corporation has started earning profits from last year. It is the sole importer of fish from Bangala Desh the trade amounting to about 3 crores of rupees per year. It is proposed to diversify its activities including production of fresh water fish.

**Working of National Seeds Corporation**

128. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquird into the working of National Seeds Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government have not conducted and special enquiry into the working of the National Seeds Corporation during the last three years. The National Seeds Corporation Employees Union had in their memorandum submitted in May 1971 listed a number of allegations against some of the officials of the Corporation. In fulfilment of an assurance given by the then Minister for Agriculture during the course of discussion on a Calling Attention Notice on the subject in the Rajya Sabha, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri V. N. Gadgil, to enquire into the allegations. The report of the Committee is expected to be available shortly. There were also certain allegations against some officers of the Corporation relating to the transaction involving export of potato seeds to Bangla Desh and the Government had appointed a senior officers of the Ministry of Agriculture to enquire into the entire transaction. The report submitted by the Enquiry Officer is under consideration of the Government.

**Inquiry into the working of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore**

129. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during that period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Under the provisions of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the President of India, in his capacity as the Visitor of the Institute appointed a Reviewing Committee in September, 1969 to review the work and progress of the Institute.

(b) No irregularities were reported.

(c) Report of the Reviewing Committee was received in August, 1971. The Visitor accepted the recommendations of the Committee as modified by the Council of the Institute and directed the Institute to reorient its prorities and plan of development with a view to ensure most effective utilisation of available funds in implementation of the recommendations accepted. Orders of the Visitor were issued in August, 1973.. The Committee made recommendations indicating broad lines for the future development of the Institute. The recommendations include planned shift of emphasis towards the Physical and Chemical sciences, a pre-Ph.D Degree programme after the Masters Degree Programme to make the Institute student a better Ph.D. student, introduction of the Unit system, undertaking research projects relevant to the needs of the country restricting full-time student population to one thousand substantial input for maintenance and modernisation of equipment, fabrication of research equipment, forging link with other Institutions, intensification of programme of Visiting scientist and increasing interinstitutional collaboration, etc.

**Extension given to Director of I.I.T. Kharagpur**

130. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the temporary Director of Kharagpur IIT has been given

extension beyond the period of his temporary appointment;

(b) if so, facts and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not asking the appointed permanent Director to assume his office according to time-schedule specifically stated by the Chairman of the Board of Governors of Kharagpur I.I.T. in his communication to the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The new Director was orginnally expected to take charge of his post on or about the 5th August, 1974 and so the acting Director was initially appointed till new Director took over on 31st August, whichever was earlier. There was a subsequent proposal to utilise the services of the person, selected to be Director, for a short-term assignment in the Ministry of Education, but this proposal was ultimately dropped and the new Director took charge of his post on 6th November, 1974 till which time the acting Director continued.

(c) Information is being collected.

**Work in Flood and Drought affected areas by International Relief Organisations**

131. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare invited the different international relief organisations working in India in a meeting recently for working in the flood and drought affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the international relief organisations which attended the meeting and the extent of response made by the bodies;

(c) the text of the note that was circulated to these organisations prior to or during the meeting in regard to relief measures;

(d) whether these bodies made any request to the Government in regard to facilitating their relief work in India, if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) the facts about the areas where these bodies have been asked to do relief work and the quantum and nature of relief work undertaken by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The Joint Secretary, Department of Social Welfare held a meeting with CARE on 16-9-1974 and another meeting with UNICEF, CARITAS, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Action for Food Programme, Indo-German Social Service Society and Catholic Bishops Conference of India on 1-10-74. The existing programmes of these organisations and the possibility of expansion in their programmes in the areas affected by drought and floods were generally discussed. The representatives of these organisations did not make any firm commitments during discussions.

Subsequently, formal references were made to UNICEF and four foreign voluntary organisations (CARE, CASA CRS & CARITAS). Their responses till date are summarised below:

(1) UNICEF have indicated that assistance to the extent of 2.25 million dollars will be available for a package of services for children (0-6 years) and expectant and nursing mothers for five months in limited and compact areas.

(2) CARE-India have not indicated any assistance further to their existing on-going programmes.

(3) CARITAS have stated that they have given assistance to the extent of Rs. 9.25 lakhs for reconstruction and repair to houses, purchase of medicines, clothing, food, utensils etc. for relief in some areas in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Assam, U.P., Kerala and Gujarat.

(4) The CRS have informed the Govt. to the following effect:

(i) Their regional office in Rome has authorised immediate local purchase of *saris* and *dhotis* upto a cost of 5,000 dollars.

(ii) The CRS, New York, is purchasing 55,000 dollars worth of special foods for immediate delivery to Calcutta and Bombay.

(iii) They have supplied an additional quantity of 27 million pounds of foodgrains at Calcutta and Bombay for 4.47 lakh beneficiaries in the States of Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. They have also utilised a quantity of 3 million pounds of wheat-soya blend.

(iv) Treir regular 'food for work' programmes are being geared to cover 172,000 beneficiaries in Calcutta zone and 2 lakh beneficiaries in Bombay zone in the affected areas of the above mentioned States.

(5) CASA have informed the Govt. that they have undertaken the following work in different affected areas:

(i) Feeding for 12000 children as a temporary measure and distribution of 14,000 pieces of children's clothing and 6,000 pieces of adult clothing in West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal.

(ii) Feeding for 4,500 children in drought affected areas of Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

(iii) Food for work projects in the drought aected areas of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh through the Raipur Churches' Drought Relief Committee. (The proposed budget for these projects is about Rs. 1.80 lakhs).

(iv) About 40 feeding programmes (food for work projects and nutrition development) in the drought affected districts of Maharashtra, food and medical assistance to about 2,000 migrants to Bombay from drought stricken areas, and several development projects aimed at food production and located in drought affected districts.

(v) Supply of assistance in the form of personnel, clothing, soap, money (Rs. 25,000), rice and vegetables to flood affected people in Karnataka.

(vi) Donation of 180,000 pounds of wheat in the flood affected districts of Kerala.

(vii) They are also surveying the affected areas and/or preparing food for work projects in Midnapur district of West Bengal coastal and central Orissa, south Bihar, Panch Mahals and Baroda districts of Gujarat, Ajmer district of Rajasthan, the flood affected districts of Kerala, Rayalaseema areas of Andhra Pradesh and Cachar and Goalpara districts of Assam.

(c) No note was circulated to these organisations prior to or during the meetings in regard to relief measures.

(d) No Sir.

(e) UNICEF have been asked on 7-11-74 to provide relief supplies for Goalpara District in Assam and Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar Districts in West Bengal. The UNICEF supplies are yet to commence. No specific areas were indicated to the foreign voluntary organisations for doing relief work. The quantum and nature of relief work undertaken as reported by them are indicated in reply to parts (a) & (b) of the Question.

**महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा**

132. **श्री समर गुह :**
**श्री के० एस० चावड़ा :**

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'इन्डिया गेट' पर महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये बनाई गई समिति की सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया)** : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह विषय, प्रतिमा स्थापना सम्बन्धी भूतपूर्व कमेटी की 13 सितम्बर, 1972 की बैठक की कार्य सूची में था । किन्तु कमेटी इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकी । अब यह मामला दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग को भेज दिया गया है और उन की सिफारिश की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

**सरकार द्वारा गेहूं का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद से गेहूं की वसूली**

133. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
**श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूं का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले ! लेने के बाद से सरकार द्वारा, राज्यवार, गेहूं की कितनी वसूली हुई है, और अगले वर्ष व्यापारियों द्वारा गेहूं की वसूली कराने की सरकारी नीति के कारण, राज्य-वार वही वसूली कितनी हुई;

(ख) इन दोनों योजनाओं को बनाने तथा क्रियान्वित करने में कितना कितना व्यय हुआ;

(ग) सरकार ने किन कारणों से व्यापारियों को गेहूं वसूल करने की अनुमति दी थी; और

(घ) इन अनभवों की पृष्ठभूमि में बनाई गई गेहूं वसूली संबंधी नीति का भविष्य क्या है, और इस प्रकार के परीक्षणों से उत्पादन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे)**: (क) वर्ष 1973–74 और 1974–75 (अब तक) के दौरान राज्यवार गेहूं की अधिप्राप्त मात्रा संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है। अधिप्राप्ति के दो आंकड़े वास्तव में तुलनात्मक नहीं हैं क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष मण्डी में वस्तुतः जो कुछ आया वह सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा अधिप्राप्त कर लिया गया था जबकि इस वर्ष अधिप्राप्ति व्यापारियों द्वारा मण्डी खरीदारी का केवल 50 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) विशेष रूप से इन योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति पर हुए खर्च का हिसाब लगाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि ये योजनाएं, कुल मिला कर, खाद्य-प्रशासन के सामान्य कार्यों में कार्यान्वित की गई हैं ।

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान कड़ी लाइसेंसिंग प्रणाली और नियन्त्रण के अधीन सरकारी एजेंसियों के साथ कार्य करने के लिए निजी-व्यापारियों को कारोबार करने की इजाजत देते समय काश्तकारों को लाभकारी मूल्य देने की आवश्यकता और बाजार में अधिक उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने समेत सभी संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखा गया था ।

(घ) इस अवस्था में भावी नीति के बारे में कुछ कहना जल्द बाजी होगी । खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार कई तथ्यों से प्रभावित होती है और उत्पादन पर अधिप्राप्ति नीति के प्रभाव का अन्दाजा लगाना मुश्किल है ।

**कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम द्वारा कृषकों को ऋण**

134. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने कृषि विकास हेतु जुलाई, 1973 से जून, 1978 के बीच 900 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के कृषि के ऋण देने का कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; तथा इसके क्या परिणाम रहे हैं ;

(ग) अनुभव लाभ की पृष्ठभूमि में आगामी एक वर्ष के लिए उत्तरी, पश्चिमी, दक्षिणी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग योजनाएं क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 5 एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले किसान को ब्याज मुक्त ऋण दिया जाएगा ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां ) :** (क) भूमि विकास बैंकों और वाणिज्य बैंकों के माध्यम से दिए जाने वाले कृषि विनियोग ऋण के लिए पुनर्वित्त देने के अस्थायी कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को उम्मीद है कि वह 5 वर्षों की अवधि में 900 करोड़ रुपये की कुल राशि का पुनर्वित्त दे सकेगा।

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने 251 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वित्तीय सहायता की 550 योजनाएं मंजूर की थीं, जिसमें से कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने 220 करोड़ रुपये देने थे। निगम ने वर्ष 1973-74 में 98 करोड़ रुपये का पुनर्वित्त प्रदान किया ।

(ग) निगम से पुनर्वित्त ऐसे कार्यक्रमों जैसे लघु सिंचाई, भूमि विकास, बागानों तथा फलों के बगीचों, सहायक व्यवसायों जैसे डेरी, कुक्कुटादिपालन तथा सूअरपालन, भण्डारण तथा विपणन, वन-व्यवस्था, कृषि यंत्रीकरण और मछलीपालन के लिए मिलता है। राज्य सरकारों तथा वित्तदायी संस्थाओं से उम्मीद की जाती है कि वे निगम द्वारा स्वीकार की जाने योग्य चल सकने वाली योजनाएं तैयार तथा प्रस्तुत करें और पुनर्वित्त लें। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को ऐसी बहुत सी योजनायें, जो पुनर्वित्त पाने की पात्र हों, तैयार करने के लिए विशेष रूप से सहायता दी जाती है, ताकि क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को दूर किया जा सके।

(घ) चूंकि निगम एकमात्र पुनर्वित्तदायी अभिकरण है, अतः किसानों को सीधे ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Benefits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Housing Schemes in general sector**

135. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Ministry of Works and Housing have collected statistics of benefits derived by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of various housing schemes in operation in the general sector; and

(b) if not, whether they propose to start collecting such statistics from now onwards so that remedial action can be taken in cases where these communities are not deriving adequate benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Economic backwardness and not the backwardness on the basis of caste, creed and community, is the criterion for assistance under the various social housing schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

**Relaxation in General ban on grant of House Building Loans for S.C. and S.T. Employees**

136. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI S. M SIDDAYYA:

SNRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to give financial assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Central Government Employees, for securing houses built by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of relaxing the general ban imposed on grant of house building loans to Government employees in favour of such scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whether Central Government servants or otherwise, are required except in the case of Janta category to deposit only 50 per cent of the amount prescribed to be paid at the time of registration for allotment of flats. The Delhi Development Authority have also decided to charge Rs. 1,500 per flat less from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe allottees of low income and Janta categories at the initial stage and recover this amount in 180 monthly equated instalments.

(b) Government have already decided to invite fresh applications from certain categories of Central Government servants, including such of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Coordination of Housing Schemes**

137. SHRI P. M. MAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministries of Work and Housing and Home Affairs do not agree to take up an integrated programme of housing for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in spite of the views of the Planning Commission that there is a need, at the Central level, to ensure co-ordination of general housing schemes and the one under the backward classes sector;

(b) whether the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha) have also in their Fourth Report recommended the setting up of an appropriate co-ordinating mechanism consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Works and Housing, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission for reviewing the housing schemes and programmes and watching their implementation; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have undertaken to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The recommendation made by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that an appropriate coordinating mechanism consisting of representatives of the Department of Social Welfare (now Ministry of Home Affairs), Planning Commission and the

Ministry of Works and Housing should be set up for the purpose of reviewing the housing schemes and programmes and also watching their implementation, had been examined. The functions of these Ministries were different insofar as the housing programme at the Central level was concerned. While the Works & Housing Ministry looked after the housing schemes in the general sector, the provision of housing facilities to the persons in the backward classes sector is the responsibility of the latter. Whenever there is a common problem, both the Ministries do get together and consult each other. Planning Commission is also associated in such consultations, wherever necessary and proper coordination is maintained.

**Dehoarding of agricultural produce**

138. SHRI P. M. SAYEED
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to see that the agricultural produce is sent out to markets by those who are hoarding, including farmers, under M.I.S.A.;

(b) what is the net result of such action;

(c) whether any provisions have been made under the rules not to store agricultural produce beyond a particular limit with a view to curb the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government have launched a massive dehoarding campaign for ensuring that stocks of foodgrains are brought out by the hoarders in the open market. Apart from fixing stock limits with the traders, a number of States have also fixed limits upto which foodgrains can be held by the producers as well. Though the precise result of such action cannot be readily assessed, these measures have generally helped in curbing the prices of agricultural commodities.

**Use of fly-ash as a building material**

139. SHRI B. K. DASCHODHURY:
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether fly-ash from thermal plants is a good building material and can substitute cement;

(b) whether he has had any project study of it made; and

(c) whether fly-ash has been made use of as a building material anywhere on an experimental basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. It can be utilised as partial replacement of cement for building construction to the extent of 20 per cent.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Fly-ash has been used in seven experimental constructions undertaken in the National Buildings Organisations Experimental Housing Scheme.

**Streamlining of Technical Education**

140. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the large number of unemployed engineering graduates, there are now less candidates for the engineering studies in graduate level than the available seats and at the same time there is a shortage of diploma/overseer/technical level personnel in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and the measures proposed to be taken to streamline the technical educational system?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WALFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The total admission capacity of engineering colleges and polytechnics was 25,070 and 48.579 respectively. In 1968, due to unemployment among engineers, actual admissions were reduced by about 30 percent. However, the admissions have been increasing during the last 2-3 years. Against the actual admissions of 17,853 and 26,588 to engineering colleges and polytechnics respectively in 1969-70, the actual admissions in 1973-74 were 20,530 and 42,100. According to information available, there is no shortage of diploma level personnel at present. Over 55,000 diploma holders were registered with employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1973.

The policy for admissions to technical institutions is constantly under review. The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in May, 1974 has recommended that the technical manpower requirements during the Sixth Plan should be carefully assessed and that admissions to technical institutions in the Fifth Plan should be regulated in accordance with these requirements.

**Acute shortage of water**

141. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of water in the country for the last three months;

(b) if so, how many States were greatly affected due to the shortage of water;

(c) what were the main causes thereof; and

(d) whether the water shortage has greatly affected the agricultural production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The following parts of the country were affected by shortage of water caused by rainfall much below the normal during the last monsoon season:—

Orissa, Bihar Platue, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Marathwada and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh and South interior Karnataka.

(d) The exact estimates of agricultural production during the current year are yet to be assessed. The level of production in any year depends on various factors such as weather, water supply, inputs like fertilizers etc.

**Prospect of Kharif Crop in Tamil Nadu**

142. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether good kharif crop has been reported from the Tamil Nadu State;

(b) if so, the extent of extra yield as compared to previous year; and

(c) to what extent the needs of other States for foodgrains will be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). In the kharif season of the current year rainfall in the Tamil Nadu was normal and more or less well distributed. Firm estimates of production and yield per hectare of different kharif crops in India including Tamil Nadu would become available sometime after the close of the current agricultural year, i.e., sometime in July-August, 1975. According to the present indications, the prospects of production of kharif crops in Tamil Nadu are generally good.

(c) Monthly allotment of foodgrains are being made to the States from the Central stocks procured locally and from abroad for suplementing the open market availabilities and for meeting the reasonable requirements of the public distribution system.

**Lifting of Ban on House Building Loans**

143. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees constitute a class of fixed income group who would not be able to construct a house of their own unless assisted by Government loans at reasonable interest;

(b) whether the present ban on fresh applications for these loans and the continuing rise in the prices building material have placed them in a very difficult position; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of lifting the ban and if so, when fresh applications for loans will be entertained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The scheme grant of House Building Advance to Central Government Servants enables them to construct a house at reasonable cost.

(b) and (c). Considering the paucity of funds and, at the same time, the difficulty being faced by the Central Government servants, Government have decided to invite fresh applications for grant of house building advance from certain restricted categories of Central Governments Servants.

**Fall in wholesale Prices of Essential Articles in September-October, 1974**

144. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the months of September and October, 1974 while there was appreciable fall in the wholesale prices of some essential articles especially of foodgrains, there was hardly any reflection of such af all in retail prices;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No. Sir. The fall witnessed in wholesale prices of some of the essential articles, especially foodgrains and edible oils, since September, 1974 has been generally reflected in the retail prices of these articles.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Irrigation Projects in Karnataka**

145. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major Irrigation Projects in Karnataka which have been included in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the progress regarding Arkavathi, Manchanabele and Kalindi Projects in Karnataka as well as the latest estimated cost of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KADAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Fifth Plan proposals of Karnataka are yet to be finalised.

However, 8 major irrigation projects. viz., Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Ghataprabha State Carhata Prabha Stage II, Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage I, Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage II, Malaprabha and Upper Krishna, already under execution in the State are continuing in the Fifth Plan. The State Government have also proposed to take up 4 new major irrigation projects, viz., Hippargi Barrage; Ghataprabha Stage III, Bennithore and Hosapatna Lift Irrigation in the Fifth Plan.

(b) The present position of works and estimated costs of Arkvathi, Manchanbele and Kalinadi projects is given in the attached statement.

Arkavathi Project

The revised project estimated to cost Rs. 4.16 crores has been received in the Central Water and Power Commission in May, 1973. As the project lies in Cauvery basin, further action for the clearance of the project will be taken after a settlement on allocation of Cauvery waters amongst the concerned States is reached.

Manchanbele Project:

The project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1969 for an estimated cost of Rs. 2.37 crores. The revised cost of the project has been estimated to be Rs. 5.65 crores. The expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of the Fourth Plan was Rs. 60 lakhs and outlay provided for 1974-75 is Rs. 16 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project:

The project is being developed in two stages; the 1st stage of the project consists of two phases. According to the present indications, the 1st unit under Phase I is expected to be commissioned by March, 1977 and the second unit by September, 1977. The project authorities have prepared a programme for completion of Supa dam under Phase II of the stage I, which is the key to the project, in three working seasons. Adequate action has been taken on all aspects of the project and subject to supply of key materials on schedule, the project is expected to be completed in time.

The project as a whole was approved by the Planning Commission for an estimated cost of Rs. 125 crores (Phase I sanctioned in March, 1971 and Phase II sanctioned in July, 1973). The project is now esetimated to cost about Rs. 175 crores The expenditure on the project upto the end of the Fourth Plan was about Rs. 28.54 crores.

**Road Allowance to M.Ps.**

146. SHRI B. R SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether he intends to bring suitable legislation to increase the road allowance payable to Members of Parliament so as to made it reasonable in view of the sharp increase in the price of petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

**Complaints from U.P. Regarding Under Weight of sugar Bags Sold by F.C.I.**

147. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints from U.P., specially from Kanpur, in the month of September, 1974, that the sugar bags sold by the F.C.I. to dealers were under weight:

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in that connection; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No such complaint has been received so far either by the Department of Food or by the Food Corporation of India at its Head Office, or the Regional Office at Lucknow or the District Office at Kanpur.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Grim food outlook ahead for Punjab**

148. SHRI RAGHUNATH LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report of 3rd October, 1974 entitled "Grim food outlook ahead for Punjab";

(b) if so, whether a serious situation in regard to food availability and prices in the forthcoming months is apprehended; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The news report has come to the notice of Government.

The production of rice was reported to have been affected by the deficient rainfall during the months of June-October, 1974. Special steps were taken to provide extra power to tubewells by diverting power from Nangal Fertiliser Factory and also augmenting power supply to the Punjab system from Delhi and Badarpur Power Stations. In a prodominantly surplus State like Punjab a slight fall in kharif cereals production, if any, is not likely to affect internal availability in the State.

**Allocation of Foodgrains to Punjab**

149. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of food-grains to Punjab for November, 1974;

(b) whether there have been requests from that State for higher allotment; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Punjab Government was allotted 25.0 thousand tonnes of wheat for October, 1974. In response to the State Government's request for increased allocation, the State has been allotted 30.0 thousand tonnes of wheat for November 1974.

**High Price of Milk Powder and its Import**

150. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing a crisis due to the high price of milk powder in the international market;

(b) whether Government are contemplating massive import of milk powder; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**सूखे से प्रभावित गांव**

151. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**

**डा० हरि प्रसाद शर्मा :**

**प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर :**

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के कौन-कौन से राज्यों में कितने-कितने गांव और कितनी-कितनी जन-संख्या सूखे से प्रभावित है ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ में लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हो गए हैं; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों ने सरकार से किस-किस रूप में कितनी-कितनी सहायता मांगी है और सरकार ने आज तक किन-किन राज्यों को किस-किस रूप में सहायता उपलब्ध कराई है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल)**. (क) से (ग) राज्यों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की समस्या**

152. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में आज भी कुल कितने गांवों में खारा पानी है, कितने गांवों में ऐसा पानी है जिसके उपयोग से रोग पदा होते हैं और कितने ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पीने का यानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) इस मानवीय समस्या के निराकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की समस्या के निवारण हेतु अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और क्या उस धनराशि का सदउपयोग किया गया है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Allotment Rules for Government accommodation in General Pool**

153. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the rules at present in force for the allotment of Government residences in the General Pool at New Delhi, Bombay and Simla;

(b) the categories of Officers who are allotted accommodation next below the Class to which they are entitled; and

(c) the categories of Officers who are not eligible for allotment of accommodation next below the Class to which they are entitled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Allotment of general pool accommodation is made in accordance with the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules,

1963 which have been made applicable *mutatis mutandis* also in other places like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Simla, etc. Allotments are made on the basis of entitlement, as determined with reference to emoluments and seniority. In types IV and below seniority is reckoned on the basis of total continuous service rendered by an officer under the Central/State Government. For Officers entitled to types V and above their seniority is reckoned from the date an officer is continuously drawing emoluments relevant to a particular type on a post under the Central/State Government.

(b) Allotment of accommodation from the general pool in the next below type is permissible in the case of officers entitled to types V and above except in Madras, Nagpur and Faridabad where this rule is not applicable. Allotments made on ad hoc basis on medical grounds, compassionate grounds and where an officer is required to vacate accommodation in other pools are also given in the next below types. Allotments in the tenure officers' pool in Delhi and in the lady officers' pool, wherever it exists, are also made in the next below type.

(c) Officers entitled to types IV and below are not allotted accommodation in the next below types except allotments on medical grounds, etc., as stated in reply to part (b) of the question.

**Atomic Research Programme of Calicut University**

154. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has decided to meet the bulk of the expenses on the atomic research programme of Calicut University; and

(b) if so, the main features of the project?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has not received any specific atomic research programme from the Calicut University. However, the proposals of the University for financial assistance for a Research Project comprising (i) Studies of Nuclear Radiations and Nuclear Structure, (ii) Studies of Positron Annihilation and Properties of Positronium in Materials, (iii) Mossbauer Studies of Magnetic Materials, and (iv) Solid State and Radiation Damage Studies in Metals and Semiconductors, is under consideration of the Commission.

**Confirmation of C.P.W.D. Civil and Electrical Engineers**

155. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the date of decision of the Delhi High Court regarding (i) seniority of the Assistant Engineers Class II (CPWD) for purposes of confirmation in the grade, and (ii) promotion to next higher grade;

(b) the number of Assistant Engineers Class II declared permanent after the above decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There is no decision of the Delhi High Court either about seniority of Assistant Engineers for the purpose of confirmation in the grade or for promotion to the next higher grade of Executive Engineers. Appointments to the grade of Assistant Engineers used to be made through various methods, including promotion, direct recruitment etc. This used to be done according to a quota. People appointed according to a certain method in excess of their quota were not confirmed. In the case of Messrs Ramayya and others, the Delhi High

Court had given a decision that the quota had not been finally determined by the Government. Hence they directed that the petitioners, who, according to the Department, had been appointed in excess of the quota should be confirmed and their *inter se* seniority adjusted according to law.

Some engineers whose interests were affected by the above decision filed an appeal before the Supreme Court, which directed that pending a final decision on the main issue of quota all promotions|confirmations etc. made should be on an ad hoc basis. Promotions have accordingly been made on ad hoc basis; but confirmations have not been made. The date of the Delhi High Court decision is 5th November, 1971.

**मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजनायें**

156. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत सिंचाई की कितनी योजनाएं केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के पास विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं और ये योजनाएं किस किस तारीख को पेश की गई थीं; और

(ख) इनके निपटान में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6444/74]

**Damage to Kharif Crop in States**

157. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI TARKESHWAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have admitted that the country is faced with a disappointing kharif harvest and monsoons failure reported from many States have proved more disastrous than in 1972;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have assessed the extent of damage to the Kharif crop in these States where drought conditions have been reported; if so, extent of loss State-wise;

(c) whether the worst sufferer States are Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam; and

(d) steps taken by the Union Government to help these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Governments and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Views on Procurement Price of Paddy**

158. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have announced the procurement price of coarse variety of paddy for the year 1974-75 recently;

(b) if so, whether the price fixed by the Union Government was not approved by the Chief Ministers and A.P.C. and they had demanded more than what the Union Government has fixed;

(c) if so, whether the R.B.I. had warned the Government that if the procurement price is raised it will have greater impact on the price rise and

(d) if so, what is the target fixed by the Government for procurement of paddy this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The pricing policy of the Government of India for the kharif cereals for the 1974-75 seasons has been decided after taking into account the recommendations contained in the Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the views of the State Governments as expressed in the Chief Ministers Conference held in September, 1974, and other relevant factors including the observations of the Reserve Bank of India that any significant increase in the procurement price would aggravate inflationary trends in the economy. The procurement target is being fixed in consultation with the State Governments.

**Foodgrains recovered from Hoarders**

159. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI M. KATHMUTHU:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much foodgrains were recovered from hoarders under MISA;

(b) whether the campaign had any effect on the fall of prices of foodgrains in the country; and

(c) how many persons were arrested and what kind of punishment was awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATIN (SHRI ANDASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The campaign against hoarders is one of the contributory factors towards the fall of prices of foodgains in the country. Information regarding foodgrains recovered from hoarders under MISA and persons arrested and the kind of punishment awarded is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**New Friends Housing Cooperative Society, New Delhi**

160. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation into the allotment and other irregularities of the New Friends Housing Corporative Society, New Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) the action taken, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No investigation has so far been ordered by the Government into the allotment and other irregularities of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi; the issue is subjudice.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Damage to Crop due to drought and Flood in Bihar**

161. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that crop worth Rs. 139 crores was damaged in Bihar due to floods and dry spell ; and

(b) quantum of help Government has rendered to that State to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ARRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 825 lakhs to the Government of Bihar as short term loan for the purchase of agricultural inputs for the revival of agricultural production.

**Davis Cup Tournament**

162. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a controversy has arisen after India's refusal to play tennis with South Africa in Davis Cup Tournament; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The decision of the All India Lawn Tenthis Association not to play in the Final of the Davis Cup 1974 against South Africa in accordance with our National Policy of total opposition to South African Govt's policy of 'apartheid', has been widely achieved in India and abroad. Some individual office bearers of International Lawn Tennis Federation and the South African Lawn-Tennis Union have, according to newspaper reports, criticised this decision.

**Regularisation of unapproved colonies**

163. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Delhi Administration have urged upon the Central Government to regularise unapproved colonies in the capital and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of their demand and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b). There has been a suggestion to re-examine the policy regarding the unauthorised colonies. Government have set up a Committee to examine case by case the unauthorised Colonies to decide the policy and the further course of action.

**Recruitment rules for C.P.W.D. Engineers**

164. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the rules for recruitment to the post of (i) Assistant Engineers Class II, (ii) Executive Engineers Class I, and (iii) Superintending Engineers in the C.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND RIA): Assistant Engineers Class II: 'LA): Assistant Engineers Class II ccording to the Recruitment Rules, he posts of Assistant Engineers are required to be filled by the following methods:—

(i) By direct recruitment through U.P.S.C.

(ii) By direct appointment of temporary Graduate Junior Engineers in consultation with the UPSC

(iii) By promotion of Junior Engineers; and

(iv) By transfer.

The direct recruitment to the grade of Assistant Engineer has been suspended for the time being.....

Promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer was regulated by means of a quota system between the Graduate and non-Graduate Junior Engineers. The Delhi High Court had held in the case of M/s Ramaya and other Assistant Engineers that the quotas for appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineer has not been properly determined and some of the direct recruit Assistant Engineers have gone in appeal against the decision of the Delhi High Court to the Supreme Court and the issue before the Supreme Court is whether the quotas earlier in vogue were valid and operable. Pending a final decision on this issue, whenever necessary, posts of Assistant Engineers are filled on *ad-hoc* basis by promoting Junior Engineers from the common seniority list.

*Executive Engineers Class 1*

Acording to the Recruitment Rules, the post of Executive Engineers are being filed on the basis of a quota of 50:50 between the Assistant Executive Engineers (Junior Class I) and Assistant Engineers.

Superintending Engineers:

The posts of Superintending Engineers are filed by promotion of Executive Engineers.

**Supply of substandard bajra and jowar seeds in Aurangabad**

165. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether substandard bajra and jowar seeds supplied through official source to the agriculturists in Aurangabad had caused a heavy loss of Rs. 11 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding poor quality of bajra seeds supplied through official source in Maharashtra had been received by the Government of India. The Maharashtra Government have conducted a detailed enquiry and have reported that the seeds supplied by the official sources had been duly tested and were of standard quality. From Aurangabad district complaints had been received by the State Government from three tehsils, regarding low germination of hybrid bajra seed and the State Government found on enquiry that the low germination was on account of the fact that the sowing was done with initial rains which were however, not followed by sufficient rainfall. Further, the germinating seedlings were attacked by in-

sects, which affected germination. The State Government have reported that the seeds suplied by them were not of sub-standard quality.

No specific complaints have been received by the Government of India regarding poor quality of jowar seeds.

**Additional Foodgrains for Kerala**

166. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute food shortage in Kerala; and

(b) in view of the demand for more foodgrains from the Government of Kerala, how much Central Government has given as an additional quota to the State recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the food situation in Kerala, overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, needs of other deficit States, local availability and other relevant factors maximum possible allotments of foodgrains are being made to the Government of Kerala to meet the reasonable requirements of public distribution in the State. Monthly allotment of foodgrains to Kerala has been increased from the month of July.

**Central assistance for flood damage in Kerala**

167. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team had visited Kerala to assess the damage caused by recent floods in the State;

(b) if so, the contents of the report submitted by Central team; and

(c) the total relief aid that has been given by the Central Government to that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). A Central Team comprising of experts from Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Central Water and Power Commission had been deputed to the flood affected areas of Kerala in August, 1974, to report on the following:—

(i) The nature of the land slides, floods, rock bursts etc., and their probable cause;

(ii) The damage to irrigation works and power stations and the steps necessary to bring about their early effective functioning;

(iii) The effect of the damage to communications etc. on the work of completing the Iddiki Project and steps necessary to prevent any slippage in the commissioning schedule for the power station;

(iv) The steps needed to recommence agricultural operations including an assessment of the requirements of inputs; and

(v) Any other technical aspects relevant for dealing with the situation, including technical assistance required by the State Government.

The Report of the Team is expected shortly.

This Team was not required to assess the loss arising from the floods.

(c) A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs per year has been provided by the Centre as margin to the State Government of Kerala towards relief expenditure in the scheme of devolution of Central revenues to the States, on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, effective from the current year.

A ways and Means Advance of Rs. 1 crore was released to the State Government of Kerala by the Centre in order to avoid the strain on the States ways and means position in undertaking the relief measures immediately needed for tackling the situation. A short term loan of Rs. 10.20 crores has also been given to the State Government for agricultural inputs.

**Foodgrain production and procurement Policies**

168. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest policies and the practical steps being taken by the Government for the production and procurement of foodgrains ensuring remunerative prices to the actual peasant producers and cheaper prices to be charged from the rural and urban consumers by ending hoarding and blackmarketing by wholesalers and producers; and

(b) what other steps are being taken to ensure self-sufficiency in agricultural production for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Concerted effort is being made to maximise Rabi production, particularly in regard to wheat, gram and boro paddy. Among measures being taken to ensure self-sufficiency in agricultural production, the important one are:

(i) Popularisation of improved varieties of foodgrains seeds;

(ii) Development of command areas of major irrigation projects; and

(iii) Greater wordination at National and State level between the Agriculture, Irrigation, Co-operation and other Departments involved with the food production programme.

The procurement of paddy price is proposed to be maximised under a combined system of producers, levy on paddy and millers/dealers levy on rice. The procurement of coarse grains is envisaged by way of producers, levy, as well as traders levy where considered necessary. The procurement prices have been fixed fully keeping the interests of the peasant producers as well as the rural and urban consumers in view.

For ending hoarding and blackmarketing, stock limits have been laid down for the traders, and a number of States have laid down such stock limits for the cultivators as well. Strict action is also being taken under D.I.R., MISA and Essential Commodities Act, 1955 against hoarders and black-marketeers.

**Job-oriented education**

169. SHRI BHOOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been widespread unrest among students during the recent period and their major demand is for introduction of job-oriented education which would ensure employment and cheaper and better education; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have taken noteeof the views expressed by students and others in favour of the introduction of job-oriented education. Government's policy in this regard has also been indicated in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan which provides efor the introduction of work experience at the school stage and vocationalisation at the secondary stage. Job-oriented courses are also being introduced by some Universities.

**Demand of teachers of 'Minority' colleges in Delhi**

170. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCAION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of teachers from 'Minority' colleges of Delhi University met him on 7th October, 1974;

(b) if so, the demands submitted; and

(c) decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The main demand of the deputationist was that the proposed amendment of the Delhi University Act. granting statutory security to teachers, should apply uniformly to all the colleges of the University, including the 'Minority' colleges. The suggestions made by the deputationists have been kept in view while formulating legislative proposals for amendment of Delhi University Act.

**Basis for fixing price of paddy, rice and wheat by the Agricultural Prices Commission**

171. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the basis on which the Agricultural Prices Commission fixes the price of paddy, rice and wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHNDE): While recommending the prices of foodgrains, the Agricultural Prices Commission takes the crop prospects, cost of production, prices of agricultural inputs, ruling open market prices, overall economic condition and other relevant factors, into consideration.

**Downward trend in Foodgrain Prices**

172. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICU LTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of wheat, rice and coarse grain have shown a downward trend during the month of September, 1974;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to dehoard the hoarded foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (c). The index number of wholesale prices of cereals fell by 4.1 per cent. between 21st September and 2nd November, 1974. The State Governments have been requested to enforce strictly the various food control orders, and Anti-hoarding orders, to bring out the hoarded stocks.

**Sugar price in open market**

173. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to bring down the price of sugar in the open market;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The open market prices of sugar are influenced by market sentiments from time to time. The market is sensitive to every minute change in the demand and supply position, and further reacts to the continuously rising prices of sugar in the world market and the consequent expectation that Government would export more and thereby reduce the availability for internal consumption. Recently, Government released 50,000 tonnes of extra free sale sugar in September, 1974 and this had a very salutary effect in bringing down the prices of sugar in the open market. While no specific scheme has been chalked out for application at all times to bring down the prices of open market sugar, Government may be expected to take such action as may be feasible, as and when the occasion warrants it.

**Restriction on Delhi University Karamcharies**

174. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether undue restrictions have been imposed on the Delhi University Karamcharies;

(b) whether no negotiations took place with the recognised Union viz. Delhi University Karamchari Union before imposing these restrictions;

(c) whether the Karamcharis are extremely agitated over this issue; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to have a negotiated settlement?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by Delhi University, no undue restrictions have been imposed on the University Karamcharis. However, with a view to promoting harmonious relations and securing the maximum co-operation between the University and its Colleges in their capacity as employers, and the University and College Karamchari Union in matters of common concern and with the object further of increasing the efficiency of the work with the goodwill of those employed, the Executive Council of the University had, after discussions with the representatives of the Union, framed Rules governing the recognition of the Union. The Union represented that the Rules required modification and held the view that its recognition should be unconditional. The University constituted a Committee to negotiate with the representatives of the Union. The Committee has since submitted its report and the same is now to be considered by the Executive Council.

**Wages and working conditions of school, college and university teachers**

175. SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to improve the wages and working conditions of the teachers belonging to Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities;

(b) whether the triple benefit scheme has been implemented in all the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Revision of pay scales of school teachers in Central employment, as recommended by the 3rd Pay Commission, is under consideration.

The Government of India have conveyed their sanction to the University Grants Commission for implementation of the revised scales of pay for teachers in Central Universities. A similar sanction has been issued in respect of teachers in Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Management and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The revised scales will be effective from January 1, 1973.

The Government of India have also offered to State Governments financial assistance, if they wish to adopt for teachers in the State Universities and in colleges in the States, the pay scales approved for teachers in Central Universities. The State Governments have also been informed that Central assistance will be available even if they decide, after taking local conditions into consideration to introduce scales of pay different from, but not higher than those for Central Universities. The new scales may be enforced from January 1, 1973 or a later date.

The Central assistance to States will be to the extent of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved and will be available for the period January 1, 1973, or the date of implementation to March 31, 1979.

The revision of scales of pay will be subject to certain conditions regarding the mode of appointment of teachers in colleges, age of superannuation, remuneration for examination work etc.

The pay fixation in the revised scales will be according to the formulas suggested by the Third Central Pay Commission and accepted by the Government.

(b) and (c). According to information available, the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Karnataka, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are implementing the triple benefit scheme. Some other States are implementing it practically. Maharashtra and West Bengal provide two benefits viz. pension and provident fund|gratuity, and Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu provide only one benefit viz. pension and Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir provide benefit under another scheme viz. the Provident Fund Scheme.

## ADDITIONAL QUANTITY OF FOOD GRAINS FOR BIHAR AND U.P.

176. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI M. K. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are facing acute shortage of foodgrains because of the floods and drought;

(b) whether these states, have requested the Centre to release additional quantities of foodgrains to tide over the situation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the requirement of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Some parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were affected by floods, and in certain areas the rainfall was deficient to some extent. But this has not affected the overall khariff crop prospects in these two States.

Keeping in view the food situation in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the overall requirements indicated by the State Governments, the following allotments of foodgrains have been made to the states:—

(In '000 tonnes)

| State | Allotments | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 74 | Oct. 74 | Nov. 74 |
| Bihar | 50·0 | 60·0 | 70·0 |
| U.P. | 41·0 | 41·0 | 41·0 |

**Shortage of Vanaspati**

177. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of vanaspati all over the country still persists, there by causing hardship to the publice at large;

(b) whether Government have discontinued the import of Soyabeen Oil for Vanaspati manufacturers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to arrange adequate and regular supply of the essential commodity to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was fairly acute during September 1974, mainly due to reduced production arising from non-availability of raw oils at economic prices. However, with the progressive arrival of the new groundnut crop in the market there was a marked increase in production of vanaspati, and improvement in supplies during October, the position during November is expected to be still easier.

(b) No Sir, Imports of edible oils would be continued to supplement the indigenous production and augment supplies to domestic consumers and vanaspati factories.

(c) Apart from imports, efforts are being made to maximize indigenous production of edible oilseeds and oils and also to more fully utilize available resources like cottonseed and rice bran oils through fiscal incentives.

**खली का निर्यात बन्द करना**

178. **श्री बन्सूलाल बन्नाकर :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वनस्पति तेल के कारखानों को आयातित तिलहन उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या खली का निर्यात रोका जाएगा ताकि वनस्पति तेल के कारखानों को खली प्राप्त हो सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) केवल तोरिया का ही प्रायस्त किया जा रहा है और उसे राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से तेल मिलों को उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मूंगफली की खली के निर्यात पर पहले ही प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है; हालांकि अन्य खलियों के निर्यात की इजाजत है, वास्तव में इनका भी सीमित मात्रा में ही निर्यात किया जा रहा है।

## SURVEY OF PLANT PESTS

179. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken a survey of plant pests to provide farmers a timely warning on the diseases that destroy the crops;

(b) if so, the States in which this survey has been undertaken; and

(c) whether the State Governments are also associated in this survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have established 12 Central Pest Surveillance Stations in 9 States to survey important pests and diseases of wheat, paddy, potato and sugarcane. Besides, paddy crop in a States has been extensively surveyed for past five years in khariff seasons.

(b) The States in which the survey work has been started are:—

(i) Andhra Pradesh.
(ii) Bihar.
(iii) Karnataka.
(iv) Madhya Pradesh.
(v) Orissa.
(vi) Punjab.
(vii) Tamil Nadu.
(viii) Uttar Pradesh.
(ix) West Bengal.

(c) Yes Sir.

## PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN CRICKET TEAM IN ENGLAND

180. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the performance of Indian Team in England recently;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve Cricket Team

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFAFRE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The game of cricket is controlled by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, who are competent to select the team for International fixtures; to go into the questions relating to the performance of the team, and to take remedial measures for the improvement of the team. The said Board had appointed a Special Committee consisting of S/Shri M. A. Chidambaram, Fatehsing Rao P. Gaekwad and S. K. Wankhede to go into the performance of the Indian

cricket team on its 1974 tour of U.K. This Committee's report has since been received from the Board. The findings of the said Committee are as under:

(1) While the weather conditions in England were totally different to the conditions in our country, they were only to be expected in that part of the year, when the tour took place. Except for the first Test at Manchester, the weather conditions could not be blamed for our poor performance. Even in the first Test our Team had a good chance of winning the match, or at least forcing a draw.

(2) Absence of pace bowlers in the country has been felt for a long time This is an urgent need. The Board should take energetic steps to unearth two or three good pace bowlers early, to make up this shortcoming in an Indian team.

(3) The on-side limitation was a great handicap to our team. As the team had to rely mostly on its spin-attack, this restriction took the sting off the attack and made it look ordinary. The English batsmen played with ease and confidence. The Board should not agree to such restrictions on future tours.

(4) Chasing the ball outside the off-stump and also attempting the hook-shot, somewhat too early in the innings, have been responsible for many of our batsmen losing their wickets. Our batsmen should curb these temptations, and be more selective in their strokes, particularly in test matches played over a long duration.

(5) The batting of our tail-enders during the tour was most disappointing. Except on one or two occasions, these batsmen in the team threw their wickets away without offering the least resistance. Many a time, the recognised batsman at one end had to rush through his innings for want of support at the other end. This was in sharp contrast to the dour resistance offered by Old and Underwood in the English team. Our bowlers should practise and concentrate on their betting also.

(6) Our team's fielding throughout the tour was of a high standard, except for the wicket-keeping which was good on occasions.

(7) Undoubtedly, the most outstanding batsman of he side in tests was Sunil Gavaskar closely followed by Vishwanath. Had they received some support from the other recognised batsmen in the team, and piled up sufficient runs for a respectable total, it is reasonable to expect that the bowlers too would have performed better. The obvious psychological advantage of bowling, after the team had put up a reasonable score in batting, was not available for our bowlers.

(8) It must be acknowledged that in the tests, the English side performed exceedingly well in conditions familiar to all its members, and some brilliant catches were taken by the English players.

**Import of deep sea fishing trawlers**

181. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is buying 60 modern deep sea fishing trawlers from Mexico, Italy and Poland to help and develop the country's deep sea fishing industry; and

(b) if so, the cost of the trawlers; and

(c) areas where it will be put to use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars of the cost of the trawlers are as follows:—

| Country of import | Length of vessel | Price per vessel |
|---|---|---|
| | | (U.S. $) |
| 1. Itlay | 24·30 Metre | $245,000 |
| | 31.95 Metre | $500,000 |
| 2. Mexico | | |
| (a) with freezer hold. | 23·16 Metre | $300,215 |
| (b) with chilled and ice hold. | 23·16 Metre | $304,430 |
| 3. Poland | 23.25 Metre | Rs. 22·41 lakhs |

The price of Polish vessels given above excludes the cost of the main engine which will be paid on the basis of he invoice received from the manufacturers, in free foreign exchange.

(c) The vessels are expected to be operated from the various ports such as Calcutta, Paradeep, Vishakhapatnam, Madras, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Bombay etc., beyond the range of the operation of small mechanised and non-mechanised crafts.

**Allocation and supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal**

182. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTUE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains asked for, allotted and actually supplied to West Bengal from the Central pool during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): During the current year, upto end of September, the demand of the State Government was 16.20 lakh tonnes and against this 11.90 lakh tonnes was allotted. The actual supply against allocation was 11.12 lakh tonnes. The qauntity alloted for October and November is 2.88 lakh tonnes against the demand of 3.25 lakh tonnes.

**Qualifications for Principals of Government Schools in Delhi**

183. SHRI N. E. HORO. Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualifications laid down by the U.P.S.C. for the post of Principal of a Government school in Delhi are that he should have a master's degree in a subject, a teaching degree and five years teaching experience;

(b) whether, besides the said prescribed qualifications, he should have held an administrative post for three years;

(c) whether the senior-most local teacher, even with 15 or 20 years teaching experience as T.G.T. or P.G.T., cannot possibly have the requisite administrative experience; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider it and modify it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The qualifications approved by the U.P.S.C. for the posts of Principal of Government schools in Delhi to be filled up by direct recruitment are as under:

*Essentials* (i) Second Classs Masters degree from a recognised university or equivalent.

(ii) Degree in Teaching/Education from a recognised university or equivalent.

(iii) About 5 years experience in Administrative charge of a School/ Intermediate College including two years teaching experience). Qualifiications relaxable at Commission's discretion case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

*Desirable*: (i) A Doctorate degree.

(ii) Public School experience.

(c) Yes, Sir; but no administrative experience has been prescribed for promotees.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

**Food Supply from European Common Market etc.**

184. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(c) whether in view of this shortneed is for three to four million tonnes of foodgrain in addition to previous arrangements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in view of this shortage Government is looking for a cash purchase of foodstuff from European Common Market, Socialist Countries and US.A.; and

(d) if so, the results of this hunt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Import requirements are kept under constant review keeping in view the requirements of public distribution system, internal availability of foodgrains, price position and other relevant factors. Necessary actions are being taken to replenish stocks by import from food growing exporting countries. During the current year 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains have been purchased from abroad.

**Books lying with N.C.E.R.T**

185. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether stocks of some 109 books, their number of copies to be are lying in the godowns of the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to find out why such huge stock was allowed to be built up; and

(d) the policy regarding title of books, their number of copies to be published and method of selecting authors for various subjects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). At present 187 priced textbook titles worth Rs. 20,89,591.65 and 168 general titles worth Rs. 11,28,999.55 are in stock with the National Council of Educational Research and Training. Sufficient stocks of these titles have to be maintained all through the year as the Council receives requests for these titles in varying quantities from time to time from different quarters.

It is not considered necessary to hold any enquiry as to why the above stock exists. The Council's annual sale of its publications is in the range of Rs. 30 to 35 lakhs. This average annual sale has to be backed up by adequate stocks.

(d) The main categories of publications brought out by Council are textbooks, research monographs, supplementary readers and educational journals.

Textbooks titles are decided on the basis of the subjects taught in classes at the school level from primary to higher secondary. As regards number of copies to be printed, for any new textbook developed by it, the Council brings out 3,000 copies which are distributed free to the textbook prescribing bodies and to the other relevant government educational agencies in the various States/Union Territories for their information and adoption. As regards textbooks which have been prescribed by different school systems and are in use, the number of copies to be printed is estimated on the basis of the demand. The authors are either individuals selected by subject specialists or staff members of the National Institute of Education.

The research monographs published by the Council are monographs/thesis on the research done within the Council or by other outside the Council. In the case of monographs/thesis based on research done by other, the work is got assessed by two or more independent specialists in the area concerned before the decision to publish or otherwise is taken. The print order in the case of both types of monographs is usually 2,000 to 3,000 copies.

As regards supplementary readers, the subjects and authors are usually sponsored by the different departments of the National Institute of Education. However, unsolicited manuscripts from outside are also sometimes received. Both types of manuscripts are got evaluated by experts and placed before the Publication Advisory Committee of the Council which decides whether a particular title should be published or not.

**Tripartite meeting regarding price of sugar in Tamil Nadu**

166. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Tripartite meeting was held on 10th September, 1974 by the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding dispute about price of sugar for the season 1973-74 between sugarcane growers and private sector sugar factories in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, outcome of the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Information relating to parts (a) and (b) has been called for from the Government of Tamil Nadu. Reply to the whole question will be laid on the Table of the House soon after receipt of the information.

**Vegetable ghee retail licences cancelled in Delhi and registration of cards**

187. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATIOIN be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vegetable ghee retail licences cancelled during the last six months ending 31st October, 1974 in Delhi;

(b) the various charges against these shopkeepers and the action being taken or taken against these shopkeepers besides cancelling their permits;

(c) the facilities provided to the concerned card holders to get their cards registered with other shopkeepers; and

(d) whether there is any limit for shopkeepers to register cards and if not, the action proposed to be taken against those shopkeepers who refuse to register those cardholders which were previously registered with a shop but later want a change owing to licence cancellation of the shopkeeper or otherwise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Twentyfive.

(b) The charges included (i) variation between actual and declared stocks (ii) non-maintenance of proper accounts, (iii) refusal to sell and (iv) over charging.

Action taken included (i) forfeiture of security deposits of all the 25 dealers (ii) registration of cases with the police against 10 of them.

(c) They were permitted to register their cards with any other retail dealer.

(d) No, Sir. Whenever any difficulty comes to notice, the Delhi Administration makes suitable alternative arrangements.

**Ration shops cancelled in Delhi**

183. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ration shops cancelled in Delhi during the period from 1st January, 1974 to 31st October, 1974 on charges of various irregularities;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those shopkeepers, besides cancelling the ration licences; and

(c) the nature of facilities provided to the affected ration card holders to get their cards registered with other shopkeepers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has reported that 145 fair price shops were cancelled during the period from 1-1-1974 to 31-10-74. Cases were registered with the Police against 36 F.P. Shop holders, and Security Deposits were forfeited in all cases and their cards have been attached with other shops in the locality.

**Report of the Panel on import of Foodgrains**

189. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Intelligence Wing attached to his Ministry had submitted a report to the Government some two months ago saying that the country needs to import "10 to 11 million tonnes of foodgrains for survival";

(b) if so, the salient features of the said report; and

(c) action, if any, that has been or is being taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no intelligence wing attached to this Ministry. However, there is a Directorate of Economics and Statistics which obtains data on production, prices, market intelligence etc. from the States. No report has been received about import requirements from this directorate.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Alleged secret deal with Traders by Punjab Government**

190. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in a local newspaper on 21st September, 1974 under the caption "Back AICC and do what you like"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Such a report published in the newspaper has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Further press reports denying the allegation by the State Government of Punjab have also come to notice of Government.

**Selection of Department of Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University as centre of Advanced Study**

191. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) for which activities and achievements the Department of Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University was selected among all the Universities as the Centre of Advanced Study;

(b) in respect of which activity and achievement the said Department of Calcutta University has deteriorated in last ten years;

(c) which are the areas of Applied Mathematics in which the said Department-*cum*-Centre, are at present engaged;

(d) who are the members of the Expert Committee which assessed the said Department and what are their specialisation; and

(e) which areas of Applied Mathematics in which the said Department-*cum*-Centre have made contribution were assessed by the said Experts and what are their findings?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Department of Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University, was identified in 1963-64 as one of the Departments of promise for building up active and viable schools of research in Applied Mathematics in the areas of fluid mechanics, elasticity and plasticity, numerical analysis and computer techniques, and geophysics under the U.G.C. programme of Centres of Advanced Study. The selected Department was expected to serve as a pace setter for organising teaching and research programmes and to function on an all-India basis.

(b) The Annual Reports received from the Centre, the reports of expert Committee during 1965-66 and 1968-69 and also the final Report of the Assessment Committee in 1973-74, show that this Centre, instead of strengthening, consolidating and concentrating its efforts in the areas originally identified and thus build viable groups of research, has generally allowed several areas of work to be initiated and with no viable groups of any particular strength in the chosen branches of Applied Mathematics.

(c) The areas in which the work is in progress in the Centre at present include:—

(i) Basic Mathematics for Applications;

(ii) Mathematical Methods;

(iii) Statistical Methods and Information Theory;

(iv) Mathematical Physics (Classical: Relativistic and Non-Relativistic and Quantum);

(v) Mathematics of Technology and Social Sciences;

(vi) Advanced Computing Methods and Cybernetics; and

(vii) Biomathematics.

(d) The Assessment Committee set up in 1973-74 for evaluation of the work done by the Centre during the past 10 years consisted of:

(i) Professor K. G. Ramanathan, Head of the Mathematics Division, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

(ii) Professor K. B. Athreya, Department of Applied Mathematics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Professor K. G. Ramanathan is a well-known and distinguished mathematician. His areas of specialisation are: (a) Number Theory, (b) Automorphic functions, (c) Discontinuous groups. Professor Ramanathan was unable to join the Committee owing to illness.

Professor K. B. Athreya's field of specialisation is probability and stochastic processes.

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary, University Grants Commission, acted as Secretary of the Committee.

(e) The terms of the reference for the work of the Assessment Committees for Centres of Advanced Study were:—

(i) Assessment of the various academic training and research programmes undertaken;

(ii) Organisational and administrative aspects, particularly, with regard to identification of the Centre of Advanced Study as an integral part of the Department concerned, measure of autonomy enjoyed;

(iii) Stage of development of the areas of specialisation selected for special support and its impact on the total development of other disciplines within the Department;

(iv) Functioning of the Advisory Committees, their role and effectiveness in furthering the academic activities of the Centre such as:

(a) functioning of the Centre on an all-India basis with regard to the recruitment of staff, students intake and interaction with other departments concerned;

(b) new courses developed either at the post-B.Sc. or post-M.Sc. level pre-Ph.D. programmes, etc., in addition to the undergraduate and postgraduate teaching; and

(c) steps taken by the Centre to function as focal points of growth, development and modernisation of the academic system.

The Committee looked into all aspects of teaching and research programmes undertaken by the Centre. It also examined the syllabi, some of the Ph. D. thesis and nature of topics on which research work was going on. The main Observations of the Committee are:

(1) In an Advanced Centre, the M.Sc. programme offered should be of high quality and considered superior to the M.Sc. programmes of other Universities. However, the syllabus, as well as, the output of present M.Sc. programme does not indicate to be the case. The syllabus is rather traditional and contains certain obsolete courses and does not make room for some important modern developments in Mathematics.

(2) There is no organised teaching programme for the Ph.D. candidates in the form of pre-Ph.D. courses.

(3) The staff of the Centre consists mostly of post-graduates of Calcutta University and therefore have been brought up a long traditional lines

established in the Department over the long period of time.

(4) Except the Professors, the rest of the Faculty members have been engaged mostly in teaching.

(5) The present level of research output could be made better if the students and the Faculty had received better training and had been recruited on an all-India basis and to the extent possible by avoiding in-breeding.

(6) The Ph.D. thesis are of a mediocre standard. The dissertations, as well as, the research papers have very little of variation in terms of originality; technique as well as concepts. It is perhaps the result of a lack of proper training in modern methods, selection of research scholars from within Calcutta University and an attitude of the Faculty to be satisfied with whatever they are engaged in at present.

(7) The Centre has failed to collaborate its programmes with the Department of Applied Mathematics of Jadavpur University as envisaged.

(8) The Department had not earlier properly utilised the assistance under the Unesco Programme of Assistance.

(9) The staff strength is much below the number approved for the purpose.

(10) The grants provided by the Commission for various purposes, including extension of buildings, purchase of equipment, library books, and journals, have not been fully utilised.

(11) The Internal administrative and organisational problems have generally retarted the growth of the Centre.

The Standing Committee for the programme of Centres of Advanced Study considered the reports of the Assessment Committees of the different Centres and recommended that in the case of those Centres whose work was not of the expected level, any further assistance under this programme, after the initial ten-year period, i.e., with effect from 1-4-74, may not be provided by the Commission. This recommendation has been accepted by the Commission. These Centres will, however, continue their programmes on the basis of facilities and staff already provided, the expenditure in respect of which will be treated as committed expenditure. The Department can, however, obtain normal plan funds, support for research programmes etc. take any other University department.

**Reduction in Ration Quota in Calcutta**

192. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times and to what extent the ration-quota of rice was reduced in Calcutta and its suburbs during the months from August to October, 1974; and

(b) the number of times, due slips were issued from ration shops of Calcutta and its suburbs instead of rations during the above mentioned period and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). West Bengal Government have been asked to furnish the necessary material. The information when received from the State Government will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Views of World Bank Adviser of Tube-wells and River Lifting Scheme in West Bengal**

193. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Adviser of World Bank has commented adversely on shallow and deep tube-

wells and river-lifting schemes for irrigation of agricultural land in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A World Bank Mission which visited West Bengal to appraise an Integrated Rural Development Project for I.D.A. assistance has tentatively expressed the view that it would be possible to finance under the Project shallow tubewells; deep tubewells and river lift schemes.

**Increase in Allotment and Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal**

194. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly allotment and supply of foodgrains to West Bengal during the months from August to October, 1974;

(b) whether any increase of allotment and supply of foodgrains was made in view of serious food crisis in that State and representations made by several political parties and even by several Ministers including the Chief Minister of West Bengal during those Months; and

(c) if so, the extra allotment and supply thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Following quantities of foodgrains were allotted and supplied to West Bengal during August to October, 1974:—

(In '000 tonnes)

| Month | Qty. allotted | Qty. supplied |
|---|---|---|
| August, 74 | 115·0 | 136·8 |
| September, 74 | 115·0 | 131·9 |
| October, 74 | 143·0 | Information not yet available. The quantity allotted is likely to be supplied in full. |

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. An additional allotment of 28 thousand tonnes wheat was made to West Bengal during October, 1974.

**Agro-Industrial Complex in Backward District of Maharashtra**

195. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large agro-industrial complex has been set up in backward Districts of Maharashtra;

(b) whether any assistance was provided to Indian Dairy Entrepreneurs Agricultural Limited (IDEAL) for these developmental projects; and

(c) if so, the progress of the projects launched and assistance made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Siltation in River Valley Projects**

196. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to meet the problem of siltation of the various river valley projects now operating in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any foreign experts are likely to be associated with the work of these plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). In the design of storage dams, adequate capacity which is termed as "dead storage" is provided for deposition of silt, to ensure that siltation does not affect the planned benefits during the designed life of the project, which is normally taken as about 100 years. However, in order to reduce the sediment load carried by the rivers and thereby prolong the life of the storage dams, a Centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation measures in the catchment of river valley projects is being implemented from the beginning of the Third Plan. Under this programme, soil conservation measures have been taken up in the catchments of Domodar Valley, Bhakra. Machkund, Hirakud, Chambal Mayurakehi, Kundah Tungabhadra, Ramganga, Lactiwada Kangsabati, Ghod. Beas (Pong). Lower Bhawani, Kadana Matatilla, Nagarjunasagar, Pochamnad, Nizamsagar and Ukai dams, and in the catchment of Pohru river. The total outlay on this programme to end of 4th Plan was Rs. 45.84 crores and the area covered was 10.55 lakh. In the 5th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 44 crores has been tentatively proposed for the Centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation measures in the catchments of river valley projects.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

**Chief Ministers' Conference Regarding Policy for Kharif Procurement**

197. SHRI ARJUN SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Chief Ministers' Conference held in Delhi laid down any policy for Kharif procurement;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and Reserve Bank; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Government of India after careful consideration of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the need to contain rise in prices as observed by the Reserve Bank of India and the views expressed by the State Governments at the Chief Ministers, Conference held on 14th September, 1974 have announced the price and procurement policy for the kharif season 1974-75.

**Steps to Check Famine Conditions**

198. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state specific steps the Government have taken to combat the near famine condition in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Excessive rains in certain parts of the North Eastern region of the country and deficient rains in certain other regions like Gujarat, Orissa, parts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Eastern U.P., Haryana and West Bengal have resulted in damage to crops and scarcity condition in the affected areas.

The Governments of the affected States have undertaken relief measures such as opening of test relief works, gratuitous relief and the payment of cash doles to the old and infirm Drinking water is being supplied to the areas where the shortage of drinking water has been felt. Fodder is also being supplied for the cattle population in the affected areas.

The Government of India have deputed teams of Technical Experts to advise these States on crop revival. A short term crop loan amounting to Rs. 56.29 crores has been sanctioned by Government to the affected States for the purchase of agricultural inputs. Supply of foodgrains from the Central Pool has been augmented as far as possible. International Voluntary Organisations have also been approached to accelerate their relief activities in the drought/flood affected States.

**Supply of Fertilisers and Power to Farmers**

199. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI DINESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been prepared according to which fertilisers and power will be given to those farmers who take it upon themselves as an obligation to supply foodgrains to the Government agencies; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Some of the State Governments do give fertilisers and other essential commodities as an incentive towards procurement of foodgrains. However, the question of drawing out a comprehensive Scheme for linking fertilisers and other inputs is still under consideration.

**Drought in Orissa**

200. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Orissa is facing century's worst drought this time;

(b) if so, steps Government have taken to meet the drought situation in Orissa;

(c) the outcome of the State Government's request to the Centre for help; and

(d) how far the Central Government has met the request of the State Government and the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) It is a fact that an unprecedented drought has gripped Orissa State this year on account of a weak and erratic monsoon.

(b) State Government have sanctioned rupees 311.50 lakhs for undertaking different drought relief measures.

(c) and (d). A short term loan of Rs. 331 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for purchase of seeds and fertilisers in connection with kharif and rabi programmes of the State.

**12 hrs.**

## RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

### ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT ASSAULT BY CENTRAL POLICE, ETC. ON SATYAGRAHIS AT PATNA

MR. SPEAKER: The members who have tabled their notices of adjournment motion on the question of Bihar are so many. They are Shri Mohammad Ismail, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Dr. Sardish Roy, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Nurul Huda, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Saroj Mukherjee, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri M. K. Krishnan, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri P. M. Mehta, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Janeshwar Misra, Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Jharkand Rai, Shri Ishaque Sambhali, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Ram Avatar Shastri and Shri D. K. Panda. As I have already said, a number of motions have come. I find, however, that the notice given by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is in order and I give my consent to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Was there any ballot? How was it selected?

MR. SPEAKER: Various processes have been gone through before coming to this decision. I give my consent to it. The notice reads as follows:

> "The failure of the Government to prevent the barbarous assault by the Central Police, the CRP and the BSF on absolutely peaceful satyagrahis including the Sarvodaya leader, Shri Jaya Prakash Narain on the 4th November, 1974 at Patna."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is all right. If it is your decision, I will abid by it. But you give us at least an oportunity of hearing what are the other motions. You might please read out all the motions and then admit one.

MR. SPEAKER: Then the whole day will be taken in reading the motions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You can ask Shri Mishra to move his motion. But your statement that his motion is in order, does it by implication mean that the other motions are not in order? Because, our motion has the same wording as the motion given by Shri Mishra. Therefore, I do not know how the other motions are out of order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You might read out the other motions.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only allow one motion. I have allowed one hon. Member to move it. There may be many other identical motions. I have already mentioned it. There is no question of rejection of the other motions or anything of that nature.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What you have already said means that the other motions are not in order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not said it. Shri Bhattacharyya, do not put in my mouth what I have not said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Many of the motions are, more or less, identical, as you said....

MR. SPEAKER: Broadly. There are some motions which have more than one specific matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But my motion is completely different. I would like it to be read out even if it is not taken up. I want to stand up on my motion; I do not want to stand up on somebody else's motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not say whether I have accepted or rejected other motions. I have not expressed my feeling or anything about them. I have only said that through various processes, I have come to a conclusion that

this motion will be the most apt one. You kindly allow him to seek leave of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I seek the leave of the House to move my adjournment motion.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, while the Government have no objection to any discussion, of course, naturally, they cannot agree to the form in which it is put. namely, an adjournment motion because it amounts to a vote of censure.

MR. SPEAKER: Those in favour of the leave being granted to the adjournment motion may rise in their seats.

I find, the number of members is more than the requisite number of 50. So, the leave is granted. We will take it up at...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: 3 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: According to the Rules. I should have said, 4 O' Clock. I accept your amendment. It will be taken up at 3 O' Clock.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I want to raise a matter under Rule 222....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already made my observations.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am reading out only the relevant portion. I have already written to you:

> "As per report appeared in *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* on 8th November, 1974, Mr. Dhillon made the following remark:
>
> "Referring to acrimonious vein in India Parliament and Legislatures, he said, it was pity to watch laymen talking as experts on complicated and specialised matter. That. he said, posed the greatest danger."
>
> Further, in course of his statement, he said that he thought a good part of uproanino scenes in Parliament and Legislatures were staged to get press publicity in order to win acclamation from constituencies to which the Members belonged."

MR SPEAKER: I have already disposed it of.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I think this is a derogatory remark about the Members and their functioning in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything was discussed yesterday.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is your comment on this? Have you denied it?

MR. SPEAKER: I explained it to the leaders. If my speech is a prepared one or if there is anything which I had said in public or to a press conference, you can quote. But if I say something within a closed meeting, about which also I have given the explanation, how can there be any question of privilege? As I have said, I have already explained it to the leaders and they have accepted it.

I have mentioned in my printed address that we have every year discussed disorder and uproarious scenes in the House...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about your remarks that we do it to get press publicity?

MR. SPEAKER: I have only said that this is the reaction to what is going on ouside the House and that the members have to satisfy their constituencies. What is wrong about it? Members have, after all, to react

to the situation outside. There is nothing unnatural about this; after all Members have to satisfy their constituencies. What is wrong about it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not allow debates on economic issues. I have written to you letters on these, but you have not bothered to reply to them.

MR. SPEAKER: I welcome it. At any time you want to speak on planning, you will get the priority.

At the Political Science Congress, 20 persons told me that they were ready to write some thesis and they asked me, "When will you discuss the Plan? We want to have the views of Parliament". And told them that I would convey their views to Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Economic issues enjoy the last priority. How far do the Presiding Officers study the issues debated on the floor of the House? I put that question to you, Sir. Please be honest.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we Presiding Officers should not meet in future unless we have the same protection or immunity which a member gets in the House. After all, we discuss many things. If something leaks out, then we are held responsible. It is a serious case for me to consider. Do not tie down your Speaker so much that he cannot even express any opinion. Be merciful.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is unfortunate that, in our country, the Speaker speaks much. That is the difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: No; not much. Not all.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: Papers to be laid on the Table.

**12.14 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### ORDINANCES NOS. 11, 12 AND 13 OF 1974

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) issued by the President under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, (No. 11 of 1974) promulated by the President on the 17th September, 1974.

(2) The Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974, (No. 12 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 21st September, 1974.

(3) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 13 of 1974) Promulgated by the President on the 19th October, 1974.

(*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8427/74).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have already written to you on items 3 (1) and 3 (3).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): On item 3, I have also written to you Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already written to you that I wanted to speak on the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance as also on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance. How can we function in this way? You have such a vast Secretariat whereas we have to do these things singlehanded with our own hand and still you have no time to read them?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You are right. Your names were there but somehow they have been crossed. I do not know how.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because I am a CPI (M) Member.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. There are others also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will tell you something..

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you.

Now, Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to make a submission on two items which are being laid by Shri K. Raghuramaiah, items 3(2) and 3(3).

Item No. 2—is the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 12 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 21st September, 1974. The moment the ordinance was brought we definitely felt and we have also pointed out that the workers of those textile mills which are likely to be taken over by the Government are going to suffer because.. ..

MR. SPEAGER: You can only speak about the delay.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE We have brought to the notice of the Central Government that the pensionary and gratuity benefits enjoyed by these textile workers all these 30-40 years will be completely wiped out after take-over of these textile mills....

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak on its marits when it comes up for discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have represented to the Minister of Industries as also to the President that it should be rectified, that this is an ordinance which is going to harm the textile workers.

My second submission is about the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 13 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 19th October, 1974.

We are ashamed of this ordinance. The Supreme Court have given a decision in a particular case, but the Government should have waited, they should have discussed these matters with the hon. Members. A committee is already sitting over this matter. They should have waited. But instead of that, by bringing this ordinance, they have brought the parliamentary democracy and the process of elections into disrepute. I would like to oppose this ordinance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to the figures given by the Home Ministry, 16825 persons have been detained under MISA and the funniest thing is that the number of persons detained under MISA for conservation of foreign exchange during the period is only 474. ...

MR. SPEAKER: No speeches, please, when the papers are only being laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is that he should not lay the papers to-day. He cannot take powers like this.

Within that particular period, West Bengal alone which accounts for 9 per cent of the population of the country contributes 3236 out of 3829 because we are political opponents.

I want to make a submission.

Motivated politicians and bureaucracy should not be given any sweeping powers. These powers are misused in the case of political workers. They should only proceed to prosecute economic offenders under specific provisions of the law, they should be kept as under-trial prisoners. There should not be these sweeping powers, but they should be tried under normal

(Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu)
provisions of the law. They are collecting money for political purposes. What I submit is, this ordinance should not be allowed to be laid today. We can have a discussion and then we can proceed with the ordinance. This is my submission. Sir. My third point is this. The Ordinance says:

'Any expenditure incurred by a political party or by any other association or body of persons or by any individual (other than the candidate or his election agent) shall not be deemed to be and shall not ever be deemed to have been expenditure incurred in connection with the election..'

The object of this Ordinance is to supersede and make ineffective recent Supreme Court judgements in which the court held that expenditure incurred by a political party for the election of a candidate shall be regarded as expenditure incurred by him for the purpose of examining whether the ceiling on election expenses has been exceeded or not.

The total expenses which the petitioner has alleged against the Prime Minister has exceeded Rs. 35,000. It has exceeded the limit by 20 times. This is the reason why this has been done..

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. SPEAKER: The case is *sub-judice* now. No such remark should be made. I do not allow that. In spite of my drawing your attention, you are saying it. No No.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): The case is before the court. He is making such statement in the House. It is totally wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janeshwar Misra.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद)** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के जरिये मैं माननीय रघुरामैया जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो चुनाव खर्चे के बारे में अध्यादेश जारी किया है उस सिलसिले में वह विधेयक सदन में पेश न करें। आप ने अभी माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु को यह कह कर रोक दिया कि यह मामला सब-जुडिस है। लेकिन यह पूरा आर्डिनेंस सब-जुडिस हो जाता है क्यों कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को अनडू करने के लिये और केवल प्रधान मंत्री की हिफाजत के लिये ही यह अध्यादेश लाया गया है।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I will not allow this. It will not form part of the record. I will not allow that to go on record.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र**: इसलिये यह सरासर धांधली है... (**व्यवधान**) आप संसद कार्य मंत्री को विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने से रोकें क्यों कि अध्यादेश के जरिये इन्होंने भारत में जनतंत्र की हत्या कर दी है। (**व्यवधान**)

(माननीय जनेश्वर मिश्र ने एक पर्चा सदन में फैंका).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : माननीय जनेश्वर मिश्र ने यह फेंका है।

**श्री मधु लिमये (बांका)** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय रघुरामैया ने तीन अध्यादेश सदन के सामने रखे हैं। आप ने कई बार इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर कहा है कि अनावश्यक ढंग से अध्यादेश जारी करने के अधिकार का सरकार को दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहिये।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, even though Mr. Mishra has mis-behaved we are sitting quietly.

**Not recorded.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : आप ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को बेकार कर दिया है ।

**श्री प्रियरंजन दास मुन्शी** (कलकत्ता-दक्षिण) : आप इस प्रश्न को राजनीति का प्रश्न बनाना चाहते हैं, ऐसा नहीं चलेगा । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: If you can solve the problem by shouting at eachother, I do not come in. If some decisions can be arrived at just by shouting then I will give the decision in his favour who shouts louder.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने स्वयं कई बार सदन में और सदन के बाहर कहा है कि अध्यादेश जारी करने के अधिकार का सरकार को दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहिये । तीन अध्यादेश हमारे सामने हैं इन में से एक भी ऐसा नहीं है जिस के लिये अध्यादेश की जो विशेष ऐक्स्ट्रा आर्डिनरी पावर है उस का इस्तेमाल करने की जरूरत थी । नम्बर एक है सेन्टेनेंस आफ इन्टर्नल सेक्योरिटी अमेंडमेंट आर्डिनेंस । 18 अगस्त को माननीय के० आर० गणेश ने एक प्रैस कान्फेंस में घोषणा की कि हम लोग स्मगलरों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं । उस समय पार्लियामेंट का सत्र चल रहा था, अगर सरकार चाहती तो जिस प्रकार सिक्किम का बिल बिना नोटिस के यहां लाये उसी समय इस सम्बन्ध में भी एक विधेयक चर्चा के लिये सदन के सामने रख सकते थे । लेकिन 18 अगस्त को घोषणा होती है और पहला ऐक्शन 19 सितम्बर को होता है । यानी पूरा नोटिस स्मगलरों को देने का काम किया । इसलिये किया क्यों कि आप लोग अच्छी तरह जानते हैं नोटिस देने के बाद वह अपने सारे बिजनेस अफेयर्स को ठीक ठाक करेंगे । खुद यूसफ पटेल ने जो दिल्ली में आया था उस ने कहा कि अपने सारे अफेयर्स को ठीक ठाक किया । इसलिये मेरा सरकार पर अभियोग है कि जानबूझ कर स्मगलरों को नोटिस दिया । संसद का सत्र चल रहा था तो विधेयक ला सकते थे । उस समय तो विधेयक लाये नहीं और संसद का सत्र समाप्त होने के बाद आप ने यह अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया । क्या वजह है कि विगत 10, 15 सालों से देश के विभिन्न कानूनों के तहत स्मगलरों के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया ? कर्नाटक के गवर्नर नैन मल पुजा के दोस्त हैं, बिहार के भूतपूर्व गवर्नर श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो ने कुली मस्तान को पासपोर्ट देने के लिये सिफारशी पत्र दिया था । कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेता स्मगलरों से मिले हुए हैं और यही वजह है कि स्मगलरों के खिलाफ यह केसेज नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये सरकार द्वारा जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी, सीधे यहां पर विधेयक आ सकता था ।

नम्बर दो यह कि आज भी सरकार द्वारा दो किस्म की कार्यवाहियां नहीं हुई हैं । पहली तो यह कि जो पुलिस और कस्टम्स के अधिकारी हैं जो 15 साल से इन से मिले हुए थे उन में से किसी भी अधिकारी को सस्पेंड नहीं किया, और इसी तरह जो पोलिटिकल कनेक्शन्स स्मगलरों के हैं उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई ।

आप दूसरा आर्डिनेंस ले लीजिये सिक टेक्सटाइल्स अन्डरटेकिंग्स का । कितनी जल्दबाजी में अध्यक्ष महोदय काम हो रहा है इस का प्रमाण आज हमारे सामने है । आज भी सरकार द्वारा तीन, चार पन्ने के संशोधन परिचालित किये गये हैं इस के बारे में । यहां जल्दबाजी में इस तरह के अध्यादेश जारी किये जाते हैं जिन पर सोचने का हम को मौका नहीं मिलता । आर्डिनेंस का मतलब यह है कि यह मामला जोइंट कमेटी या ऐलेक्ट कमेटी में न जाये । तो इस तरह आप सदन के अधिकारों को छीनते जा रहें हैं । टैक्सटाइल्स अन्डरटेकिंग्स आर्डिनेंस के बारे में एक विशेषक

[श्री मधु लिमये]

यहां पर आया था, इस के ऊपर इन्होंने सोच समझ कर ड्राफ्टिंग नहीं की है, आर्डिनेंस जारी कर दिया और आज तीन-तीन पेजेज के अमेंडमेंट्स हमारे सामने आते हैं। मैं आपका रूलिंग इस पर चाहता हूं। हर एक मामला अगर अध्यादेशों से तय किया जाएगा तो ज्वायंट कमेटी और सिलक्ट कमेटी के जितने प्रोसीजर्ज हैं वे सब एक दम खत्म हो जाएंगे। टक्सटाइल वाला बिल एक ऐसा बिल है जिस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से हम लोगों को सोचने की जरूरत है। सरकार ने हम लोगों के अधिकारों को इस में छीनने का काम किया है।

रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ दी पीपल एमेंडमेंट आर्डिनेंस को आप लें। आपने सब जूडिस की बात कही है। लेकिन अदालतों में जो हलफनामा दाखिल किया जाता है वह सब-जूडिस नहीं है। वह पब्लिक डाकुमेंट होता है। उस में से मैं उद्धरण दे सकता हूं। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने राय बरेली की चुनाव याचिका के बारे में जो अदालत के सामने एफीडिविट फाइल किया है, उस में से मैं उद्धरण देना चाहूंगा हूं——(इंटरप्शंज) इसीलिए आप आर्डिनेंस लाए हैं। और किस लिए लाए हैं? इनको घबराहट क्यों हो रही है। एफीडेविट में से कोट करने का मुझे अधिकार है——

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : उससे मैं इंकार नहीं करता। मुझे उस पर कोई आबजकशन नहीं है। लेकिन जब विधेयक पर बहस हो तब आप यह सब कर सकते हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : उस समय जो कहना है कहेंगे। जहां तक इस आर्डिनेंस का सम्बन्ध है, यह मोटिवेटिड आर्डिनेंस है, सत्ता का दुरुपयोग इसके द्वारा किया गया है। इसकी इजाजत सदन को नहीं देनी चाहिये। इन्होंने अपने एफीडेविट में यह कबूल किया है कि मेरे क्षेत्र में 35 जीपें चल रही थीं। उनका खर्चा मैंने नहीं किया है। उन्होंने केवल सौलह हजार रुपये का खर्चा दिखाया है——

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : बारह हजार रुपया।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : बारह हजर दिखाया है।

**श्री शशि भूषण** (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : आपके इलक्शन में खर्च कौन कर रहा था?

**श्री मधु लिमये** : मेरे लिए यह नहीं इशू किया गया है। यह आपके प्रधान मंत्री के लिए बना है। कुछ तो शर्म करिये।

उन्होंने स्वयं कबूल किया है कि मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में 35 जीपें चल रही थीं। एक जीप पर अगर दो सौ रुपया लगाया जाय एक एक दिन का तो सात हजार रुपया एक दिन का हो गया। अगर पच्चीस दिन ये जीपें चली हैं तो इसी से आपको पता चल जाता है कि अकेला जीपों का जो खर्चा है वह 35 हजार की लिमिट से कई गुना अधिक हो जाता है——

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सालवे** (बेतूल) : आप इशू पर आ गए हैं। आप को चाहिये था कि आप एफीडेविट पर ही अपने को कनफाइन रखते। खर्चा कितना हुआ यह इशू है।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : मैं 35 जीपों की केवल बात कर रहा हूं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने महज अपनी कुर्सी को बचाने के लिए जो सत्ता उनके हाथ में हैं उसका दुरुपयोग किया है। इसीलिए उन्होंने आर्डिनेंस जारी किया है। हम इस आर्डिनेंस का सख्त विरोध करेंगे।

दूसरा मेरा मुद्दा रूल्ज का है। रूल्ज में एमेंडमेंट भी मैंने दिया हुआ है यह आपको याद ही होगा। आपको याद होगा

कि रूल्ज कमेटी में रघुरमैया जी ने कहा था कि हर आर्डिनेंस के साथ स्पष्टीकरण देने के बारे में सरकार की जो राय है वह मैं आप लोगों को बता दूंगा। अभी तक वह राय सरकार की हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। आर्डिनेंस के साथ एक्सप्लेनेटरी स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिये था, यह मेरी मांग है। वर्ना कैसे पता चलेगा कि किस कारण को लेकर यह जारी हुआ है। गोखले साहब ने इस सदन का बड़ा अपमान किया है। वह बाहर बयान बाजी कर रहे हैं। उनको जरा भी यह सभ्यता नहीं है कि सदन के सामने आ कर सफाई देनी चाहिये। आप कानून मंत्री को आदेश जारी करें कि वह आर्डिनेंस की सफाई में जो कुछ अखबारों के सामने बोल रहे हैं वह इस सदन के सामने आ कर बोलें। लेकिन यहां सफाई देने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं है। पै साहब ने मीसा के बारे में एक्सप्लेनेटरी स्टेटमेंट दिया है लेकिन रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ पीपल्ज आर्डिनेंस के बारे में कोई स्पष्टीकरण सरकार के द्वारा नहीं दिया गया है। आप सरकार को आदेश दें कि वह स्पष्टीकरण सदन के सामने रखे।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर) : मैं एक प्रीविलेज का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। मैं आर्डिनेंस के मैरिट्स में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। यह उसके लिए उपयुक्त वक्त नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि संविधान आर्डिनेंस जारी करने का सरकार को अधिकार देता है। लेकिन यह अधिकार अमर्यादित नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इसके बारे में हाउस में काफी कुछ कहा जा चुका है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : आपने बार-बार कहा है कि जो बात कानून बना करके पूरी हो सकती है और जिस मामले को सरकार सदन के सामने ला कर उसकी स्वीकृति ले सकती है उसके बारे में आम तौर पर अध्यादेश जारी नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। मीसा के बारे में आप ने देखा है कि क्या हो रहा है। तस्करों को पकड़ने के लिए मीसा में एमेंडमेंट किया गया है। हाई कोर्ट में मामले जा रहे हैं, तस्कर छूट रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि मीसा के बारे में एमेंडमेंट करते समय सरकार ने पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया। सरकार अगर चाहती तो हाउस को विश्वास में ले सकती थी। मामला यहां ला सकती थी। लेकिन जल्दबाजी में आर्डिनेंस जारी किए जाते हैं। जहां तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बारे में अध्यादेश जारी करने का सम्बन्ध है, यह तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट की मानहानि करने जैसा मामला है। जब यह मामला आएगा हम इस पर बोलेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप आर्डिनेंस के बारे में जो आपकी राय है उसको आप व्यक्त करें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आर्डिनेंस के बारे में मेरी राय अननोन नहीं है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : फिर से बता दें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आर्डिनरी लेजिस्लेशन से काम चलता हो तो उसकी क्या जरूरत है, यह मैं कह चुका हूं।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): How is it that this Ordinance was promulgated only 21 days before this session?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I point out that since the Ordinance is being challenged in the Supreme Court, it becomes a *sub judice* matter and you cannot allow this to be laid on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER: No. There is nothing to prevant action for legislation. There have been rulings on this so many times.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Regarding the suggestion made...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Has he written to you? If so, I would like to see it.

MR. SPEAKER: When he is asked to give an explanation, the Minister can do so if he likes. I cannot ask to see it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I had really no mind to take part in this procedural matter of laying a copy of the ordinance before the House, but a situation has developed in the country which is a menace in the sense that the Government has already introduced a system of barricaded democracy in Bihar. It is not only in Bihar but the Government are doing the same in regard to the Centre also. (*Interruptions*). The barricaded pattern of governing this country by totalitarian means, an indication of which is evident by the way in which ordinances are promulgated, is not proper. The Central Government is setting up a pattern for all the States. Look at Bihar. There are 256 ordinances; now, Bihar is being ruled by 256 ordinances, none of which has been regularised by the State. And now, West Bengal has taken the cue from the Central Government. Just two days before the commencement of the Assembly session, an ordinance in regard to the levy was passed by the West Bengal Government. This is done not only there. We find similar instances in other States also. They are promulgating ordinances just one or two days before or even one or two days after the session.

You in your wisdom not once but several times asked the Government to see that this kind of practice of promulgation of ordinances during the inter-session period should be stopped. They are going to introduce a barricaded democracy not only for the States but for Parliament itself.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the ordinance is concerned, you may bring up these points at the time when the Bill is brought up before the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are making him nervous. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Shri Piloo Mody is saying—

MR. SPEAKER: He says I am making you nervous. I said, "No, I am feeling nervous!"

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know humbly what is your attitude on this. Of course, we have all agreed to accept your contention—what you said at the Business Advisory Committee. Whatever came out in the press may not be reported from your source or you might not have stated before the Committee. But the trend of the country, as is evidenced by—I repeat it—the introduction of a barricaded pattern of democracy in Bihar, is dangerous. There, the government is ruling by ordinances. They have violated the democratic norms not once but several times, by issuing such ordinances.

Take, for example, the MISA ordinance. It could have been done two days before the session concluded. What haste was there for this ordinance regarding the People's Representation Act? It could have been taken up ten days after, when Parliament re-assembled. So, unless you passed a strict, strong stricture on the Government, things would not improve. The trend has been set for a system of barricaded democracy really and practically, with the one-party system of government, a totalitarian system of government. There is now a barricaded type of democracy in this country. There fore, a caution must be given to the Government and it is your responsibility, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House, and as the upholder of the Constitution of India, to give a strong stricture to the Government, so that this promulgation of ordinances in a hurry during the intersession should be stopped and stopped for good.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahemedabad) Sir, I have not given my name and I do not want to speak on the merits because we will have chances later on about the subject matter of the Ordinances. I have a point of order; it is short and simple. We find that between two sessions of Parliament a number of Ordinances are issued. Some are issued immediately after the end of the session; it appears that Government were waiting for the session to end so that they could start with the Ordinances. Similarly, just a few days before the session begins, they issue them. My

point of order is this. Is it in conformity with the parliamentary procedure and practice all over the world, wherever there is parliamentary democracy? Are Parliaments meant merely for rubber-stamping executive decisions reflected in the various Ordinances? Because Ordinances do not give us a chance to amend or say new things; we are merely asked to say: yes or no.

In between two sessions, the Speakers' Conference was held in Shillong. Was this matter of great parliamentary and democratic significance discussed there? Perhaps you discussed many points like disorder, members' speaking to the galleries, etc. But this practice of issuing Ordinances is a matter which corrodes and erodes the rights of Members of Parliament; was this not discussed?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I want to know whether a Member who has not sought your permission to make his comments on the procedural aspects can rise on a point of order and say all that has been said. Have you permitted a discussion on the merits of these Ordinances? While making improper use of this facility, not only he but other Members like Mr. Limaye have made absolutely false and politically motivated baseless allegations against the Prime Minister and the Government. Surprisingly even the names of persons like Shri Nityanand Kanungo were brought in though they were not present here and no notice was given to you. This is against the rules; they are trying to misuse the permission and are trying to make political capital out of it. There must be some end to this misuse of this forum.

MR. SPEAKER: This seems to have gone a little out of control. Normally we have been calling Members only on things like delay or some technical matters. But even gentlemen who did not send their names got up on points of order. This is a matter of convention; if they do not observe the convention I have no power to prevent a point of order. I hope this exception will be only for today. We shall stick to the practice we have been following for the past so many years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are your comments on the Ordinances? You give so much sermon to all of us.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: My comments are here. This time we decided to throw open the proceedings of the Speakers' conference, which are more than seven years old. Initially we did not do so; now we said that it was much better to throw it open. Previously we had given the decisions in short, not the proceedings because some people say something and they will be in trouble, in their own legislature and I here in the Lok Sabha. So we thought that was the right thing, that we decided. Inspite of that they come out and create trouble for us... You can very well imagine the embarrassing position of the Speaker for some remark involving a Member, without meaning any illwill to him. My views about this question of ordinances are not only my views but they are the views of my predecessors, including your distinguished father, Mr. Mavalankar. I just reiterated them and added a bit of my own emphasis in my own words, according to the situation. I stand by those various observations. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah will explain it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, in placing he ordinances on the Table, I have only performed an obligation under the Constitution. I do not want to go into the merits of it except to deny a very wild allegation that one of the ordinances is meant to protect the Prime Minister. It is not meant to protect any particular member. It applies equally to some members of the opposition parties also. Regarding some new procedure which you have indicated in the rules committee about the ordinances and referred to by Mr. Madhu Limaye, I would like to say that certain suggestions were made

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

and I said, I will convey the suggestions to the Government and find their reaction thereto. That is where the matter stands.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : यह रघुरमैया साहब ने क्या सफाई दी मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आया। क्योंकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह चर्चा है... (इंटरप्शंन)... हम चाहते हैं कि आप उन से सफाई दिलवायें ।.. (इंटरप्शंस) ...

**श्री मधु लिमये** : इस आर्डिनेंस के विरोध में वाक आउट करता हूं ।

*(Shri Madhu Limaye and some other hon. Members then left the House.)*

*Explanatory Statement Re. Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): On behalf of Shri T. A Pai, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974, under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8428/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT, CLEARANCE AND REDEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications under subsection (2) of section 59 of the Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1973, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat—

(i) The Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Constitution of Board) (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH|J|47|74|SCB-1073|A-1, in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 31st August, 1974.

(ii) Notification No. GH|J|48|74|SCB-1073|A-1, published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 31st August, 1974.

(iii) Notification No. GH|J|51|74|SCB|1073|A-1, published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 26th September, 1974.

(2) A statement explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8420/74].

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: About Item No. 5, my enquiry is two-fold. It is noticed that the Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act was passed and brought into effect in 1973. About the notifications he is laying on the Table, I want to know why they have been delayed so much. After the passage of the Act, why is it that the Gujarat Administration did not issue these notifications immediately?

About para 2 explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version, etc., being the opening day I would like to say this and I would not repeat it. In spite of our repeated and strong objections which were expressd here both in English and more particularly in Hindi, this habit of disregarding an important decision of the Government is growing and Government takes shelter under this or that excuse. I want to know whether the Gujarat or the Central Government have not got facilities for ensuring promptness in providing translations in Hindi of all the communications, notifications etc.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 9 फरवरी को जो घोषणा की गई थी आज उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है। क्या इतना समय सरकार के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं था कि उस का हिन्दी अनुवाद कराकर वह उसे सभा पटल पर रखते ? यह हिन्दी की कब तक अवहेलना होती रहेगी ? मुझे खुशी है कि मावलंकर जी ने यह मामला उठाया। वह हिन्दी-भाषी नहीं हैं। दोनों भाषाओं में काम चले यह संसद का फैसला है। सरकार उस का पालन नहीं करती और आप उस की कान-खिंचाई नहीं करते।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं कितनी दफे किया करूं ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : आप ने कहा था कि सब के साथ बैठ कर जिस में गृह मंत्री भी होंगे, इस बारे में कोई फैसला किया जायगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस की अभी बैठक विधि मंत्री जी नये आए हैं, उन के साथ करनी है। मंत्री बदल गए हैं।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: What I have laid on the Table is only amendment to the rules. It is not as if we have laid some set of old rules on the Table. Regarding the Hindi version, I am told that if it is from a State and it is in the regional language, the Hindi version need not be placed on the Table. However, I am prepared to take it up with the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to discuss with the Home Minister as to what should be the procedure in such matters because this question comes up now and again in one form or another.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : इस बारे में आप का फैसला अन्तिम होगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मेरा तो है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : सभा पटल पर किस भाषा में कागज रखा जाय यह प्रदेश सरकार तय नहीं कर सकती, केन्द्र सरकार तय नहीं कर सकती, यह तो आप को देखना है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : देखना पड़ेगा कि जब रीजनल लैंग्वेज में आ जाता है तो अगर यहां आना हो तो यहां तो रीजनल लैंग्वेज नहीं चलती। यहां तो हिन्दी बोलने वाले भी बैठे है।

SUGARCANE (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 402(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8429/74].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The increased sugar price has brought in a huge amount as profit to the mill-owners. I want to know whether any portion of it has been passed on to the sugarcane growers.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister is only laying a paper. If he wants any information, he can give notice of a question.

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ACT, 1971 AND EMERGENCY RISKS (UNDERTAKINGS) INSURANCE ACT, 1971, L.I.C. ACT, 1956, CENTAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, 1944. CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 GUJARAT SALES TAX ACT, 1969, AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND COPY OF GUJARAT EDUCATION CESS (VALIDARION) ACT, 1974.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):

Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukerjee, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971:—

(i) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 2484 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974.

(ii) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 544(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1974.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971:—

(i) The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 2485 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974.

(ii) The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 545 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8430/74]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

(i) G.S.R. 954 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 734 dated the 23rd August, 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. 955 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 734 dated the 23rd August, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8431/74)

(4) A Copy of the Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1046 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974, under section 38 of the Central Exercises and Salt Act, 1944.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8437/74)

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 404(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) S.O. 2486 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 418(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1974.

(iv) G.S.R. 419(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1974.

(v) The Notified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Import) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1974.

(vi) G.S.R. 428(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 436(E) and G.S.R. 437(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 441(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandam.

(ix) G.S.R. 442(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8433|74].

(6) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969, read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) Notification No. (GHN277) GST 1074 (S. 49) (33) TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 7th August, 1974 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST 1070|(S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(ii) Notification No. (GHN 278) GST 1074|(S. 49)-(34)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette cation No. (GHN 627) GST certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST 1070|(S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(*Placed in Library. Sec.* No. LT-8434/74).

(7) A copy of the Gujarat Education Cess (Validation) Act. 1974 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 11 of 1974) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1974.

(*Placed in Library. Sec.* No. LT-8435/74).

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 956 published in Gazette of India, dated the 7th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 957 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 958 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum

(v) G.S.R. 989 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 1074 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October. 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 415(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 1102 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S.R. 42(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

*Bill as passed by R.S.*

(x) G.S.R. 440(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(*Placed in Library, See.* No. LT-8436/74).

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WILD LIFE PROTECTION) ACT. 1972

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: On behalf of Shri Prabhudas Patel,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—

(i) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 403(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1974.

(ii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy), Rules. 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 409(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1974.

[*Placed in Library, See.* No. LT-8437/74].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, has he written to you in the matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has already got my permission. I knew you would be asking. Do not be so strict.

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**12.57 hrs.**

## PUNJAB MUNICIPAL (CHANDIGARH AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Punjab Municipal. (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

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## ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 7th September, 1974:—

(1) The Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Amendment Bill. 1974.

(2) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(3) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1974.

(4) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1974.

(5) The Interest-tax Bill, 1974.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 7th September, 1974:—

(1) The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(2) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill. 1974.

(3) The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(4) The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Bill, 1974.

(5) The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Bill, 1974.

(6) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Bill, 1974.

(7) The University of Hyderabad Bill, 1974.

(8) The Constitution (Thirty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(9) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(10) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(11) The Oil Industry (Development) Bill, 1974.

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**12.58 hrs.**

## REPORT OF PAY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (along with other connected documents) submitted by the Committee of Parliament appointed on the 16th August, 1973 to advise the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha on the changes considered desirable in the structure of pay and allowances, leave and pensionary benefits to the officers and all categories of staff of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats in the context of the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given my minute of dissent. It should be circulated to members of both the Houses.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This particular report has frustrated the hopes of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha employees. I want that there should be a discussion and the report should be implemented only after it is fully discussed. After all, these employees are as good as the Central Government employees. If the Central Pay Commission Report could be discussed, why not this particular report? They have not got anything out of it. A large section of the employees have not gained anything. Sir, since you are the custodian of Parliament, let those employees who are working in this institution not feel that they are denied their legitimate dues. Let there be a discussion on this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We all support it.

**13 hrs.**

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I sought your permission to raise certain points at this point of time.

Firstly, I submit, all the papers and documents which are relevant to the Pay Committee Report should be placed on the Table of the House, including the minute of dissent, if any.

Secondly, although this matter pertains to the staff of the Parliament Secretariat of which you are the guiding deity and head and, therefore, I appreciate that it would be perhaps embarrassing for you, in some ways, to have an open discussion, I would request you to consider what are the proper constitutional and procedural methods by which we can express our views fully and frankly because we do feel that many of the officials and other staff who are working with such dedication and loyalty to the Parliament Secretariat of both the Houses are finding that they have been denied justice and their legitimate claims have not been accepted particularly the people belonging to the Watch & Ward, the people belonging to general section, who serve our House. Many times, this House sits beyond 6 O'Clock till 7 or 8 or even 9 O'Clock. We find that only the people who are dealing with Financial Committees and such other things have been taken into consideration and that a vast number of general employees have not been taken into consideration at all. Therefore, I feel that there is the need for a proper, full and frank, discussion on this matter. Our views must be allowed to be expressed. I do not insist for an open discussion on the floor of the House. But some way must be found so that we are able to express our views fully and frankly.

We appreciate the services of the entire staff of the Parliament Secretariat who are working much beyond the normal duty hours of work. They are working with full dedication and loyalty to the Parliament.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): As this House is aware, a great concern was expressed not by some but by innumerable Members of Parliament about the pitiable conditions and service problems of the employees of the

[Shri Samar Guha]

Parliament Secretariat. In response to the concern that was expressed by innumberable Members of Parliament, you were kind enough to institute a Pay Committee to got into their problems and to suggest ways and means as to how they can be helped.

Now, the Pay Committee Report has come. We have not yet received a copy of the Report. The formation of the Pay Committee was announced in this House and we are in a difficult position, how to know what actually transpired there. You could help us, in a way, to get to know that.

Secondly, as has been pointed out by some of my friends here, we are very much concerned about them. The workers and the employees of the Parliament Secretariat are perhaps the finest in the country. We find, they are very dutiful, very disciplined and also very courteous in their behaviour and they are zealous in discharging their duties. I do not know in what good words I can say about them.

Some way must be found so that we can express our views fully and frankly and if need be we can make our suggestions to you for the amendment of the Report and do something for these people.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, it was Mr. S. M. Banerjee and myself who raised this issue in this House. Then, the Pay Committee was instituted by you. Now, the Pay Committee Report has come, we have not yet received the copy of the Report. The Report must be circulated along with a note of dissent given by some members of the Committee. An opportunity must be given to us to discuss it in full.

You know what reaction was there after the Pay Commission's Report was published. Still, the Government employees are agitating.

So, if you want to avoid any agitation, you must give us an opportunity to discuss it here and see that, if there is any mistake, it is rectified.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, जब यह रिपोर्ट राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के कर्मचारियों को मालूम हुई है, तब से उन के अन्दर बड़ा भारी असन्तोष है । वे समझते हैं कि वेतन आयोग ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो कुछ दिया था, इस रिपोर्ट में तो वह बात भी नहीं हुई और इन की तनख्वाहों और दूसरी सहूलियतों में एक पैसा भी वृद्धि नहीं की गई। इस वजह से उन के अन्दर असन्तोष का होना स्वाभाविक है । यदि उन के असन्तोष को दूर नहीं किया गया तो जिस तरह से वे हमारी मदद करते हैं, वह मदद तो वे अभी भी करेंगे, लेकिन उनको उत्साह नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए उनके उत्साह को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से जरूरी है कि हम उन की कठिनाइयों को देखें। इस रिपोर्ट से सम्बन्धित जितने भी कागजात हैं उनका प्रसारण होना चाहिये। हम लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिये कि इस रिपोर्ट में क्या दिया गया है और उस पर बहस भी होनी चाहिये। आम तौर पर इस सवाल को यहां उठाने की आप इजाजत नहीं देते हैं । इसलिए मैं इन शब्दों के साथ निवेदन करूंगा कि आप रिपोर्ट से सम्बन्धित तमाम दस्तावेजों को आप प्रसारित कर दें और उन पर यहां बहस करायें ताकि उन के साथ न्याय हो, हमारे कामों के लिये उन के अन्दर ज्यादा चुस्ती आये। वे ईमानदारी के साथ हमारी जितनी मदद करते हैं, वह तो वे करते ही रहेंगे, लेकिन हमारा भी फर्ज है कि हम भी उन की मदद करें ताकि उन के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है वह दूर हो सके ।

**श्री शशि भूषण** ( दिल्ली दक्षिण ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के कर्मचारियों की जो वेतन समिति

थी, उस के चेयर मैन ने रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में काफी मेहनत की है और काफी अच्छी रिपोर्ट तैयार की है.....

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर): आप को कैसे मालूम है ?

**श्री शशि भूषण** संसद् के कर्मचारियों और चेयरमैन से हमारी वार्तालाप होती रही, वे बराबर बाहर भी चर्चा करते रहे हैं।

यह रिपोर्ट अब संसद् के सामने रखी गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहस किया जाये। हमें लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के कर्मचारियों के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उस के सम्बन्ध में हमें अपनी राय प्रकट करने का मौका दिया जाये। अभी जैसा किसी आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने कहा कि यह बहस सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय दें।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी अपनी हमदर्दी जाहिर करना चाहता हूं। यह रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जा रही है, अभी हम ने इस को पढ़ा नहीं है, हम इसको पढ़ना चाहेंगे, नोट-आफ-डिसेन्ट क्या है, यह भी देखना चाहेंगे। लेकिन आम तौर पर यह भावना पाई गई है उन को जो आशायें थीं, वे पूरी नहीं हुईं, खास तौर से क्लास–3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों की आशायें पूरी नहीं हुईं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन में चर्चा करने की बजाय आप हम लोगों को बुलायें और वहां उस पर बैठ कर चर्चा करें और यदि कुछ और हो सकता है तो उस का रास्ता निकालें।

**श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य**: हाउस में पहले डिस्कस हो जाय, उस के बाद चैम्बर में बुलायें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय**: आप ने जब पिछली दफ़ा मुझ से कहा था, तो मेरे दिमाग में यह बात थी कि इस के लिये कुछ न कुछ सलाह कर के मैंने जल्द से जल्द उस कमेटी को एप्वाइन्ट कर दिया था और उस वक्त एस्टीमेट के जो चेयरमैन थे, उन को ही इस कमेटी का चेयरमैन बना दिया था। काफी देर तक यह कमेटी सब की सुनती रही, फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट से भी उन्होंने पूछा कि कहां तक किया जा सकता है। इस सिलसिले में कुछ लोग यह चाहते थे कि जाती-तौर पर भी मुझ से कहें, मैं उन को यही कहता रहा कि जब मैंने कमेटी बैठा दी है और आप के कहने पर बैठाई है तो उस के सामने ही सब कुछ जाना चाहिये। कर्मचारियों के कहने से मेम्बरों को हमदर्दी हुई और मेम्बरों के कहने से ही मैंने कमेटी एप्वाइन्ट की है। अब यह ठीक बात है कि सब काम स्पीकर के नाम से होता है, इस लिए कि वह सेक्रेटेरियट का हैड है, लेकिन बाज दफ़ा मुझे यह भी पता नहीं होता है कि यह क्या है, लेकिन नाम मेरा चलता है, इसी लिए आप मुझे कहते हैं। मैं इस बात से बहुत मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मेरे स्टाफ़ के काम के बारे में तस्सली का इजहार किया। मैं इस को क्लेम कर सकता हूं, जहां उन का धन्यवाद करता हूं जो इतना काम करते हैं, वहां आप की हमदर्दी का भी बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। इसीलिये मैं खुद महसूस करता था जब हम बैठते हैं देर तक रात को, अगर मेम्बर लोग महसूस करते हैं तो वह भी बेचारे करते हैं। हम ने जब रिपोर्ट आयी तो देखा कि कुछ हालात बदलते हुए मालूम होते हैं। और बड़ी इकोनामी की बातें चल रही हैं इसलिए हमने कहा कि रिपोर्ट जल्दी दो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सब नजला इन पर ही न गिर जाए और उस समय के फ़ाइनस मिनिस्टर माननीय चव्हाण जी ने बहुत हमदर्दी दिखाई और जितनी आग तक जा सकते थे गये।

एक सदस्य : अब नये फ़ाइनैंस मिनिस्टर आ गये हैं, कुछ नहीं मिल सकेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं रिफ्लेक्ट तो नहीं करता नये फ़ाइनैंस मिनिस्टर आये हैं। इसलिये मैं ने एक मिनट नहीं लगाया फ़ौरन इस को इम्प्लीमेंट करो, कहीं और गड़बड़ न हो जाय। इसीलिये फ़ौरन आर्डर किया वरना मैं शायद इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का आर्डर नहीं करता क्योंकि जब उन को हिदायत हुई की काट करनी है तब ही पता चला कि हमारी लाइब्रेरी बिल्डिंग भी काट देवो है।

मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि मैं दिल से कर्मचारियों के मतालबात का हल निकालना चाहता हूं। सवाल यह है कि जो स्पीकर कमेटी बनाता है और जिस का चेयरमैन भी है, सदस्य भी हैं और मिनिस्टर भी हों तो सरकार को यहां बैठा सकते हैं, मेरे साथ जो कमेटी बैठेगी मैं भी यहां बैठूंगा। तो आखिर हमें परम्परा भी देखनी पड़ती है। मैं आप के सामने रिपोर्ट भेज दूंगा, आप अपने सजशबन्स दे दीजिये और जिस को बुलायेंगे, जिस की दिलचस्पी हो वह बात करें। लेकिन कोई रास्ता जरूर निकालना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कह देना चाहता हूं कि इस पैथटिक नहीं हैं, अगर कहीं से पैसा मिल जाये तो यह जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन अब पैसा मिलने की बात है। घर के लोग तो कई तरह मतालबात करते हैं यह भी खरीदना है वह भी खरीदना है, लेकिन सब कुछ घर के बड़े बेम्बर पर ही मुनहसिर करता है कि बड़े बच्चे को क्या देगा और छोट बच्चो को क्या देना।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) : वह तो लाइसेंस नहीं खरीद सकते, वह तो बेचारे चीजें ही खरीद सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह न कहीं बात हो जाय कि यह भी साथ खुल हो जाये। इसलिये इस को बचाना चाहते हैं तो इस को एग्जामिन करेंगे। रिपोर्ट आप तक जरूर पहुंचा दी जायेगी, प्रिन्ट करवा देंगे। आप देखें। कोई और बात जहां तक भी हो सकेगी करेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave a privilege motion against Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra. I challenged him to either prove or resign, but he ran away from the House. It is a clear matter of privilege and it should be referred to the privileges committee.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों का तो बहुत चलेगा।

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13.16 hrs.

## DELHI SALES TAX BILL

### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the next Budget Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the next Budget Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**STATEMETE RE: FIRE IN A SECOND CLASS COACH OF 14 DN UPPER INDIA EXPRESS ON 31-10-1974**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri L. N. Mishra to make a statement regarding Fire in a Second-class coach.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

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*STATEMENT*

Sir, I regret to inform the house of a serious accident which took place near Manoharganj station of the Northern Railway on 31st October, 1974.

At about 08.00 hours, while 14 Down Upper India Express ex Delhi to Sealdah was approaching Manoharganj station on the Kanpur-Allahabad double line electrified section on the Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway, a second class coach caught fire suddenly. It appears that the fire started so suddenly and spread so rapidly that the passengers got trapped in the coach. While many of them were burnt to death inside the coach, quite a few of those who jumped out also lost their lives. Fifty eight persons have lost their lives so far and 38 are lying injured in the hospitals. Another 5 persons have since been discharged from the hospital.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident medical aid was requisitioned from all the sources. Doctors from the nearby Bharwari hospital rushed to the site followed by medical aid from Hospital, Military Hospital, Allahabad, Railway Medical Relief Van and railway doctors from Allahabad. Some of the railway officers had left for the site by road earlier.

Member (Mechanical), Additional Member (Traffic), Railway Board and the General Manager, Northern Railway, accompanied by other Senior Officers air-dashed to the site.

The Deputy Minister of Railways accompanied by Member (Traffic) Railway Board also proceeded to the site by train.

The Deputy Minister and myself visited the injured in the hospitals to ensure that they receive all possible care and attention.

Arrangements were made to give *ex-gratia* relief to meet with the immediate needs of the injured and the next of kin of the dead.

The site of the accident has also been inspected by the Controller of Explosives, Agra and Deputy Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, Lucknow commenced his statutory inquiry into this accident on 4th November, 1974 at Allahabad.

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13.17 hrs.

## CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF THE HOUSE ON 14-11-74

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): In connection with Diwali, in yesterday's meeting of hon. Speaker with opposition leaders, a suggestion was made that in addition to 13th, 14th also should be a holiday for Lok Sabha..

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) सारे देश में लोग परेशान हैं, बे रोजगार है और यहां हम छुट्टियां मना रहे हैं, यह कोई समझ की बात है ? मैं तो हाउस में आकर बैठूंगा ।

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: The suggestion was made that in order to enable Members to go home and come back. in addition to 13th, 14th may also be declared a holiday for Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: One thing you missed,—if we allow 14th, we will have to take up Saturday. That was a suggestion made.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): They did not agree.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I also said then that I would place the matter before Government. Government have since agreed that the matter may be left to you and to the House. If this is accepted, we will have no sitting on Saturday. That will remain a holiday.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you agree?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we will have holiday on 14th, 13th is already a holiday. Mr. S. M. Banerjee wanted to make a statement.

13.19 hrs.

## RE: ACUTE POWER SHORTAGE IN UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): With your permission, I would like to raise a serious matter. Today you must have read in the newspapers that thousands of industrial workers in Kanpur and other places in U.P. have declared surplus; they have been affected because of the acute power shortage. According to my information about 1.50 lakhs of workers and employees working in rolling mills and foundries and 50,000 workers of textile units will be just on the streets within one week if they do not get power. For this power-famine and difficulties of the workers I hold this Government responsible. They should avoid this situation of the workers being thrown away on the streets in UP and they should avoid this situation. This is not only a power crisis but law and order situation is there and I warn them about it. I come from Kanpur and I know the condition of the poor workers there. They face acute starvation because of this power crisis. I request the Minister for Power to make a statement saying that they will supply adequate power for U.P. During the UP election power was supplied adequately; after the Congress won, power has been withdrawn. I warn that the workers will revolt against this Government.

My next point is this. Four instalments of DA are due to Central Government employees. Nearly 22 lakhs of Central Government employees are really extremely agitated over this abnormal delay. These four instalments of DA are not given to the Central Government employees and Government have to give this under the D.A. formula. I request the Government to grant this. They have accepted Pay Commission's recommendations. If Government is not able to hold price-line, it is not the fault of the workers and the employees.

So, I want a statement of the Finance Minister in this regard.

1.30 hrs.

## MATTER UNDER RULE 377

### FALL IN PRICES OF COTTON IN PUNJAB, HARYANA AND RAJASTHAN

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर) : मैं आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठाना चाहता हूं । पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस में रुई के दामों में भारी गिरावट आ गई है । सौ रुपये क्विंटल दाम कम हो गए हैं, इस तरह के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं । जो किसान रुई पैदा करते हैं उनके सामने एक गम्भीर संकट पैदा हो गया है । आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया जिसका काम है रुई पैदा करने वाले किसानों की मदद करना वह इन प्रदेशों में कहीं भी बाजार में रुई की खरीद नहीं कर रहा है । एक ओर महाराष्ट्र में काटन कारपोरेशन मोनोपोली परचेज पर जोर दे रहा है, महाराष्ट्र में किसानों को इजाजत नहीं है कि वे कारपोरेशन के अलावा और कहीं अपनी रुई बेच सकें लेकिन इन प्रदेशों में किसान रुई लेकर मारा मारा बाजार में फिर रहा है और कारपोरेशन कहीं तसवीर में नहीं है । काटन कारपोरेशन को बड़े पैमाने पर यहां भी उचित कीमत पर रुई खरीदने के लिए बाजार में आना चाहिये —

**श्री शशि भूषण** (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मध्य प्रदेश में भी ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : उसको भी जोड़ ले मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर मंत्री महोदय बयान दें ।

पंजाब के हजारों किसान दिल्ली आए हैं । उनके प्रतिनिधि मंत्री महोदय से मिल रहे हैं । किसानों के साथ हम इस तरह का व्यवहार करें और फिर हम आशा करें कि काटन की पैदावार वे बढ़ाएंगे और हम विदेशों से काटन मंगाना बन्द कर देंगे तो यह आशा कभी भी पूरी नहीं होगी । मैं चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय सदन को विश्वास में लें । जिन राज्यों में काटन के दाम गिर रहे हैं उन राज्यों में काटन कारपोरेशन काटन खरीदने के लिए बाजार में क्यों नहीं आ रहा है ? आप आदेश दें कि सरकार इनके बारे में बयान दे और काटन कारपोरेशन बाजार में जा कर किसानों को बरबाद होने से बचाए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the Minister to make a statement in this regard.

13.25 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha. Mr. Patnaik.

## NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

This is a simple Bill of an enabling nature. It does not contemplate any drastic or violent change in the Navy Act. The Navy Act came into force in March, 1958. It is our experience over its working for the last sixteen years that this Bill is found to be defective and deficient in certain respects. For the last so many years, the Air Arm is very much a part of the Navy. But the Act has no provision to cover offences pertaining to naval airmen or naval aircraft. The Act does not make it obligatory for the employers to take back their employees who as naval reservists completed their period of training or active service in the Navy. The Act again does not provide for the power of dismissal with Government in regard to a naval person who is found guilty of criminal charges. This provision is already there in the Army Act and in the Air Force Act. So we want to extend it to the Navy Act also.

Then there is the question of adequate coverage of offences. For example, there is provision for punishing a naval person who neglects to perform his duty but there is none for punishing a naval person who does not perform his duty at all.

Again there are some definitional lacunae in regard to words like 'drunkenness', 'mutiny', 'naval establishment' and 'petty officer'.

The qualifications for Judge Advocate General and Deputy Judge Advocate General are too rigid at present to accommodate experienced and competent naval officers. This Bill seeks to remedy this lacuna and to provide for its better functioning. I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

**श्री झारखण्डे राय** (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, यह विधेयक बहुत साधारण है और मैं उन की इस बात से सहमत हूं । इस विधेयक के द्वारा पुराने कानून में किसी बुनियादी परिवर्तन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । हम सभी इस बात से परिचित हैं कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद हमारी नेवी का महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है । यू तो हम एक ऐसे देश के निवासी हैं, जो तीन तरफ पर्वत मालाओं से घिरा हुआ है । प्राचीन काल में दक्षिण में समुद्र हमारी रक्षा का एक प्रहरी था । लेकिन यूरोपीय साम्राज्यवाद के उदय के बाद हमारे समुद्र छोटे छोटे गड्ढों के समान हो गये और यूरोपीय साम्राज्यवादी देशों ने अपनी ज्यादा जल शक्ति के द्वारा हम पर आक्रमण करना शुरु किया । दासता के युग में अंग्रेज हमारी तथा-कथित रक्षा किया करते थे । जब भी दूसरे साम्राज्यवादी देशों के द्वारा हमारे देश पर आक्रमण की सम्भावना होती, तो उस समय अंग्रेज हमारे मुल्क की रक्षा करते थे, क्योंकि हम उन के दास थे ।

लेकिन 1947 में स्वतंत्रता की प्राप्ति के बाद पूरे देश की स्थिति में एक गुणात्मक परिवर्तन हो गया और अब हमें न किसी दूसरे देश की रक्षा का अवलम्बन करना है और न किसी का मुंह देखना है । अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए जिस तरह हम ने अपनी स्थल सेना और नभ सेना को सुसज्जित करना है, उसी तरह हमें अपनी जहाजी सेना को भी हर प्रकार से मजबूत करना है । तभी हम अपने मुल्क को किसी भी बाहरी खतरे से रक्षा कर सकते हैं । पाकिस्तान के साथ पिछले युद्ध में हमारे जहाजी बेड़े ने बहुत ही ——

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it necessary to go into all those details and background?

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: This is simply introduction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it necessary at all?

**श्री झारखंडे राय** : पाकिस्तान से युद्ध के समय हमारे जहाजी बेड़े ने जो ऐतिहासिक कार्य किया और हमारे देश की रक्षा और बंगला देश की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त कराने में जो योगदान दिया वह एक बहुत ही अभिनंदनीय अध्याय रहा है ।

इस कानून में जो कुछ संशोधन रखे गए है उन के विषय में मंत्री जी ने जिन बातों की चर्चा की है वह बहुत जरूरी चीज थीं । 1957 के कानून के बाद इधर जो अनुभव उन के कार्यान्वियन से प्राप्त हुआ है उसी रोशनी में इस में संशोधन पेश किए गए हैं । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस में और अधिक संशोधनों की जरूरत है और अपनी नेवी तथा अपने जहाजी मल्लाहों को ज्यादा सुसज्ज करने, उन्हें अधिक अनुशासित बनाने, उन के अन्दर सामरिक चेतन्यता और बढ़ाने के लिए इस से बड़े किसी संशोधन विधेयक की जरूरत है । यह बहुत जल्दी में बनाया हुआ कानून है । आज भी हिन्द महासागर खतरे से खाली नहीं है । हम सभी इस बात से परिचित हैं कि डियागोगार्शिया पर जब से अमेरिकी साम्राज्यवाद ने अपना सामरिक अड्डा बनाने और उसे अणुशक्ति अस्त्रों से सुसज्ज करने का फैसला किया है तब से हमारे देश को ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्द महासागर के दूसरे नव-स्वतंत्र देशों की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए एक खतरा पैदा हो गया है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस कानून में कम्प्रीहेंसिव चेंजेज किए जायें । जिन परिवर्तनों की सूचना इस में दी गई हैं वे बहुत नाकाफी हैं ? क्यों कि असंतुष्ट नेवी और असंतुष्ट जहाजी मल्लाहों को लेकर कोई बहुत मजबूत जल सैनिक शक्ति नहीं बन सकती इसलिए जो संशोधन इस में सुझाए गए हैं वे बहुत नाकाफी हैं । उन से जो हम चाहते हैं वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारे जहाजी मल्लाह हैं उन को सेवाओं के बारे में उनकी, तनख्वाह और महंगाई भत्ते के बारे में जो दूसरी सरकारी नौकरियों या अर्द्ध-सरकारी नौकरियों में चीजें प्राप्त हैं उन को कहीं इस में चर्चा नहीं की गई है या कहीं चर्चा है तो वह बहुत ही कम है । इसलिए मैं इस बात का आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बिल को अगर वह वापस न ले सकें तो पास करा लें लेकिन बहुत जल्दी एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल ला कर अपनी सेना के इस एक अंग को हर तरीके से सुसज्ज करें ताकि किसी भी बाहरी आक्रमण या खतरे का हमारा देश और हमारी जहाजी सेना मुकाबिला कर सके । इन शब्दों के साथ आम तौर पर इन सुझाए गए परिवर्तनों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

**श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार)**: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का अध्ययन करने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि यह शासन कुछ सुधार जरूर करता है कुछ अनुभवों के बाद लेकिन बहुत विलम्ब से वह सुधार करता है । पिछले काल में देश को जो आज सुधार किए उन के न होने से काफी नुकसान हुआ है । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस में जो सुझाव दिए हैं वह काफी कुछ अनुशासनात्मक हैं और अधिकारियों के संबंध में कुछ परिवर्तन किए गए हैं । ये परिवर्तन स्वागतयोग्य हैं । लेकिन मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा । भारत का समुद्र तट एक महान तट है और उस को जितना शक्तिशाली और समृद्धिशाली आज की परिस्थितियों में बनाना चाहिए वह इन छोटे छोटे सुधारों से नहीं बनाया जा सकता । छोटे छोटे से देश भी आज हिन्द महासागर में अपने जहाजी बेड़े को उतारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । छोड़ दीजिए बड़ी शक्तियों के बारे में, लेकिन एक छोटा सा देश भी इस बात पर विचार करने लगा है । तो भारत वर्ष का समुद्र तट तो हजारों मील लम्बा है और उस के चारों तरफ आज ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि पाकिस्तान ही नहीं, अमेरिका, रूस और चाइना ये सभी

[श्री भारत सिंह चौहान]

हिन्द महासागर पर अपना आधिपत्य जमाने का कुछ इंटेंशन कर रहे हैं, ऐसी परिस्थिति में भारत वर्ष की नेवी शक्ति कितनी है और आन्तरिक मामलों में भी इस की क्या हालत है उस का एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं। यह जिस वक्त में नेवी म्यूटिनी हुई थी उस वक्त का उदाहरण है। नेवी म्यूटिनी जब हुई थी तो एक छोटी सी बात पर हुई थी। वहां देहात के जो सिपाही थे वे बड़े अनुभवी थे। उस युद्ध के बाद उन का बहुत बड़ा अनुभव था। लेकिन वहां आन्तरिक व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ हुई और जो भारतीय नौसैनिक थे, आफिसर लोगों ने उन का अपमान किया था। यहां तक कि उन के अपने राशन के बारे में या उन की इज्जत के बारे में, विदेशी लोग जो उन के आफिसर होते थे, उन्होंने उनका अपमान किया और एक उस सामान को वजह से ही वह जो म्यूटिनी हुई थी उस ने एक भयंकर रूप धारण कर लिया था। तो इस आन्तरिक व्यवस्था के बारे में और अनुशासन के बारे में हम को कितना होशियार रहने की आवश्यकता है। अगर यह व्यवस्था और अन्दरूनी अनुशासन ठीक ढंग से नहीं रखा गया तो एक बहुत बड़ी चिन्गारी पैदा हो सकती है जिस का उदाहरण यह नेवी म्यूटिनी है। मैं शासन से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि इन पुराने अनुभवों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी नेवी की शक्ति को अन्दरूनी और बाहर दोनों ओर इस तरह से सुसज्जित करने की आवश्यकता है जिस से भारत का स्वभिमान ऊंचा उठ सके कि वह हिन्द महासागर के अंदर या हमारे देश पर कहीं हमला करने का विचार भी कर सके। इस प्रकार की हमारी नेवी शक्ति की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन यह केवल छोटे मोटे ऐसे सुधार करने से नहीं हो सकती है, उस के लिए एक व्यापक बिल की आवश्यकता है। आजादी के बाद इस का पूरा अनुभव और अध्ययन करने के बाद उस के आधार पर एक व्यापक बिल इसके लिए लाने के लिये आवश्यकता

यही मैं इस बिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इतने सालों के बाद जो ये छोटे मोटे कुछ सुधार रखे गए हैं वे स्वागत योग्य हैं इस में कोई शंका नहीं। लेकिन हमारा अनुरोध है कि हम को और इस के बारे में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। उस म्यूटिनी के वक्त मैं बम्बई में था तो अन्दर की बातें मैं ने देखी थीं कि क्यों वह म्यूटिनी हुई। तो इन सारी बातों के ऊपर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और एक व्यापक बिल इस के लिए लाने की आवश्यकता है, यही मेरा निवेदन है। इन सुधारों का मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

**श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर)** : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस अमेन्डिंग बिल पर बोलते हुए मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले वक्ताओं ने कहा है कि सरकार को एक कम्प्रीहैन्सिव बिल लाना चाहिये, मैं भी उन के इस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूं और महसूस करता हूं कि कम्प्रीहैन्सिव बिल लाना बहुत जरूरी है। इस तरह के पीस-मील अमण्डमेन्ट्स लाना कोई अच्छा काम नहीं है।

यह एक्ट एक बहुत पुराना एक्ट हो गया है, इसमें बहुत से परिवर्तन हो गये हैं, नेवी में भी तबदीली आई है। आज जो हमारे बाहर के दुश्मन हैं उन्होंने इण्डियन ओशन में जगह-2 अपने अड्डे बनाने शुरू कर दिये हैं जिस से हमारे देश के लिये खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इन तमाम दृष्टिकोणों को समाने रख कर कम्प्रीहैन्सिव बिल लाना बहुत जरूरी है ताकि हम अपनी नेवी को उन खतरों का मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार कर सकें।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारी नेवी हमारी कोस्टल एरियाज की समुद्र में देख भाल करती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम इन की सेवाओं का इस्तेमाल स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ भी करें। स्मगलर्स के बारे में हम ने सुना है कि उन के पास ऐसे ऐसे जहाज हैं, स्पीड बोट्स हैं जो कि समुद्र में घूमते रहते हैं और माल को स्मगल कर के इस देश में लाते हैं। इन की

रोकथाम के लिये अपनी नेवी को तैयार करना चाहिये और इस काम के लिये यूटिलाइज करना चाहिये ।

नेवी हमारे देश में एक ऐसा सैक्शन है जिस को बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है, इस लिये जरूरी है कि उन की तनख्वाहों, फैसिलिटीज और सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज में भी आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । उन को रिहाइश, ट्रेनिंग और सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज इस तरह की हो, जिस से वे लोग सैटिस्फाइड रह सकें । अगर हम इन की सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज में दूसरे गवर्नमेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट्स की सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज को लागू करेंगे तो उस से काम नहीं चलेगा । इन की सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज अदर-फैसिलिटीज, डेअरनेस एलाउन्स वगैरह की तरफ आप को खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

आप जानते हैं कि आज यू० एस० इम्पीरियलिज्म किस तरह से एक तरफ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा रहा है, दूसरी तरफ इंडियन ओशन में अपने अड्डे बनाने जा रहा है जिस से न सिर्फ हमारे देश को बल्कि दूसरे छोटे-छोटे देशों के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है। एक अजीब सी बात है कि एक तरफ दोस्ती की बात हो रही है, दूसरी तरफ डण्डा ले कर खड़े हो गये हैं, हमारे देश और दूसरे छोटे-छोटे देशों के सामने खतरा ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है। हमें इन तमाम चीजों की तरफ गौर करना चाहिये और अपनी नेवी को इस तरह की शिक्षा देनी है जिस से हमारे नौजवान इन खतरों का मुकाबला कर सकें और अपने देश की हिफाजत कर सकें । ऐसी चीजों को रोकना चाहिये कि हमारे मस्तान या चार पांच स्मगलरों को पकड़ लिया, लेकिन उन की स्पीड बोट समुद्र में घूमती रहें और अपना काम करती रहें। हमें अपनी नेवी का इस्तेमाल इनको रोकने के लिये भी करना चाहिये । हम ने दूसरे सोशलिस्ट मुल्कों में देखा है कि उन की नेवी सिर्फ लड़ाई में ही काम नहीं करती, बल्कि उनसे देश की उन्नति के दूसरे कामों में भी काम लिया जाता है।

मैं नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड का मैम्बर हूं, वहां नेवल के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव भी हैं। मैंने उन से पूछा। उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि कानून में ऐसे बहुत से सैक्शन्ज हैं जिन में तब्दीली की जरूरत है। मिसाल के तौर पर जब कोई जहाज खतरे में पड़ जाता है और उस की इन्फार्मेशन आती है, नेवल के कमाण्डरों के पास ऐसे कोई साधन नहीं है जिस से वे फौरन पहुंच कर उसकी मदद कर सकें और जब तक वहां पहुंचते हैं तब तक वह जहाज डूब जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि कानून में ऐसी तब्दीली होनी चाहिये जिस जिस वक्त भी हम लोगों को मालूम हो कि फलां जहाज खतरे में है, उस का वायरलैस मिलते ही हम सीधे वहां जा सकें और उन लोगों को बचा सकें। इस कानून के अन्दर इस तरह की तमाम फैसिलिटीज होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूं कि सरकार को फौरन एक कामप्री हैन्सिव बिल लाना चाहिये।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for their general observations on this Bill. There has been a demand for a comprehensive Bill to be brought forward before this House. Hon. Members should know that the Navy Act, 1957, was a very comprehensive Act. It provides for the terms and conditions of service of naval per-

[SHRI J. B. PATNAIK]

sonnel. It lays down comprehensive provisions for the discipline of officers and sailors. It lays down the procedure for trial, by court martial and by the commanding officers also. The present Bill, as I said earlier, is of an enabling nature. Certain defects and deficiencies were found in our working of the Act for the last fifteen years and this amending Bill only seeks to remove those defects and deficiencies.

As regards the defence of our coastline the Government is quite aware of its responsibility. Our expenditure on the navy has been increasing over the years and the percentage of our expenditure over the navy out of the total expenditure on all the services would go to prove that the Government is very much aware of strengthening our navy. We are now producing modern frigates and strengthening our naval base. The work on our Goa naval base, the programme for expanding the naval dock yards at Visakhapatnam and at Bombay are very much in progress. Besides, in regard to the Andaman and Nicobar islands we are taking special care to see that they are adequately defended. The navy has come out with flying colours in the last war with Pakistan and we have proved beyond doubt that whenever any hostile country casts its evil eye on us, our navy is well-prepared, just as the army and the air force, to face it.

As far as the Indian Ocean is concerned, the policy of the Government of India is very clear in this respect. We want the Indian Ocean to be a peace zone and all the littoral countries subscribe to this view.

With these words, I move this Bill for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**14.59 hrs.**

## MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

### ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT ASSAULT BY CENTRAL POLICE, ETC. ON SATYAGRAHIS AT PATNA

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, before we take up the adjournment motion I want to make a submission. The mover of the adjournment motion is Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The listed mover; he has not moved it yet.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have before me *The Statesman* dated 6th November 1974 which says in banner headlines:

"A fortnight ago Mr. S. N. Mishra informed Mr. Narain that before the Bihar bandh from October 3 to 5, Mrs. Gandhi wanted him to explore the minimum demands on the basis of which Mr. Narain would withdraw the Bihar agitation. Mr. Mishra says that he told Mrs. Gandhi that he was now in the opposition and that she should nominate an emissary from her party. Mrs. Gandhi, so the version goes, asked Mr. Mishra to suggest a name. He suggested the name of Mr. Dinesh Singh . . ."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why is he mentioning all that now? He can refer to it during the course of the discussion of the motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only submitting that since it is a delicate matter and as he is negotiating on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi, he should not initiate the discusion. Let him deny it.

**15 hrs.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him move his adjournment motion.

Mr. Banerjee, you have made the point. I think, he has taken note of the point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has not denied it. Let him deny it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I went out of my way and allowed you to make a point. I am sure, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra has taken note of the point. Kindly sit down.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

A moment ago, the hon. Member, Mr. S. M. Banerjee of the C.P.I. which is a party, Government plus, made a point. That party ought to have known what kind of negotiations I had carried with the ruling party . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may be taken to task.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Nobody is going to take me to task for that. But the nation is going to take you to task for your actions against the people's movement in Bihar.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You accuse Mrs. Gandhi here and carry out negotiations with them. Don't play a dual role.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have been in the forefront of the struggle. I might have laid down my life on the 4th November, 1974. You were not there on that day. You have been acting according to your tradition.

Sir, I have no manner of doubt in my mind that the 4th November, 1974 is going to be recorded in history as one of the most memorable days. I had on that day an experience very exhilerating and painful at the same time. The hon. Members might know that I had the privilege of accompanying the great leader who had come to be called 'Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan' on that day throughout the great march and till the end of the *dharna* at 10 O' clock in the night. (*Interruptions*) you go and see in Bihar. By sitting here, you cannot have the feel of the situation there. In fact, one of the slogans raised during that march was 'come and see with whom are the people of Bihar'. That was a clear indication of the people's support. Can any of the hon. Member on the other side stir out of their houses in Delhi and go to Bihar and address any meeting there? Where are their leaders?

As I said, I had a mixture of feelings both painful and exhilerating. Why did I have such a mixture of feelings? It was indeed the most painful experience in the sense that one had to hang one's head in shame that even a popular Government could have taken to the methods of the kind that were adopted in Bihar on that day. We could never imagine that we would see such a day in our life after Independence. But that is what happened. Therefore, Jayaprakash Narayan was constrained to say that during the course of 50 years of his political and social life, he had not come across such an exhibition of naked barbarism in the country. When Jayaprakash Narayan speaks, he does so after a great deal of deliberation, and no one can accuse him of lack of balance in his utterances.

It did apear to me on that day that Mahatma Gandhi was re-born in the person of Jayaprakash Narayan. (*Interruptions*). They are not going to be recognised at any time as those who are following in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a tragedy of the first water that Mrs. Gandhi who bears the name of Gandhi in her title has moved away farthest from Mahatma Gandhi and his principles and policies; Jayaprakash Narayan is now the upholder of those principles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on the 4th November, there was indeed a very interesting contrast, and that was offered by what the Prime Minister did in Delhi and what Jayaprakash

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Narayan did at Patna. The Prime Minister, I do not know, why of all days,—selected that day for a shopping spree when Jayaprakash Narayan was on his historic march. While Jayaprakash Narayan was being obstructed at Patna by the police force built up by Mrs. Gandhi at every step, here the police force was making the way, and welcoming Mrs. Gandhi all the way to government-controlled shops.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What is the objection?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That clearly established where you stood in the esteem of the people. All the shutters were down on that day, and it was only the government shops which were kept open for the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*). And there was the hon. lady Member who, I have learnt from very reliable authority, went on imploring shopkeepers to open the shops only for five minutes for the visit of the hon. Prime Minister.

I am absolutely certain, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the footfalls of the historic march of Jayaprakash Narayan are going to reverborate in the corridors of history. Call Jayaprakash Narayan by any name you like; call him a fascist, call him a CIA agent, to your heart's content, but he is enthroned in the hearts of the millions of the people of this country. There can be absolutely no doubt that there is no person today who can measure up to Jayaprakash Narayan's stature; he is the tallest Indian at the present moment. And you have the audacity to call him by such names.

In fact, on the 4th November, when Jayaprakash Narayan was crossing one hurdle after another, one barrier after another, one barricade after another, under the blows of lathis and tear-gas shells....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): On a point of order. On the 9th November, Jayaprakash Narayan made a statement which was published in the *Searchlight* that there was no lathi-charge made on him. Can you deny it in the very face of Jayaprakash Narayan's statement?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Pandeyji no more reshuffle... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as lathi blows on Jayaprakash Narayan are concerned, I must say that I am not going to make any issue of it. It is below the dignity of any Satyagrahi to complain of the sufferings that he undergoes and Jayaprakash Narayan is not going to complain of the sufferings he has undergone. May I ask you, the hon. Members on the other side including the Prime Minister, who prevented you from inquiring from Jayaprakash Narayan whether he had received lathi blows or not? I repeat, who prevented you? Now we have a new Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy. Did you, Mr. Reddy, inquire from Jayaprakash Narayan whether he received any injuries and whether he received any blows? Are you not going to account for it at the bar of history, for all that you are doing against Jayaprakash Narayan who is one of the tallest sons of the nation? You did not inquire from him whether he received any injuries. You are a servant of the nation and here is another servant of the nation, Jayaprakash Narayan. It would have redounded to your credit if you had inquired from him and told the nation that was the statement of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. But some of these people have not got the moral courage to face up to Jayaprakash Narayan. May I humbly submit that including the President of India, there is no person who should not have inquired of the well-being of Jayaprakash Narayan? But this is what you have done. Do you not hold your heads in shame for this?

So, I am telling you that when this historic march was taking place and JP in his frail health and in his frail physique was marching from one barricade to another, there was a rain of lathi blows, there was a rain of leaflets from the air and tear-gas shells were being fired.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is Indian democracy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He was leading the marchers who were absolutely peaceful. Is there any hon. Member on that side who can point out a single instance of injury to any Policeman or any officer who were dealing with the situation on that day? Can they point out a single instance? So the procession was absolutely peaceful and in spite of these repressive measures, the marchers proceeded to their destination. You could not prevent Jayaprakash Narayan and the peaceful marchers from reaching their destination.

I went with these marchers. They were moving with feet that do not falter and faith that does not sink. Do you ever think that you can make these people tremble or give up their beliefs and convictions because you have the might of the Government of India, the might of the armed forces of 800,000 odd and the might of the CRP and BSF? The sixty million people of Bihar have shown that they have been moulded into a force with which you would not be able to deal. That is a non-violent force. The present confrontation is between *Khatrabal* and *brahmabal*. On the one side there is the force of physical might and on the other side there is the force of sacrifice and character. Has it not been the verdict of history particularly in this country, as has been said:

चिग्वलं क्षत्रियबलं ब्रह्मतेजो बलम् बलम्

That is the force which Mahatma Gandhi generated in this country and which you have liquidated to the last atom. And what were the marchers doing on that day? These marchers were shouting the slogans:

हमला चाहे जैसा हो हड़ताल हमारा नहीं उठेगा

That is, whatever may be the attacks on us we are not going to raise our hands against the attackers. This was the slogan. I ask you: Don't you feel very proud of these young men? Don't you feel proud of these peaceful marchers?

They were also shouting a slogan:

सच कहना अगर बगावत है तो समझो हम भी बागी हैं।

'If telling the truth amounts to rebellion, then consider us rebels. That is what they had been saying.'

At the time of his historic march, the message given by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was:

> 'Hear the sound of the Chariot of Time hustling towards you; give way; vacate the throne for the people are coming.'

That was the inspiring message given by Jayaprakash Narayan. There is no doubt in my mind that you have vacated the throne in Bihar. And the great Chief Minister of Bihar who had congratulated the people of Bihar on having non-cooperated with Jayaprakash Narayan is not able to stir out of his cosy bungalow. Has he been able to visit the flood-stricken people in the various parts of the State? Has he been able to visit and see the condition of the starving millions in the various parts of the State? Has he been able to do that? No. But look at his audacity that he congratulates the people of Bihar on complete non-cooperation to this great movement! When some pressmen asked me to give my own reaction to it I said, I congratulate this Chief Minister on his shamelessness for this attitude in spite of the vast and inspiring spectacle on the 4th November. The Chief Minister has been sulking in his bungalow never stirring

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out of it and yet he gives a reaction of this kind!

So, here was a great procession led by Jayaprakash Narain which did not raise a little finger. . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They threw bombs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My friend is associated with the youth movement in the ruling party. What is your youth movement doing now, —is it not a total mobilisation of the anti-social elements? This is what it has come to. Look at the audacity of this hon. gentleman. Sir, I had been an active participant in the great and huge procession on the 5th of June as well. And what happened on the 5th of June? The great Indira Brigade fired at the peaceful procession which was returning from Raj Bhavan and 21 persons were injured. Shri Phulana Singh, M.L.A., is still facing prosecution in that connection, and a large number of his comrades.

Then, Mr. Deputy Speaker, earlier they had exploded a bomb in the Dak Bungalow which is right in the heart of the city of Patna where liquor bottles—inevitable companions of theirs —were also found. This is not a result of my search but a result of the search conducted by your officials. They are going to face JP with bottles of liquor and bombs in their hands. You have been defeated already. Don't think of victory or triumph on JP.

Even before this incident at the Dak Bungalow the Indira Brigade men had exploded the bombs in the 'R' block of Patna.

This is what they have been doing. I must say I feel very proud of the youth and young students of Bihar because there is not a single incident which can be blamed on them—incident which mars the non-violent character of this movement.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : बेतिया में कृष्णमोहन पांडे, एम० एल० ए०, को घेरकर उन से जबर्दस्ती इस्तीफा लिया गया।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He is speaking of the incident at Betia and my hon. friend knows that the elements who were associated with that kind of unfortunate development belonged to a party which is an ally of your ruling party. Those incidents cannot be blamed on the movement led by Jayaprakash Narain, he also knows it in his heart of hearts, and yet a person of his stature will not speak the truth in this Kaurva Sabha. I thought he would not behave like this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : महात्मा गांधी को। मारने वाले आपके साथ हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Someone might have phisically killed Mahatma Gandhi but you have spiritually killed Mahatma Gandhi.

My humble submission is that what I saw and experienced at Patna on the 4th of November cannot be adequately described. Perhaps, the situation cannot be likened to anything else. It was like a Deva-Asura sangram. Would you believe your brute police force beating mercilessly the youngmen who were without any lethal weapon in their hands—not even a lathi or a batton in their hands—lying prostrate on the ground and again rising from that position and moving on to the destination? This was like the battle between Rama and Ravana. . .

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): They only know Jagjivan Ram.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Certain things can be likened unto themselves. If you have to compare the ocean you have to compare it with the ocean; there is nothing like ocean. If you have to compare the sky you

have to compare it with the sky; there is nothing like the sky.

गगनं गगनाकारं सागर : सागरोपम :

रामरावण योर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ।

That was just like the battle between Rama and Ravana. There cannot be anything comparable to it. That was what happened on that day.

I had not seen such a merciless and wanton beating of an absolutely peaceful people during the British rule. I had been an active participant during the 1942 struggle. We know what kind of situation had been created by the repressive methods used by the British during those days.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But the Prime Minister does not agree.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Perhaps, I do not live in the world in which the Prime Minister and my hon. friend, Shri Gupta live because theirs is the world of democracy; theirs is the world of socialism and, therefore, since I do not live in that world and I live in the wretched world of Fascist reaction, I do not know about these things, I do not have experience of these things. My hon. friend is looking askance at me—why? Even now, when we are meeting here, in the city of Patna—let the hon. gentleman give us a satisfactory explanation about it—scores of people are moving with swords, spears, javelines, lathis and lethal weapons. My hon. friend says with great pride 'yes, it is being done.' (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): Have you seen it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have got message about it and I have seen such things earlier. Let the hon. Prime Minister tell this House whether any procession organised by a particular political party, which happens to be the ally of the ruling party, had been without a spear, without lethal weapons like swords anywhere—whether they were organised at the district headquarters or the block headquarters. Let my hon. friends belonging to Bihar say whether they have ever seen any procession organised by that particular political party without any lethal weapons.

They say that their party asks us to think about the future of the country, to think about the future of democracy in this country. But this is what you have been reduced to that you are going to be a camp-follower of those people with weapons in their hands, with swords, spears and what not in their hands.

May I ask you! Can this discrimination be tolerated by any decent person in this country? You have one code for treating the peaceful marchers—the peaceful people—behind Jayaprakash Narain, and another code for treating the members of your party and the allies of your party.

May I remind this hon. House that only the other day the new President of the Ruling Party said—and that is in quotes; have you ever gone through these remarks he has made?—that 'our friendship with the Soviet Union and East European countries—it is within quotes—compels us to befriend the C.P.I.' Every interview that Shri Kuldip Nayar has with any gentleman is always taperecorded. So this is within quotes. Now, this is the position to which his party has come.

On the contrary, what an elaborate arrangement had been made to keep lakhs of people away from Patna on the 4th of November? That great paper with great patriotic tradition, the *Searchlight*, had written on that very morning, that is, on the 4th November that lakhs of people had been detained outside Patna and lakhs of them had been prevented from coming to Patna. This was the screaming banner headline of the *Searchlight* on that day. And consider the arrangements that had been made for this purpose. I am enumerating them for your information. If anyone of you is in a position to say that I am wrong

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on any, I will apologise. Please ask hon. members from the other side! Has not a large number of leaders of political parties been externed from Bihar, including my hon. friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate? He is externed from Bihar, Shri George Fernandes is externed from Bihar, Shri Raj Narain is externed from Bihar. Chaudhury Charan Singh is externed from Bihar. Then the top leaders of the Sarvodaya movement have been externed from Bihar. Are we living in a democratic country where we can have freedom of movement? These people, the members of the Socialist Party, had the meeting of their National Executive at Patna, but they could not attend to their legitimate function of participating in the deliberations of that meeting. Then the top leaders of the Sarvodaya movement, some of whom have been characterised by Jayaprakash Narayan as next to Vinobha, have been externed from Bihar. But none of you has raised any voice! This is the depth of degradation to which this party has sunk—that none of you can raise your voice. After all, we are a free country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): We were.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We must have the right to move from one place to another.

Then there had been arrests of youths and students on a large scale. Had MISA ever been conceived for the purpose to which it is being put? Were we not given certain assurance on the floor of the House? Here is my hon. friend, Shri K. C. Pant, who has now moved to Irrigation...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIN: Irritation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:... from the portfolio of Home Affairs. He must remember them. This new portfolio I hope, has not washed out of his mind all that he had said and he must have recollections of all that he had said to us. We were given a definite assurance here that MISA would not be used against people's movement, it would not be used against political opponents. But thousands of persons are huddled behind prison bars under MISA.

Then there is the armed police—that is exactly to which my Motion relates—the CRP and the BSF. Are you not ashamed that a force which was constituted for protecting the borders of India is being used against the people of Bihar? Was this force, the BSF, constituted for this purpose? But it is being liberally used there. And the CRP—what kind of excesses are they perpetrating in that State. The CRP also was not constituted, at any rate for this purpose.

How many of this Central police happen to be there? Probably the hon. Home Minister said the other day at the Consultative Committee meeting, which I could not attend, that there are at the moment 45 battalions or companies in Bihar...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Battalions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: ...meaning thereby that about 54,000 or so of the CRP and the BSF happen to be encamped in Bihar. So almost at every step you would find an armed...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy): You are only substituting battalions for companies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What do you mean? What is the number of the BSF and CRP in Patna?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the strength of a battalion?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I think all of you are aware what a company means and what a battalion means. A company is ordinarily 80 to 100.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Never. Let it go on record. It should be normally 300 people in an infantry battalion. Four companies make a battalion.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: (Kangra): They include *dhobis* also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We can very well sympathise with the hon. Home Minister because he has recently come to the Home Ministry and he is still to gather information and knowledge about many of these things. But there is absolutely no doubt that including the forces from other States and the armed forces belonging to Bihar itself, all the armed forces appear to number more than 100,000 in Bihar. Wherever you go either to Patna or to any other place with large congregations of people, you would find only at a few yards away, an armed guard staring at you. That is the position.

So, the State has been turned into an armed camp; it was a vast jail and people were prevented in so many ways from travelling from one place to another. The steamer services had been stopped—this is not a story fabricated by us we saw instances where the steamer services had been clamped in the rivers there—the steamer services had stopped. 50 trains were cancelled. Boats were seized and sunk in the Ganges and in other rivers. Trucks were immobilised all over the State and buses were put off the road, or, if at all used, they were only for the gangs of the ruling party or for the hordes of the armed police; otherwise for nothing else.

Raids were carried at the dead of the night when the young men and others associated with the movement were fast asleep. What would my hon. friends of the CPI say of this? Would they put up with situation like this—when peaceful citizens who are fast asleep are lifted from their beds and are bundled away in the trucks and buses to unknown destinations? Boys taking their meals were not allowed to finish them and were taken away to jails or unknown places. In fact, when we were holding a meeting at the place where Jayaprakash Narayan is residing, we were informed,—I had seen only a few mements ago that nearly 400 boys were collected under a canopy or shamiana,—we got the good tidings that the samiana had been dismantled and these 400 boys or so had been bundled away in the buses and trucks. Can that be the description of a free country where people cannot even congregate and assemble?

Here now, you have permitted even trains to travel with passengers without tickets. But our people were not coming to Patna without tickets. Tickets were not sold for Patna or Mahendragarh. And then a man who happened to be an employee of a relation of mine, was asked at Muzaffarpur, "Why do you want to go to Patna? Are you going there for medical treatment? If so, where is the medical certificate? If you want to go to Patna for any case, where are the documents relating to that case?" And the poor fellow could not produce them and therefore he could not go to Patna. Is that the kind of society for which my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, is working? I ask him because he is an ally of the ruling party.

Checks and searches were conducted at various places throughout the State and barricades had been put up even 100 miles from Patna. This is my personal experience which cannot be challenged. On the 2nd of November, when I was going to a place 30 to 32 miles from Patna, at about 8 O'clock, I found the barricades all along the way, and the police checking the car. When I was returning to Patna at 12 O'clock, I found that the car was again being checked.

AN HON. MEMBER: Whose car was it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It was my car in the sense that it was my relation's car. I happen to be a poor person; I do not have a car.

All vehicular traffic had been stopped and all traffic within a radius of 50 Kilometres of Patna was declared to be unauthorised until specifically cleared by the police authorities. With what face are you going to sit in the Comity of nations? Had it not been

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for the grain of patriotism that is in us—this was a fit subject—the whole of Bihar turned into a vast jail and concentration camp—for being taken up in the proper forum. For there was violation of human rights, and one could have raised it. But we would not do that.

Here are some hon. Members on this side who were driven into the Botanical Gardens like animals in the zoo—Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha and Shri Digvijay Narain Singh. They are known all over Bihar; they are not ordinary people. Yet without any shed over their heads in the growing cold of November they had to shiver, they had to collect a few pieces of bamboo in order to keep themselves warm by starting a fire. Is it a myth? Is it a story that I am fabricating? Are you going to look into all this or not? What kind of bitterness would it generate? The Britishers have left us, they also subjected us to great repression in those days. But even so the liberal impact of their treatment is still being mentioned by people. Would you believe what kind of cruel treatment had been meted out to even a respected Leader like Shri Baidya Nath Choudhury? Who does not know him? Does not Pandit Bibhuti Mishra know him? He was not allowed to move with a stick for a few days inside the jail though he is an old man. That is the regime that is functioning there.

Why was all this bandhobust made? Why were all this gigantic arrangements made if they claim that the movement had already petered out and it had flopped and failed? Have you not heard this being said often by the leaders of their Party that the movement had petered out?

The chorus has now been joined by the new Home Minister because that is the way to keep his job. He has said that Bihar had done exceedingly well in the matter of returns of revenue. How childish and how puerile it sounds. I really commisorate with you. If the returns are so good why complain against them? Why don't you thank and congratulate Jaya Prakash Narain because he has done you immense good?

A siege has been laid on Bihar for a few days preceding the fourth of November and if any person who did not have the full background of what had happened there returned to this country after a long sojourn outside he would think that Bihar was in a State of occupation by a foreign power and that there was an invasion. Would you believe that there was air surveillance when we were moving about? They were monitoring everything and taking a view of the course that we were following. Would the Hon. Member on this side believe that Jaya Prakash even at this age had scaled walls which even two per cent Members in this House would not do at younger age? I have seen him scaling a wall like this. When your people were just after him with lathis and so on and Jaya Prakash was moving forward and I have seen him scaling the well of the State Bank of India. Till now, I really did not know why and how did we go to the compound of the State Bank of India. Was it only for the trees which were there under which we wanted to take shelter for some time?

I did not hear it myself, but I am told that a BBC commentator had said recently that if the British had used the same methods, they would have ruled this country for another hundred years. I am quite sure he was completely wrong because an awakened nation could not have been held in bondage by all the armed might of the British. Similarly, this Government is not going to remain in power by the sheer use of brute force. But we must take note of what some foreign commentators had been saying. Recently I am told—I have not personally come across a description of that kind—probably some political commentator or some journalists had said

that there could be a comparison between the situation in Vietnam as it existed some time back and the situation that exists in Bihar just now. I must again say that there is a great deal of exaggeration in this, but there can be absolutely no doubt that even the suggestion that there could be a similarity between these two situations should make us sit up and think. If some persons have got that impression, you have to reckon with it; you cannot just brush it aside.

This is quite clear, therefore, that on that day there had been wanton and outrageous beating of absolutely peaceful people. I do not know how many skulls and bones and arms were broken on that day, but I have come across a young man belonging to Daltonganj—Shri Santosh Kumar Jha—who had been jackbooted on the chest by some of these barbarous people and injured to such an extent that he vomitted nearly four seers of blood. Not even ladies, girls and old men were spared. When the security officer of Jayaprakash Narayan produced his card, that card was simply thrown away and even the person of the security officer was not respected.

This movement on the 4th did succeed in reaching its destination and at 10 o'clock the procession and *dharna* ended. Would you believe that even what you might call the *bhajan* parties with Jayaprakash Narayan, sitting in the midst of boys and girls singing *bhajans* and devotional songs were disturbed. These people participating in were then dragged by their hands and feet and put into the buses and trucks?

So, I can give the credit to the Government of India, to the planners of the Government of India and to the planners of the State Governments for having laid out everything with great authoritarian precision. They have indeed done that. A dictator had planned it to perfection. You are not a democrat it could be done only by a dictator; it was so thorough and detailed.

As a result of all this, however, the significance of the movement had increased a million times. Where do you live—ostrich-like in sand? The success and significance of it has increased a million times because of these repressive measures. Even if one single soul had not turned out because of your repressive measures, the success of the movement and its significance would have been as great. You might collect with your money lákhs of people today and lakhs of people a few days later, but that will not be a match to what was achieved on the 4th of November, when thousands had turned up in the Gandhi Maidan at Patna. It was the most inspiring spectacle to observe. Wherefrom these young boys and girls came in the maidan, from which corner, like swarms of locusts, when Jayaprakash Narain entered the Gandhi Maidan?

There are people on the other side who can be trusted to take to any mean method for meeting a movement of this kind. They have tried to denigrate the movement by raising communal slogans. Some of these hon. Members were insinuating that there are elements associated with this movement, who have been responsible for the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. It is these people who have been introducing communalism in this movement. This movement is not against Shri Abdul Ghafoor, the Chief Minister of Bihar because he happens to be a Muslim. It is not against any person. This party of yours cannot give a good government. Who is destroying the democratic structure in Bihar? In one year, last year, 127 Ordinances had been passed by this Assembly which my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, supports.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I do not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If he is against it, then why does he not come out? Why is he hiding?

During the last ten months 180 Ordinances had been passed. And many of these Ordinances had been

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promulgated before the advent of this movement. So, who is destroying the democratic structure—one who is having Ordinance rule or one who is trying to purify and strengthen democracy? After all, this is the thing with which we are concerned at the moment.

I ask my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, and his party who say day in and day out that they agree broadly with the objects of this movement, who say that they are against corruption; what have they done during the last nine months to clean the Augean stables? Why all this cry about Lokpal in Bihar? Now, when the Lokpal has started receiving complaints, you want to remove the Lokpal himself! How would my hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, put up with a situation of this kind?

You say that you stand for electoral reforms. Before we go to that, now, if Jayaprakash Narayan appoints a Committee to inquire into the corruption charges against some persons, you take offence. But you did not take any action during this long period.

What have you done about electoral reforms? What have you done about educational reforms? Who prevented you from taking all these steps?

Finally, one word about the future. What about the future?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: To make you the Prime Minister?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I think, it would not be a bad choice.

Last time, when Jayaprakash Narayan came to Delhi, I think, he came like Lord Krishna to the Delhi Darbar. When he went back, he was disappointed and frustrated. Do you know what this disappointment and frustration of Lord Krishna led to? There was Mahabharat. And now a veritable Mahabharat would be waged. The result of Mahabharat was:

यतो धर्मस्ततो जयः

After all, the principles will triumph.

The Prime Minister always says that the dissolution of the Assembly would mean the destruction of democracy. Jayaprakash Narayan has always posed a question: "Madam, why did you take to this destructive course in the year of grace 1959?" The Prime Minister says that the conditions are not, on all fours, the same. I ask Mr. Indrajit Gupta whether the conditions are the same or not. If they are different, the country must know in what way they are different. If they are different from those of Kerala and Gujarat, the country must know in what way they are different.

These people have been suspending Assemblies only for rehabilitating their party. Where is my hon. and respected friend, Mr. Kamlapati Tripathi just now? He was turned out and President's Rule was clamped on the State of U.P. only for rehabilitating their sick party. Is that the intention of the Constitution so far as the imposition of the President's Rule is concerned?

Last, I would say, please heed the voice of reason; please think about this movement as a movement meant for purifying and strengthening democracy. It is you who have stopped democracy from functioning. It is you who have made democracy a sick instrument. It is this movement of Jayaprakash Narayan which is going to strengthen and purify democracy.

My last submission would be that the B.S.F. and the C.R.P. must be immediately recalled from Bihar and a parliamentary probe must be instituted to inquire into the excesses committed by the B.S.F. and the C.R.P.

With these words, I commend this motion to the House.

**16 hrs.**

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn."

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर)** : आज तक जितने भी लोक सभा में स्थगन प्रस्ताव आए हैं उन सब में यह सब से बड़ा भ्रामक प्रस्ताव है। इस में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि बिहार की स्थिति पर विचार किया जाए, उसकी आलोचना की जाए, उस पर वाद-विवाद किया जाए। बल्कि इस में सिर्फ यह कहा गया है कि पुलिस द्वारा वहां सत्याग्रहियों पर और श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण पर जो ज्यादती और अत्याचार हुआ है, जो एक्सेसिस हुए हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाए। ईमानदारी का पता तब चलता, अच्छा तब होता अगर वास्तव में इस बात को पकड़ने की बिहार की स्थिति को ले कर स्थगन प्रस्ताव यहां रखा जाता। जो असली बात है और जिस के कारण वहां घटनाएं घट रही हैं, उनको छिपा कर, एक छोटी सी बात को ले कर ये चाहते हैं कि देश की आंखों में धूल झोंकी जाए। इनका स्थगन प्रस्ताव भ्रामक है, बौद्धिक भ्रष्टाचार है। आज से दस महीने पहले एक विष वृक्ष इन्होंने रोपा था। उसका कड़वा फल आज ये खा यहे हैं (**इंटरप्शन्ज**)। इनके गणतन्त्र को आप देखें। इन में सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ये चिल्लाते हैं, चीखते हैं। जिस तरह से हमने इनके भाषण को शान्ति से सुना, उस तरह से इन में हिम्मत नहीं है कि हमारे भाषण को ये शान्ति से सुन सकें। इस तरह का स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाना गलत था? जो काम कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह जनता को धोखा दे रहे हैं वही धोखा ये लोकसभा को भी देना चाहते हैं। इसकी जो शब्दावली है वह बिल्कुल सीमित है, तुच्छ है। क्यों नहीं ये कहते हैं कि आखिर ऐसा बिहार में क्यों हो रहा है? चार तारीख को अगर पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया तो क्यों किया? रोजाना जो डैमंस्ट्रेशन हो रहे हैं वहां क्यों हो रहे हैं? कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी 11 तारीख को यानी आज वहां डैमंस्ट्रेशन कर रही है तो क्यों कर रही है? सोलह तारीख को कांग्रेस अगर करने वाली है तो क्यों करने वाली है? ये कहते हैं कि चार तारीख को जो जुल्म पुलिस ने किया वह बहुत ज्यादती थी। ये भूल जाते हैं कि जो विष वृक्ष इन्होंने रोपा उसका फल कभी मीठा नहीं हो सकता था, कड़वा ही हो सकता था और है। इन्होंने 18 मार्च को ही गणतंत्र का नाश करना चाहा था। तब हाथ में केरोसीन तेल और पैट्रोल के टीन ले कर, दियासलाई ले कर यही निकल पड़े थे। इन में कौन लोग थे? जनसंघ वाले थे, आर एस एस के लोग थे, आनन्द मार्गी थे। क्या ये कह सकते हैं कि इन्होंने जो वहां आग लगाई, लूट का बाजार गर्म किया, उसके बाद इस तरह की वारदातों को रोकने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने जिस तरह से सी आर पी को और बी एस एफ को बुलाया, और आज तक वहां है, उसको वापिस भेज दिया जाए। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है? ये वहां तब तक रहेंगी जब तक कि ये विरोधी पार्टियों वाले इस गणतन्त्र की आड़ में, गणतंत्र की दुहाई दे कर, गणतंत्र की जड़ों को खोदना चाहते हैं।

ये कहते हैं कि चार नवम्बर को क्या हुआ? लेकिन मैं इसको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं और इससे पूछना चाहता हूं कि 18 मार्च को क्या हुआ? आठ महीने से वहां क्या ये लोग कर रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि इस दौरान इन्होंने गणतन्त्र की जड़ें खोदी हैं। जिस गणतन्त्र की जड़ों को मजबूत करने की ये दुहाई देते

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

हैं वह बिल्कुल झूठा और भ्रामक है। एक तरफ आपका प्रचार है और दूसरी तरफ हमारा प्रचार है। आज आप कहते ह कि बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है वहां पर, लाठियां चल रहीं हैं,लोगों को तबाह किया जा रहा है। लेकिन आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आपने कल परसों क्या किया है? आप कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से सहमत नहीं हैं। आप उनके विचारों से सहमत नहीं हैं। लेकिन इनके आने वाले वालेंटीयर्स पर जो हमला हुआ है क्या आप उससे इंकार कर सकते हैं? क्यों किया आपने उन पर हमला? आप जानते थे कि सोलह तारीख को कांग्रेस के वालेंटीयर आएंगे। क्या आप यह दिखाना चाहते थे कि सोलह तारीख को जो डैमंस्ट्रेशन करने वाले हैं वे इससे डर जाएं और अगर नहीं डरे तो आप उन पर भी हमला करेंगे? यह गणतन्त्र को मजबूत करने वाली बात है? श्री श्याम नंदन मिश्र ने लच्छेदार अंग्रेजी में जो कुछ गणतंत्र के पक्ष में कहा वह सारा आपके खिलाफ जाता है। सोलह तारीख को हम बता देंगे कि बिहार की जनता किन के साथ है? गणतंत्र के साथ है, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के साथ है या आप क साथ हैं आप चाहते हैंकि वे कत्ल भी करें तो कुछ भी नहीं, हम उफ भी करें ती बागी हैं। आप लाठियां ले कर चलें और हम शान्तिपूर्वक इकट्ठे भी न हो सक? लाठियां चलाई हैं। रांची में आपने क्या किया है। बरुआ साहब की मीटिंग को किस ने तोड़ने की चेष्टा की और तोड़ नहीं पाए। इस तरह की कोशिशें आप हर जगह कर रहे हैं। जनसंघ, आर एस एस, आनन्द मार्गी, विद्यार्थी परिषद् ये नाम मिलिटेंट आर्गेनाइजेशन चाहती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में गणतन्त्र न रहे।

आपने स्वयं कहा है कि लड़ाई गफूर के खिलाफ नहीं है बिहार में। आपने अनेक बार बयान दिए हैं कि यह लड़ाई दिल्ली में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ है। यह बहुत स्पष्ट है। शुरू से आखिर तक आप चुनाव में हारे हैं, पिटे हैं, आपने मार खाई है। हर बार हार कर आप चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का शासन ढह जाए, उनका सिंहासन डांवाडोल हो जाए और इस काम में आपने कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखा है। लेकिन आपके गठबंधन फेल हो गए हैं। अब पुनः आप महागठबन्धन करना चाहते हैं 1975 या 1976 के चुनाव के डर से। इसके लिए आपने बिहार को चुना है। अभी आपने कहा कि हमारी लड़ाई गफूर के खिलाफ नहीं है, दिल्ली में इंदिरा जी के खिलाफ है। जयप्रकाश जी दिल्ली आ रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट का बीस लाख से घेराव करेंगे? क्यों? किस बात के लिए? यही न कि चुनाव पद्धति में सुधार किया जाए, देश से भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त किया जाए, महंगाई रोकी जाए, उसको कम किया जाए? अगर यही बात है तो हम बिल्कुल आप से सहमत हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जय प्रकाश जी से मिल कर इन तमाम प्रश्नों पर विचार किया है। चुनाव खर्च में कमी के उनके सुझाव से हम सहमत हैं। सिटिजंज काउंसिल की कमेटी बनाई हैं? लोक सभा और राज्य सभा की कमेटियां बनी हैं। आइये बैठ कर विचार करें कि कैसे चुनाव खर्च को कम किया जा सकता है। लेकिन ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि हमारी जीपों में तो पेट्रोल जलता

है लेकिन आप की जीपों में पानी जलता है। क्यों वाजपेयी जी ? आपके लोग तो हवा पीते हैं और हमारे लोग अन्न खाते हैं। आपका चुनाव में खर्च नहीं होता है हमारा होता है। क्या यही बात है वाजपेयी जी ? हम सहमत हैं कि चुनाव खर्च में कमी की जाए। इंदिरा जी ने जय प्रकाश जी को बुला कर कहा कि हम आपके इस विचार से सहमत हैं, आइये बैठ कर इस पर विचार कर लें। देश में भ्रष्टाचार है, यह भी मिटना चाहिये। लेकिन जिस तरह के आप ढोल पीटते हैं, मुलम्मा चढ़ा कर राजनीतिक उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं, उससे हम सहमत नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं। हमने तस्करों के खिलाफ, जमाखोरों के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया है। इस अभियान का फल भी निकाला है और कीमत कुछ कम हुई हैं (इंटरप्शंस) मुंह बन्द करके, कान खोल करके और बुद्धि से काम ले कर अगर आप सुनें तो आपको बात समझ में आ जाएगी —(इंटरप्शंस) मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि इन में अकल नहीं है। लेकिन गणतंत्र को तोड़ने के लिए ये अकल का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं कि गणतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए अकल का ये प्रयोग करें। चुनाव खर्च में कमी की जाए इससे हम सहमत हैं। भ्रष्टाचार जो फैला हुआ है इस पर अंकुश लगे इससे भी हम सहमत है। इंदिरा जी ने कहा है कि बैठ कर इन पर तथा दूसरी समस्याओं पर विचार किया जा सकता है। देश में महंगी है, सही बात है। इस महंगी और इनफ्लेशन के नाम पर अमरीका में रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की सरकार की बुरी तरह पराजय हुई है। डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी की वहां शानदार जीत हुई है। इसको हम सब जानते हैं। इसलिये हम कहते हैं कि महंगी के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाए। बताइये कि किस पर हम आप से सहमत हैं ? मतभेद यहीं आ कर सामने आता है कि आप समझते हैं कि ये सब बातें एक बात से होंगी और वह बात है कि बिहार विधान सभा को भंग किया जाए। श्याम नन्दन जी ने बार-बार गांधी जी का नाम लिया है। स्वर्गीय-राष्ट्रपिता दुखी हुए होंगे कि उन्होंने बार-बार उनका नाम लिया है। क्या उनको याद है कि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि साधन और साध्य दोनों को देखो। साध्य अच्छा है, माना लेकिन साथ साथ उसको प्राप्त करने के जो साधन हैं भी अच्छे होने चाहिये। आप ने क्या किया आप ने कहा कि महंगाई को कम किया जाये। हम स्वीकार करते हैं कि यह अच्छा साध्य है। आप ने कहा कि चुनाव खर्च कम किया जाये। हम इस से सहमत हैं। आप ने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार में कमी हो। हम इस को भी स्वीकार करते हैं, और केवल स्वीकार ही नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि उसको कम करने के लिए तस्करों और जमाखोरों के खिलाफ अभियान भी करते हैं, और इस सम्बध में आप जो कहेंगे, वह भी हम करेंगे।

लेकिन इन साध्यों को पाने के लिए आप का साधन, आप का राजनीतिक मुखौटा, क्या है ?—यह कि बिहार विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया जाये। यह हम नहीं कर सकते,

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री ने ठीक ही कहा है कि हम ने गुजरात विधान सभा को भंग किया, लेकिन उस के परिणामस्वरूप वहां जमाखोरी और महंगाई में कमी नहीं आई है, इस लिए एक ग़लती करने के बाद में अब दूसरी ग़लती नहीं करूंगी। यह प्रधान मंत्री की महानता है कि उन्होंने एक गलती को स्वीकार किया और कहा कि अब हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री का यह आश्वासन गणतंत्र का सब से बड़ा आदर्श है कि हम इस्तीफा देना पसंद करेंगे लेकिन हम बिहार विधान सभा को भंग नहीं करेंगे। क्या अधिकार हैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को कि वह बिहार में जनता के द्वारा चुनी हुई विधान सभा को भंग कर दें? उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है कि हम इस्तीफा देना पसंद करेंगे, लेकिन यह नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन आप की खोपड़ी उल्टी है। आप हर अच्छी बात को उल्टा समझते हैं, क्योंकि आप के सामने एक ही ध्येय है और वह है 1976 का चुनाव जीतना। आप पिछले पच्चीस बरस से बार-बार यह कह रहे हैं कि अगली बार यह सरकार नहीं रहेगी। यह कहते हुए आप के मुंह से लार टपकती है। लेकिन यह सरकार हर अगली बार चुनाव जीत कर आ जाती है। आप विश्वास कीजिए कि अगर अगली बार आप आये, तो आप को वह दें ना पड़ेगा और यह सरकार फिर नहीं बैठेगी।

आप जो मुखौटा पहने हुए हैं, वह मुखौटा ग़लत है। श्री मिश्र ने अपने भाषण में मारपीट का वर्णन किया। लेकिन उन्होंने बिहार की वास्तविक स्थिति को इस सदन के सामने नहीं रखा। बिहार में आज क्या हो रहा है? आप कहते हैं कि हम उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम एसेम्बली, सचिवालय और सरकार को नहीं चलने देंगे। तो फिर क्या करना चाहिए? हमारे सामने दो रास्ते हैं। या तो बिहार विधान सभा और बिहार सरकार को चलने दिया जाये, और उन के लिए बिहार सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार इन्तजाम करे, तो आप की बात मान कर वे आप के सामने नतमस्तक हो जायें। जय प्रकाश नारायण और श्याम नन्दन मिश्र, क्या समान का जोड़ा है। मैंने कभी जयप्रकाश नारायण को वे उपाधियां नहीं दीं और न दूंगा, जो हमारे कुछ दोस्त देते हैं। हमारे कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट श्री डी० के० बरुआ ने तीन चार दिन पहले कहा है कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण एक टावरिंग पर्सनलिटी हैं और हम बराबर उन को आदर देते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम उन को आदर नहीं देते हैं और हम ने उन के बचाव के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है। लेकिन उन टावरिंग पर्सनेलिटी ने एक टावरिंग गलती यह की है कि वह कहते हैं कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत चुनी हुई सरकार को हटा दिया जाये, क्योंकि वह, और उन के साथ श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र और जार्ज भी उस को नहीं चाहते हैं।

आप इस पर विचार करें। कितने हैं ये लोग। बिहार की विरोधी पार्टियों ने जय प्रकाश नारायण से एक संधि की। उन्होंने कहा कि जय प्रकाश बाबू, हम इसेम्बली से इस्तीफ़ा देंगे, लेकिन आप एक काम वह कीजिए कि आप बिहार विधान सभा को

भंग करना स्वीकार कर लीजिए । सब जानते हैं कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण की पहले की मांगों में, जो विद्यार्थियों की मांगे थी, बिहार विधान सभा को भंग करने की मांग कभी नहीं थीं। यह मांग तीन चार महीने के बाद की गई, जब विभिन्न राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने कहा कि हमारे सदस्य इस्तीफ़ा दे देंगे और बिहार विधान सभा को भंग करवा दिया जाये।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र** : गया के कत्ल के बाद ।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : सभापति महोदय, इन को बोलने दीजिए । इन की ग़लती से मुझे लाभ होता है । आज कल श्याम बाबू ने एक बात में बड़ा स्पेशलाइज किया है और वह है झूठ का अम्बार । उन की बोलने की भाषा अंग्रेजी-थर्ड क्लास इंगलिश वाली भाषा ? अपने मुंह से और हाथ से अधिक वह इस सदन में अपनी बात कहते हैं ।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Is this the way of dealing with the points which I raised—that what I have said are lies? Kindly expunge the use of the word 'lies' in his speech.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने कौन सी बात हमारे ख़िलाफ़ नहीं कहीं ? मैं तो बहुत कम बोल रहा हूं । उन्होंने कहा कि शर्म करो, तुम्हें लाज नहीं आती है, तुम्हारा दिमाग नहीं है, तुम अपरिपक्व हो, तुम बुद्धिहीन हो, नालायक हो । जब हम कहते हैं कि आप नालायक नहीं है, तो वह गुस्सा करते हैं ।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please try to conclude now.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : सभापति महोदय अगर आप समझते हैं कि एक घंटे के उन के भाषण का कम से कम तीस मिनट में जवाब न दिया जाये, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

प्रमुख बात यह है कि बिहार में किस बात का झगड़ा है, उस बात को ये छिपाना चाहते हैं ? अगर बिहार में झगड़ा इस बात का है कि चुनाव खर्च कम किया जाये, तो वह सम्पूर्ण हिन्दुस्तान में किया जाये । अगर वहां यह झगड़ा है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी, शासन व्यवस्था में जो दोष आ गया है, उसे सुधारा जाये, तो हम उस से बिलकुल सहमत हैं । अगर वहां यह झगड़ा है कि महंगाई को कम किया जाये, तो हम इस से बिल्कुल सहमत हैं । लेकिन इन तमाम मुखौटों के पीछे ये विरोधी पार्टियां चाहती है कि बिहार विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया जाये, और उस के बाद फिर लोक सभा की बारी आये । ज़रा ये कहें कि क्या लोक सभा को इनकी इच्छानुसार भंग किया जाये, या जनता के वोट के आधार पर नई लोक सभा बनाई जाये ।

इन लोगों ने कहा कि हम बिहार एसेम्बली से इस्तीफ़ा देंगे । कितने लोगों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया उन के कहने पर ? कुल 34 आदमियों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया । 319 सदस्यों की बिहार विधान सभा में इतने कम लोगों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया । जिन पार्टियों ने श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण को यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि हम आप के साथ हैं, उन के एम० एल० एज० 77 थे, लेकिन उन में से इस्तीफ़ा 34 ने दिया है । और ये लोग कांग्रेस पार्टी को इस्तीफ़ा देने के लिए कह रहे हैं ।

श्याम बाबू के दल, कांगो, जीरो पार्टी, में 24 एम० एल० ए० थे, लेकिन उन में से केवल 2 आदमियों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया ।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र** : जब हम डिफ़ेक्शन बिल पर बहस कर रहे हैं, तब ये डिफ़ेक्शन आर्गनाइज कर रहे हैं ।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : इस तरह ज़ोर ज़ोर से बोलने से आंकड़े तो झूठ नहीं होंगे—24 के 24 रहे और 2 के 2 ही रहे ।

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

इसी तरह जनसंघ, फ़ाशिस्ट पार्टी, के 24 एम० एल० एज० में से 13 ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया और 11 ने इस्तीफ़ा नहीं दिया। इस तरह जनसंघ पार्टी विलीन हो गई। (व्यवधान) पांडे जी कह रहे हैं—मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं—कि उसका राम नाम सत्य हो गया।

जो आदमी कांग्रेस पार्टी और हमारी सरकार को समझाना चाहता है, मैं उसको यही कहना चाहता हूं कि फ़िडीशन, हील बाईसल्फ़। पहले आप अपने घर में चिराग जलाओ, और फिर दूसरों के लिए प्रकाश की किरण की बात कहना। (व्यवधान) यह जो सी० पी० आई० (एम) वाले बोल रहे हैं, इनका एक भी एम० एल० ए० बिहार विधान सभा में नहीं है।

तो फिर हम किस से आदर्श लें? क्या इन से आदर्श लें? क्या हम कांगो से आदर्श लें, जिसके सिर्फ़ दो एम० एल० एज० ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happened to defected Jan Sangh members? Did they join Congress?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद**: ये लोग बार-बार हम को उपदेश दे रहे हैं। ये अपने घर में यह बात क्यों नहीं कहते हैं? अपना क्यों नहीं बतलाते? .... (व्यवधान) ....

अभी एक नया बयान इन्होंने दिया। बात सही है। इन्होंने चन्द लोगों को नहीं निकाला, 24 में से 2 ने इस्तीफा दिया, 22 को निकाल दिया। ....

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र**: बिलकुल गलत।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद**: 24 में 22 को निकाल दिया। कितना कमाल रहा। एक आदमी ने गांव में कहा कि मैं ने तुम को भी जाति से निकाला, तुमको भी निकाला, तुमको भी निकाला। अन्त में वह अकेला रह गया। श्याम बाबू ने 24 में 22 को निकाल दिया। कितना शानदार काम किया। और वह निकाला तब जब आठ महीने तक किसी ने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया तो अब निकाला सब को। मेरा कहना यह है कि सब से प्रमुख प्रश्न जो है, बिहार में झगड़ा इन बातों का नहीं है, बिहार में झगड़ा इस बात का है कि अगले आने वाले चुनाव में ये पार्टियां कांग्रेस को हरा कर सरकार में आना चाहती हैं। सब से लालच की बात यह है।

उन्होंने एक बात कही—जय प्रकाश बाबू के ऊपर प्रहार की बात। यह गलत बात है।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र**: यह गलत बोल रहे हैं। यह तस्वीर है जो एक इंटरनेशनल रेप्यूट के फोटोग्राफर ने खींची है, रघु राय ने, इस तस्वीर से साफ है कि लाठी जयप्रकाश बाबू पर चलायी जा रही है और दूसरे उस लाठी को रोक रहे हैं। यहां यह तस्वीर है। इसका खडन तो कर दें? इसको हम रख द टेबल पर, ये देख लें। मगर जैसा मैंने कहा

I shall not make it an issue; as a *satyagrahi*. I would not. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan too would not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These pictures have been widely circulated. Let Shri Azad continue his speech.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद**: सभापति महोदय, मैं यही कह रहा था। मैं स्वय उस फोटो के ऊपर आता। वह मैं स्वय दिखाता। मैंने वह फोटो देखा है। मैंने स्टट्समैन का भी फोटो देखा है। इन्होंने तो केवल इसी को देखा है। मैंने सभी को देखा है और मैं हर कांग्रेसमेन से कहता हूं कि आप उस फोटो को देखें, क्या उस फोटो में है। उस फोटो में यह है कि जयप्रकाश बाबू बीच में हैं। उनके चारों तरफ लाठी

वाली पुलिस ने प्रोटेक्टेड कार्डन बना दी और उस कार्डन से दूर कुछ दूरी पर एक आदमी ने लाठी या उठाई हुई है। जय प्रकाश बाबू को बचाने के लिए सरकार ने स्वयं न केवल प्लेन क्लोद्ज में बल्कि लाठी वाले हर जगह तनात कर रखे थे। सारा प्रोटेक्शन कार्डोन्ड पुलिसमैन का था। सारे प्लेन क्लोद्ज मैन उनके थे . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to remind you that Shri Bhagat Singh was produced when Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten at the time of anti-Simon Commission demonstration. These people, indulging in all kinds of lies, are creating a situation when many more Bhagat Singhs will be produced in this country. Before Shri Jayaprakash Narayan he is a pigmy; he is a liar. The whole nation will have to apologies to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan what to speak of the Congress Party alone or any party for that matter. Shri Jayaprakash Narayau got injured when the police attacked him. I again warn this Government that they are creating a situation when many more Bhagat Singhs will be produced as had happened when Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हू कि अगर जयप्रकाश बाबू पर लाठी चलाई गई और बिहार सरकार ने ऐसा किया यह बात सही है तो समूचा राष्ट्र उनसे माफी मांगेगा, हम कांग्रेस पार्टी के सभी लोग उनसे माफी मांगगे। लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। यह बात गलत है। हम अगर झूठ बोलते हैं तो ये हमारे प्रोफसर महाझूठ बोलते हैं। . . (व्यवधान) . . . अब देखिए ये सुनना नहीं चाहते। . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Who speaks lies, Jaya Prakashji or Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad Who is lying. Do you think JP is a man of that type who will lie just to make political gimmicks?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Please resume your seat. There should be no cross talk.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The whole country should apologise to Jaya Prakashji. He is the greatest moral leader of the country at the moment.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : सभापति महोदय, इनके मुखारविंद से भाषण सुनने के पूर्व ही मैंने कहा था कि कांग्रेस सभापति श्री डी० के० बरुआ ने कहा कि जयप्रकाश नारायण इस देश की टाबरिंग परसेनालिटी हैं। मैंने इसमें जोड़ा कि अगर मेरे जैसा छोटा सा व्यक्ति कोई गलती करता है तो उसे मेरे जिले पर असर पड़ता है। जयप्रकाश बाबू कोई गलती करते हैं तो उसका असर सारे राष्ट्र पर पड़ेगा। इंदिरा जी गलती करेंगी तो उसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय असर पड़ेगा। अगर उनको लाठी लगी तो हम सभी उनसे माफी मांगगे। लेकिन हमारी बात सुनी जाय। उन पर लाठी नहीं चलाई गई। जयप्रकाश बाबू ने 4 और 5 के बयान में कहीं भी यह बात नहीं कही कि उन पर लाठी चलाई गई। 4 तारीख को 12 बजे जब जुलूस में चले तो वे कुछ थके थे। 12 बज कर 20 मिनट पर डाक्टर आर० के० श्रीवास्तव ने उनकी जांच की। 12 बजकर 20 मिनट पर डाक्टर ने कहा कि उनको चन्द खरोंच लगी थी। कहीं लाठी का प्रश्न नहीं था। दो बजे डा० श्रीनिवास हार्ट स्पेशलिस्ट ने उनकी जांचकी। डा० आर० बी० पी० सिन्हा, एफ० आर० सी० एस० ने जांच की और डा० ए० के० सिन्हा ने जांच की। किसी भी डाक्टरी रिपोर्ट में यह कहीं नहीं कहा कि उन पर लाठी की चोट लगी। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . सुनना नहीं चाहते। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know what was the report of the doctors. They said that there was hardened blood on the body of Jaya Prakashji. What does it mean?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have been with JP throughout the march.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He has spoken for one hour. Why not allow me to speak? Why should he reply to every point of mine just now?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This will help you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to make a brief intervention, it is all right. Otherwise, you have the right of reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am helping them.

But for Shri Ali Halder and Shri Nanaji Deshmukh, and Shri Lakhan Lal Kapur of the Socialist Party taking hard blows on themselves and shielding him, JP would have been fatally wounded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Azad has spoken for half an hour, and there are 18 more members of the Congress Party to speak.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (मुरैना) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। माननीय भागवत झा आजाद ने इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है कि यहां जो कुछ कहा गया वह झूठ है। यह झूठ शब्द पार्लियामेंट्री नहीं है। आपको ध्यान होगा कि जिस समय इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया सदन में उस समय उन्हें रिकार्ड से निकाला गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय भागवत झा ने जो इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है झूठ शब्द का प्रयोग किया है उसे निकाला जाय।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि श्याम बाबू झूठे हैं। मने कहा कि इनकी सारी बातें झूठी हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. I have ruled it out. He has denied it. He said he has not said it.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : आप पिछले रेकार्ड देखिए, उसमें जहां भी इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है उसे रेकार्ड से निकाला गया है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. He has denied it. Mr. Mishra also agrees. Please resume your speech, Mr. Azad.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : अगर यह निकालते नहीं हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि ये सारे झूठ बोल रहे हैं। सरकार झूठ बोल रही है। अगर इसको रेकार्ड से निकालते नहीं है तो मैं भी यह कहूंगा कि ये सारे झूठ बोल रहे हैं।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद**: बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई—हमारे दोस्त यह कह कर चुप तो हुए कि मैं झूठ बोल रहा हूं। लेकिन मैं भी तो यही कह रहा हूं कि जो आप ने कहा है, वह झूठ बोल रहे हैं। हम हर बात को उदाहरण के साथ कहते हैं और आप चिल्ला कर कहते हैं—यही फर्क मुझ में और आप में है।

सभापति महोदय मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं—हमारी बिहार सरकार ने और कांग्रेस जनों ने कभी यह नहीं चाहा कि जय प्रकाश जी पर लाठी चलाई जाय। लाठी नहीं चलाई गई है, जो कहा गया है वह झूठ है। उनको बचाने के लिये बिहार सरकार की न केवल प्लेन क्लोदस की पुलिस ने बल्कि पुलिस के बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों ने घेर कर रखा। जो फोटो निकाले गये है, वे इसी बात के प्रतीक हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इनका एक विकल्प है—हम विधान के द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार को नहीं चलने देंगे, हम असेम्बली नहीं चलने देंगे, हम सचिवालय नहीं चलने देंगे—तो क्या बिहार सरकार कहे कि हम इस्तीफा दे देते हैं, आप आइये और यहां बैठ जाइये? हम ने इसी बात को रोकने का प्रयास किया।

जिस बात को श्याम बाबू बार-बार कहते हैं कि जय प्रकाश जी हर कदम पर आगे बढ़ते गये, मैं भी यही कहता हूं कि बिहार की पुलिस और बिहार की सरकार ने हर मोड़ पर जय प्रकाश बाबू और उनके कुछ लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर दिया, उन पर कभी लाठी चार्ज नहीं किया। इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस आधार पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाया गया है कि उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया है—यह बिलकुल निराधार है, गलत है। स्वयं जय प्रकाश बाबू ने यह बात नहीं कही है। इस लिये स्थगन प्रस्ताव का यह आधार बिलकुल खोखला है, बिलकुल गलत है। यह बात श्याम बाबू जैसे बुद्धिजीवी कह रहे हैं, यह उनका भ्रष्टाचार है।

दूसरी बात—ये माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि वहां की विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाय। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने यह जो आफर दिया था और कहा था कि हम आप से मिल कर बात करना चाहते हैं कि कैसे मंहगाई कम की जाय, कैसे भ्रष्टाचार हटाया जाय, कैसे इस देश में इलेक्शन के खर्च को कम किया जाय—इन बातों का सामना ये लोग नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इन दोनों बातों को सामने रखने के बाद मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव बिलकुल गलत है, भ्रामक है, आधार-हीन है, जिसके पीछे कोई तथ्य नहीं है। श्रीमन्, हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्य जो गले के जोर में विश्वास करते हैं, आंकड़ों पर नहीं, वे इस लिये ऐसा कह रहे हैं ताकि अगले चुनावों में इनको कुछ और जगह मिल जाय। लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, विश्वास मानिये, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जानती है, अगर इस देश में कोई स्थायी सरकार बनेगी तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की ही बनेगी, वह इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में बनेगी, और इसी लिये इन तमाम महानुभावों के गठबन्धन या महागठबन्धन के बावजूद भी हम यहां पर हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की कठिनाइयों में, उनके दुखसुख में, उनके विकास में, प्रगति में बराबर साथ चलने को तयार हैं। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस प्रस्ताव को नामंजूर कर दिया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. R. S. Pandey.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given one hour for Mr. Mishra.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is our chance now. The usual procedure is that the Members are called alternatively from each party. It is our chance now. Shri Samar Mukherjee is speaking on behealf of our party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The events in Bihar, particularly those of the fourth November, are an eye-opened to the entire people of India. The people there are in a movement. They have announced their demands. It is accepted by all that the movement was peaceful and the leadership under which that movement was going on reportedly declared that it would remain peaceful to the last. But what were the measures adopted by the Government to counter that movement? Lakhs of people were detained on the way. The Army was alerted. Air patrolling was done. The marchers were tracked. The report here in a Newspaper says: "the State Government today alerted the Army and introduced land, air and river patrolling to check the entry of persons to tomorrow's people's march to gherao the Bihar Assembly and the residences of the Ministers and the Legislators. The Home Secretary R. N. Dass told *Searchlight* that aerial vigilance had been introduced to track the entry of known pro-marchers. The Government has requisitioned the services of over 200 Magistrates and 60,000 Jawans of the B.S.F. and

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

C.R.P. for the city and the Government has also seized over 500 trucks for the movement of the Police force."

The whole town was barricaded. Why is the Government taking all these measures? Is it in order to save democracy? Because lakhs of people were marching towards Patna with the demand that there should be free and fair election and that demand is considered a threat to democracy according to the ruling Congress. So they are taking these measures. Now the people want to end corruption. According to the Ruling Congress that is again a threat to democracy. They have stated that fascism is raising its head and counter revolution is starting. This was the language used by the Congress leaders including the Prime Minister. According to the assessment made by the Congress Leaders there are no masses behind this movement. Then what are these arrangements for? Was Patna being attacked by enemy Artillary forces? Those were the people who profess absolute non-violence. Their demands are just and legitimate. Their form of struggle was mass *dharna*. To counter that the measures taken are those like the preparation for a total civil war. Is this a reflection of the strength of the Government? No. This shows quite clearly that the Government has lost its nerves and it is completely panicky. It is afraid of the people and the peoples movement. No Government which claims to be democratic can behave in this way.

Despite huge arrangements being made, despite the cancellation of trains and busses and boats and steamers, according to the newspaper reports nearly 40,000 people had gathered. According to *Searchlight* an unprecedented scene was witnessed in Patna on that day. Police, Police, Police everywhere. The Government was determined to foil Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan's dharna and programme. The report says: "Exactly at 10-00 A.M. Jaya Prakash set on his march in a jeep to the Secretariat with his followers. According to eye-witnesses, the crowd could not be less than 40,000."

If after such elaborate arrangements, large-scale arrests, intimidations, cancellation of conveyances etc. 40,000 people came, what does it signify? Does it signify that you are defending democracy or that you have taken this measure to smash democracy? Whatever vestige of democracy still remains, you want to finish that. These large-scale preparationss and rapression are the often that our democracy is seriously in danger not from below but from above, from the top. This is the logical result of the policy pursued by the Central Government since the last three or four years. Today Shri Jayaprakash Narayan says, "Never in my political life I have seen such terrible repression, not even in British days." This is what we said three years before that the people of other States will have to pass through such experiences because we are living under a regime where they cannot rule by democracy. If democracy functions, they cannot come into power. That is why the preparations for suppressing the railway strike also were of the same nature—preparation for a civil war. The army, BSF, CRP, Territorial Army, gangster goondas—all these were called. This is not an isolated thing. It is the logical chain that in Bihar out of sheer panic, the ruling Congress have lost all their mental balance and all sense of proportion. Which type of democracy you want to defend? You are defending a Government which has vertually ceased to function and which only rules through ordinances, a Government which is corrupt to the core. You are defending that corrupt Government with the slogan that you are defending democracy. What did the CPI, an ally of the ruling party now in Bihar ,say after the Madhubani bye-election? It is reported in their paper

New Age that after the Madhubani bye-election the CPI said,

> "What had happened in Madhubani has made it clear that if the ruling party is determined to win an election, it can achieve it even without the consent of the electorate."

The CPI further said:

> "The Bihar Chief Minister can afford to flatter himself for his victory by a large margin in Madhubani, because the margin was the creation of fraud, forgery, bribery, gangsterism and misuse of official machinery on a vast scale. How long would people put up with such rigged elections? Can the artificial majority created by such widespread corrupt practices and distortion of parliamentary democracy turn the tide of seething discontent among the people?"

This is the very question I am asking them now. Can the discontent of the people be curbed by these official measures? You are living in a fools' paradise if you think that you will be able to curb the people's movement.

So, the question is how this movement is to be looked at, visualized, and what is the assessment of this movement? This movement arose out of the discontent of the people against the policy of the Government. During the 27 years of their administration this Government have helped the capitalists, hoarders, monopolists and landlords to garner the huge profits at the cost of the common people with the result that the entire economy is in their grip. And it is inevitable that those who are economically strong become also politically strong. In India during the last 27 years of capitalist economy a few monopolists have grown up, and these monopolists rule over the leaders behind this Government and make them pursue an economic policy which is to their interest. That is why there is no procurement, that is why the Government retreated from their own commitment to take over the wholesale trade of foodgrains and that is why they refuse to supply people their essential needs at an economic price. That is also the reason why they make public statements that there is no reason to be afraid because the food shortage in our country is less than five per cent. If this is really so, people ask, why is it that the prices are rising so high, why is it that the Government are so completely incompetent to check the price rise. It is because the Government is corrupt to the core. Some of the notorious smugglers who have been arrested have made public statements that some Ministers, MPs. and government officials are connected with them and that they have paid money during the elections so that some of them can get elected. How do you expect the people to rely on these Ministers or this Government?

JP demands the dissolution of the Assembly, which is a perfectly just demand. We support this demand. If the people demand that this corrupt Ministry must go, it is the most perfect and just demand. We have our differences with JP regarding the method of the movement, regarding the raising of further demands, regarding the results that he expects from this peaceful movement. We feel that JP will be disillusioned in what he expects to get because the Prime Minister has said openly "I would rather resign than dissolve the Assembly." So, they will go to defend this corrupt Assembly and this Ministry.

There is no proportional representation. Had there been proportional representation, in the province and even at the Centre, the Congress would not have formed the Government. If Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan raises this demand, is it a fascist demand? Is it an anti-democratic demand? It is the most democratic demand. They made a lot of promises during the elections. Even your ally, the C.P.I., has admitted the way Mr.

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Ghafoor had been elected. After getting elected, if the people feel that they have betrayed their promises, have you given the right to the people to recall them? You have denied that right to them. When you have denied that right to them, they have the moral right to raise the demand that this Ministry should go and there should be free and fair elections.

This is a genuine people's movement. But there are some forces who want to utilise this movement and take it into some reactionary direction. We have already warned about those forces. We want to radicalise the movement. We want that the peasantry, particularly poor peasantry, the working class, the employees and others should be involved in the movement. They should come to the fore-front and the main target should be the sources from where the burden is being placed on the common people, that is, by the vested interests, the monopolists, the landlords and other exploiters.

That is why we have asked Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan to orient the struggle in that direction. The Congress has no moral right to raise such slogans. They have said that they have taken up a counter strategy and the counter strategy is to counter the movement by mobilisation. What is meant by "mobilisation" by Congress? We have the experience in West Bengal. Under semi-fascist terror, there are murders and nearly 2000 people have already been murdered. Now, the situation has arisen that a Congressman is killing a Congressman. A Congress MLA has been murdered by a Congressman. But he has not been punished. What is the situation in West Bengal?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I would like to draw your attention to Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure of the House. Here, it is mentioned, "restrictions on right to make motion." This is regarding adjournment motion. What are those restrictions? Firstly, it is mentioned:

> "(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;
>
> (ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;"

The hon. Member is speaking on the adjournment motion. In the adjournment motion, a definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence is mentioned, that is, as to what happened on the 4th November in Patna city and the action taken by the C.R.P. and the B.S.F. In the course of his speech, he has gone beyond the scope of the adjournment motion and raised many other matters. Not only that. He has gone beyond the territory of not only Patna city but also the Bihar State. He started shouting something about West Bengal affairs. The hon. Member should be asked to confine himself to the specific matter mentioned in the adjournment motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has raised a point of order. Please confine yourself to the matter under discussion on the Bihar situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to make a submission on the point of order raised by the hon. Member. There are any number of precedents in this House where the Speaker has said that, even when a particular matter of public importance is being discussed, hon. members of the House are free to develop the theme as a background material for that particular issue. So, he is perfectly justified in saying that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am of the view that the hon. Member should confine himself to the subject-matter under discussion. Of course, occasionally, he may cite some precedents.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that only seven minutes had been allotted for the Party, but he has already taken 25 minutes. I am prepared to give him another two minutes. He may please try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We adjourn today at 6.00 p.m. and continue this discussion tomorrow. The Minister can reply tomorrow. We cannot sit beyond 6 O'Clock.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH: Adjournment Motion must be finished on the same day.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Then let us continue to sit till late in the night.

MR CHAIRMAN: I am prepared to give members a reasonable time. They should appreciate that there are 18 members from the Congress Party who have to speak; the other parties also have to speak. Therefore, they may exercise some restraints on themselves.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I will read just two paras from the *Times of India*. This is a paper controlled by the Government of India. The *Times of India* Reporter has written:

> "All the same, CPM members are still forbidden to carry on activities openly in areas where they were once powerful. This 'limits our political initiative' said a party spokesman. In most parts of Calcutta's sprawling Barrackpore industrial belt, Howrah, 24 Parganas, parts of Hooghly and the entire Burdwan district, including the Durgapur-Asansol belt, for example, the party has not even been able to reopen its offices; only underground contacts are possible.
>
> "In many of these areas, killing by rivals or detention under the MISA of party activists continues. Twice in recent months, Mr. Jyoti Basu's car was attacked while he was on his way to the Sonarpur and Baruipur areas in 24 Parganas to address public meetings. In the Durgapur steel plant, the CITU Union is recognised by the management; yet, its office has to be shifted constantly from one place to another for reasons of security."

This is the democracy in which we are living.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am concluding, Sir.

Here is the memorandum submitted by the CPI which has appeared in today's *Times of India*.

At the end in the memorandum they have written:

> "The memorandum alleged that the Government, instead of solving the problems of galloping prices, corruption and unemployment, had given encouragement to hoarders, profiteers, black-marketeers and big landlords."

This is the certificate you are getting from your allies. The disorder you have created in the country you want to defend in the name of defending democracy. That means that you are defending hoarders, all corrupt people and all exploiters.

17 hrs.

In the memorandum they have also demanded that at least the Government should do something, and what is that they have demanded? They have demanded the immediate application of land ceiling laws to at least five big landlords in every district. This shows that the ceiling laws passed long before have not been executed and the CPI men now are demanding that in a district you at least just take the land of five jotdars and let the rest remain as exploiters. So,

[Shri Samar Mukherjee].

this is the way how CPI also is mobilising to counter this so-called threat to democracy by the people of Bihar. . .

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi): You are speaking like Mr. Basava Punniah.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now, the more you try to suppress this people's movement and say that it is a serious threat to democracy, the more it is bound to grow and develop further, it will have its deeper roots and ultimately the basic forces of corruption and repression will be thrown out. That is why we have requested Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan to think over it and try to include the demands of workers, agricultural labour, business employees and other workers so that the entire people may join in this fight and the entire system is changed by the bold and total upsurge of the country as a whole; and that is the only remedy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta-South): Before I explain the other important factors behind the movement, I want to draw your attention as also the attention of the Home Minister as also of the Members to one important factor. If you kindly remember, you will find that primarily in 1973 when the movement was launched in Gujarat in the name of students posing some demands, now that movement ultimately took shape against the Ministry and the Government and the Assembly were dissolved. If you also carefully look into the aspect of Bihar agitation, you will definitely see that till the Gujarat Assembly was not dissolved, till the Gujarat Government was not completely out of power, there was no such agitation or movement either posed by the students or the people in Bihar till 1973 November. Immediately after the dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly, naturally, in a democracy political forces that do not like a particular political party in power take advantage and spearhead a movement. In Bihar, before March 18, in the same manner as in Gujarat, the students submitted a charter of demands to the Government demanding some facilities with regard to their hostels, paper, scholarship and other amenities for students, the centre being the Patna University.

**17.05 hrs**

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI *in the Chair.*]

If you also look into the developments of Gujarat you will find that after seeing the developments of Gujarat both the Central Government and the State Government were good enough and careful enough to meet the demands of the students without taking it into a political movement. And also, Sir, before the violent rally of 18th March in Patna the Bihar Government mostly responded to the demands of the students. I hope I am not wrong. If I am wrong I hope I will be corrected by the leaders of the opposition. The students demanded increased scholarship and this scholarship was increased by Rs. 10 per month and the number of scholarships increased scholarship and this scho- the hostel facilities were inadequate, 12 hostels were arranged to be constructed and Rs. 1 crore was allotted for that purpose. Paper allotment was arranged with the paper mills immediately after this and regarding rations in the hostel, 7.1|2 k.g. of rations were allotted for the students. Even then I cannot say that the demands of the students were completely met but I should say that Government did respond quickly to the demands of the students realising them as genuine students' demands.

After adoption of this policy of the Government naturally the forces wanted to take the Gujarat students for the total dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly and to serve their particular nefarious ends. But they found

themselves in Bihar completely helpless because the Bihar Government took some positive steps on the students' problems.

Then immediately, Sir. on the 18th March, in their own fashion, when there was a meeting for the Governnor to address the joint legislature they did create a show in Bihar which even Jayaprakash Narain had to condemn as a violent demonstration with combination of all rightist forces known to the political parties of India. Then immediately after that, when J. P. condemned that thing. those forces, I must say, and I must appreciate, took the plea that even they have no faith in anybody else other than Mr. J. P. Narain and whatever J. P. will do, they will support and all that. If you again remember then gave a call that I am fighting corruption, I am against corruption. At that time also J.P. was the mouthpiece of the anti-corruption movement. I am talking of the period from 18th March to 18th April. Sir, you might have observed the situation carefully that immediately after this, when the students' call was completely met by the Government or partially met by the Government, when the atmosphere was completely cooled, then, these political forces began the very cry of Gujarat that corruption will not be weeded out unless the Assembly is dissolved, since the Assembly is a bad one, and all that. And this anti-corruption movement turned or transferred into an anti-Bihar Government movement, then, anti-Congress movement and now it is anti-Indira Gandhi movement, and I should say, anti-democratic movement. I never deny the fact that in the Government and in the administration, within the periphery of our jurisdiction, in respect of whatever we did for the people, there are lots of things which have to be done, and people are not happy. There is no denying the fact that even after 27 years of our rule the people of our country are not getting enough food, shelter, etc. There is no denying the fact that commitments made before the people year after year have not been completely implemented. You must have seen that in the Congress also, before independence and after independence and now after 1969, there is a constant change going on, to be in line with the realities of the situation, and we are moving with the people. So, this is going on. The very system which is now being adopted with the leadership of Mr. J. P. Narain with leaders like Mr. Shyam Nandan Mishra, Shri A. B. Vajpayee and others is not a movement for the people; it is a movement to confuse the people.

Sir, everybody is citing the example saying that lakhs and lakhs of people are listening to J. P. because he is honest. I never understand one thing. Cannot an honest man lead a movement which is completely a reactionary movement. Cannot an honest man possess a political philosophy which is completely an anti-people political philosophy? Cannot an honest man preach among the people a philosophy which is completely against the democratic norms which are accepted in the country? The tendency is being developed for the last few months in the Press that he is leading an agitation and genuinely this movement is honest. The movement may be given a popular shape so far as propaganda is concerned but the motive is anti-people and anti-democratic.

From 1967 to 1971 and from 1971 to 1974 there have been lot of changes in Indian politics, that is, from Uttar Pradesh to Bihar; from Bihar to Haryana; from Haryana to Punjab and Punjab to Kerala and Madras. The Congress Government completely went out of power in these States and these political forces came into power. In Bihar upto date, from 1967 to 1974 seven Chief Ministers have taken oath to rule Bihar. They were not all from Congress alone. They included Karpuri Thakur, Mahamaya Prasad, Bhola Paswan and others. In Uttar Pradesh Shri T. N. Singh and Chander Bhan Gupta remained the Chief Ministers.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi].

Whenever the people became impatient with the Congress rule they voted against Congress. From what election system Mr. Mody and Mr. Janeshwar Misra have got elected! I do admit that even in the election system there are faults. There is no denying the fact that people feel money should not be spent like water. There is no denying the fact that there should be changes once again. But why are you taking the whole movement in such a manner as to crush the whole democratic edifice?

JP is now being supported by CPI (M) also. CPI(M) may have political differences with many political parties but they had links with the peasants and the working class. But in no way the people who are associated with JP movement have ever sacrificed a single drop of blood for the peasants and the working class. Then for what reason you are fighting? Is it just because Indiraji is ruling in this country? Nobody is denying the fact that Congress has not been able to demolish the monopoly houses and bring about land reforms. The Congress party has not been able to fulfil its pledges. It does require changes outside and within also.

But I would like to submit most humbly what JP has been preaching for the last few days. What did he ultimately tell the people. He told them two things. Firstly, the students are to boycott the examinations, secondly, taxpayers to boycott paying taxes and thirdly, the people in the Secretariat not to go to the Secretariat. Now, what are the three answers? Is it not a fact that more than 75 per cent of the students appeared in the examinations? Is it also not a fact that in spite of the call given by JP a higher amount of commercial tax has been collected in Bihar? Is it also not a fact that the people joined the Secretariat.

What do they ultimately? They want not dissolution of Assembly but something else which JP said in a meeting on the occasion of Sardar Patel's centenary where even Vijayalakshmi, Prakash Singh Badal and Acharya Kripalani also started giving sermons. JP maybe an honest man. But you know it is the custom and tradition of Indian culture that sometimes honest men are chosen to achieve nefarious ends and they are doing it. JP is not going to be assaulted by CRP but they are assaulting JP

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan says a lot of things against the present system. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is a learned man. I do not understand why the father, at the fag end of his life, tries to educate children not to become corrupt. At the fag end of our life we do not educate younger people. This is what Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is doing in the year 1974. I would request Shri Mishra to find out as to what had happened in the year 1962. What happened also in the year 1964? What did you do for giving justice to the poor sections of the people in this country? You kept quiet at that time because you thought that by this democratic system you might be able to join that side. At the fag end of your life you cannot change yourself. You are of course doing this out of frustration—out of political frustration. That is how Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and all these people are thinking. You are doing this thing out of political frustration. This is what is happening in this country. In Bihar, I hope Shri Shyamnandan Mishra will agree with me on one thing. Maybe, the Congress may be wrong or Shrimati Indira Gandhi may be wrong. But, did Shri Mishra taking Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, go from one village to another in Bihar to fight for the poorer peasants and to fight against casteism? Who prevented them from doing that? If in Bihar at least, for the development of the poor people in Bihar. If Shri Mishra and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan would have fought against casteism, the people would have been very much benefited. They did not do that. They are trying to take a political opportunity out of it.

Coming to the election system, obviously, the people here are not happy with our system when they see that we send a lot of money for going in for a big campaign. Who will change this? Ultimately, the democratic institutions will be changed by another democratic institution but not by mob rule or by show of strength.

जनता हमको जिताये तो जनता करेगा

I remember that when there was U.F. Rule in West Bengal, the Communist Party (Marxists) favoured the people's Committees or something like that. Did the Jan Sangh agree with that? No. They said 'no, no'. But when it comes to Bihar, they favoured Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and said it was very good. What had happened in Bengal? Did they agree with the view that what people decided would be final? But, in Bihar, you will agree because you want Shrimati Indira Gandhi to go. If she goes, who is going to come? What Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is doing that it was very good. What had mocracy. The movement by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar stands now here. He definitely gave a popular call to the people. And that is why lakhs of people are favouring that movement. The people are told that they will be hungry for want of food so long as Shrimati Indira Gandhi is there. You say that. I do not deny that. I agree that we will have to work in quite a different manner. I do not deny that also. Then, what did you do in U.P. when you were in power? Or what Shri Charan Singh did when he was in power in U.P.? Did he go for the poor peasants? No. You are now talking against the Government; you are talking against the Parliament and you are talking against the Assembly. By this sort of movement directly or indirectly you want to break the democratic system.

So far as police excesses are concerned, I agree that in our country, the police forces whether they are the C.R.P. or B.S.F. or any other, are not being sufficiently trained in a manner in which they can cope with the situation and the people suffer on account of this I agree with this. In such cases, whether it is a people's movement or not, I do not want to defend the police action. But, I have seen myself one thing when Shri Dev Kant Borooah went to Patna, I could tell you with confidence and when he left the airport, I found that—before my car there was a police van—an eight year child was thrown before that van and, as a result, the child died.

Yes, Shyam Babu, do not try to underestimate; also admit truth sometimes. I am not saying you have done it.

This movement is not engineered only by those forces in Calcutta; Prof. Samar Guha is there, I know he will be angry. I know most of the organisers of JP's meeting went to the Bharat Chamber of Commerce for money; five crores from the Indian Chamber of Commerce. I know it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. He has mentioned about me.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I have not mentioned your name. I have said 'some of the organisers'. They took more than five crores.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: He is the teacher and he is the taught.

**सभापति महोदय** : अगर इन्होंने आपका रेफ्रेन्स दिया है और आपको कोई परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देना है तो आप मेहरबानी करके उसके बारे में चेयर को लिख दें, मैं आपको टाइम दे दूंगा।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I have not mentioned his name. I said in the first meeting of Jaya Prakash Narayan, one of the leaders of the Cong.(O), Shri Hemalendu Day was to receive. JP. A corrupt man of Bengal, he collected a lot of money. Samar Babu is in-

(Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi).

telligent enough. Next time he dropped him from the dais.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who collects money except those who can sell licences, permits, quotas and files?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You do not know. He knows it. This meeting is engineered not by these rightist forces in this country. I can swear from whatever we have witnessed in the last one year that there is definitely some international link which deliberately factse that the democratic system in this country should be suppressed (*Interruptions*). All your friends know. I cannot explain it here; if I find time, I will explain it later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have 18 members from the Congress Party.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Why are you impatient with me? I am speaking from the Congress Party. We have a lot of time.

कांग्रेस पार्टी का ज्यादा टाइम है। इतनी गालियां कांग्रेस पार्टी को दी गई, क्या आप उनका जवाब भी नहीं देने देंगे।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से अभी बहुत से मेम्बर न बोलने वाले हैं।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I will conclude in two minutes. As the movement stands at the present moment, I make this apeal to the Home Minister. The real challenge posed by this movement cannot be met just by deploying the CRP or BSF. Of course, for administrative purposes, you have to take precautions But I do feel that this rightist conspiracy headed by JP can only be fought if Government is determined to implement the economic programmes, for land reforms, for urban property ceiling and other measures to control the monopoly houses. If you carry the fight on these fronts successfully as you have done against the smugglers, I am sure that these forces will be exposed in the streets, and the people will throw them out from this democratic platform.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was one of the principal organisers of the meeting JP had when in Calcutta. My young friend has made a serious allegation that I collected money from the Bharat Chamber of Commerce.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Indian Chamber of Commerce. On the day of the meeting you organised you got 9 cars from the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There were two. There is an element of truth about the report, that one gentleman collected some funds. But in the first meeting, J.P. did not allow him even to enter the dais. When JP invited people to a meeting in his house, he asked that man not to come. Thirdly in the airport, he said that he would not see that man.

About the second, we made some collections begging from door to door. JP used to help us with money in the freedom struggle days. But this time he wanted that a lakh of rupees should be collected for him from West Bengal. We collected Rs. 10,000; the Socialist party collected Rs. 10,000 out of a total of Rs. 15,000 which were contributed. So, I only want to remind you that Jayaprakash Narayan, has become a symbol of Indian youth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I permitted you only for making a personal explanation and not for making a speech.

श्री समर गुहा : मुझे मेंन्टैम खत्म करने दीजिये। जे० पी० कभी नौजवानों के खिलाफ एक बात भी नहीं कहते हैं। लेकिन गुस्सा होकर इनके बारे में उन्होंने कहा—

This boy has become impertinent.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: It is a fact—and for the record, I tell him that in 1969, at the Gandhi Centenary meeting, JP was not allowed by the CPM and the Naxalities. I put him in the meeting I put him and his wife in my Chhatra Parishad office. He should know it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, pleased, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I naturally cannot be expected, if I have any self-respect, to support a motion regarding police violence at a time when lakhs of our people coming to Patna for today's epic demonstration have been made victims, yesterday and today, of the worst possible goonda violence. (*Interruptions*). There are Members sitting in this House—I do not know if they are going to speak or not—who were travelling by the Bhojpuri shuttle and other trains and who can give you an eye-witness account of what has happened.

So, my party had tabled an Adjournment Motion also. Of course Shyamnandan Babu's motion got the precedence, but I would like to read out for the information of the House the motion which my party had tabled. It reads as feollows:

"Repeated attempts since October by the reactionary and communal forces and their storm-troopers to subvert and destroy the country's democratic and parliamentary institutions and processes by means of a violent agitation in Bihar and other States, and the failure of the Governments, at the Centre and in the States, to take necessary economic measures to relieve the suffering of the masses which is being exploited by these rightist forces to serve their political deseigns."

SHRI PILOO MODY: You want to have the best of both the worlds.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr Mody, your turn to speak will come. Mr. Mody wants the people of Bihar and the people of India to have the worst of both, not the best of both.

The alternatives which are being posed here are either that the Ghafoor Ministry must continue as it is, which means the Assembly will not be called or will be put in cold storage for months on end and then the Government will be carried on by ordinance, or this Government should go and be replaced by a government representing this combine which has lined up behind Shri Jaiprakash Narayan. These are the alternatives put before the people of Bihar.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is your alternative?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My first alternative is this. Now, even this Assembly, good, bad or indifferent, which has been elected, which has been in existence within the constitutional limitations of the present system is sought to be dissolved, or destroyed, and if that is so, then, it is the irony of history that the communists in every country who are always attacked for not being believers in parliamentary democracy, who are only supposed to be working inside Parliaments in order to subvert them from within,—

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are not a communist; you are a revisionist.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:—have be come the defenders of even bourgeosis democracy. This bourgeois democracy, limited and defective as it is, is sought to be overthrown by other forces; they are propagating openly for the dissolution of the Assembly altogether and want to overthrow the entire parliamentary and electoral system.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Did not your party demand the dissolution of the Assembly in Gujarat?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have many spokesmen on your side; I do not know whether all your views are shared by the gentleman whom you have elected as your Lok Nayak. I have got here with me so many things that he has written and spoken about what he means by dissolution of the Assembly.

So many assemblies are being suspended or dissolved every year in different States. President's rule is being imposed. I do not think President's rule should be taken as equivalent to the highest form of democracy; it is after all rule by the Centre and its bureaucracy. During the period of the President's rule, there will be rule only by Ordinances. Here you are taking about dissolution of the Assembly by gheraoing the houses of MLAs and Ministers and taking them by the scruff of their necks and forcing them to resign. I should tell Mr. Dandavate that we never stood for this kind of technique. If it applies to some people at some time, it will apply to everybody, everywhere. I read in the papers—I stand subject to correction; I do not believe everything reported about the events of November Fourth—that during the demonstration at one particular point when Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra got down from the jeep or lorry, he started raising some slogans and according to paper reports, one slogan was: *Lok Sabha ko bhi ham bhang karenge.* That means that a time will come when your house will also be gheraoed by the volunteers of Shyamnadnan Mishra in the name of dissolving the Lok Sabha and they will compel you to sign resignation letters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If a day comes when we deserve to be gheraoed we will not be concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I remember similar tumultuous scenes in this House when during the days of the Telangana separatist movement, there were the same slanders, the same abuses, the same thing went on.... (*Interruptions*) Half the Congress was with you in the separatist movement.

I find that there is a method in their cleverness. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra probably in consultation with his friends deliberately restricted the wording of this motion only to the question of police excesses, leaving out everything else. Police excesses whenever or wherever they take place should be exposed and condemned. When the Naxalites, with whom we have got nothing in common politically and ideologically, were subjected to all sorts of torture and repression, I did not find Shyamnandan Mishra or his friends expressing any concern. In the same State of Bihar in Hazaribagh jail when Naxalite prisoners were kept in iron fetters 24 hours on end, it is the Communist Party, its organs, people in the Bihar Assembly who raised that question. In your constituency of Moradabad, Mr. Chairman, the other day when two youngmen of Hasanpur were dragged out of their houses and shot dead—that is the allegation which you made as an eye witness—should it not be condemned? I do not find any mention of these things..... (*Interruptions*) If police excesses are committed anywhere they should be exposed and condemned. We are not for this kind of method that you should rely entirely on mobilisation of police force to meet any agitation, because if you do it, there are bound to be excesses, the police in our country being what it is and the special forces being trained as they are. On the other hand, if the police takes action on a similar scale against hoarders or profiteers or blackmarketeers or smugglers. I would welcome it. Would you welcome it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes. (*Interruptions*):

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am quite sincere in saying that every-

body regrets if on the 4th of this month any kind of injury has been inflicted upon or suffered by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. All of us regret it. It is for the Minister to explain whether it happened accidentally or the police were under orders to beat up Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. From the lurid description was not, if the police were under orders to beat up Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. I think a very serious situation would have occurred, not what happened actually. My friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has told some newspapers—I reprimanded him about if this morning—that I had agreed to accompany some proposed delegation to go to Patna to find out the facts about the actually. My friend Mr. Jyotirmoy repression and so on. I have done nothing of the kind. All I said was, "Our party is there in Bihar in ample numbers. If your fact-finding mission cares to go and ask them about that facts. they will surely cooperate with you". I also agreed that when there is an elected Assembly, to keep it in cold storage indefinitely and to go on issuing ordinances is the most deplorable state of affairs. But the remedy for it ise not that the Assembly should be dissolved but it should be made to function. Here is the difference. Your slogan is "Dissolve the Assembly". Our slogan with which we have gone today with 5 lakhs of people to the Raj Bhavan is that the Governor should see to it that the Assembly is called. (*Interruptions*). Incidentally, if I may strike a lighter note, for the information of Mr. Mody and others, I would like to point out that among all this flood of ordinances which have been coming in Bihar, there is one ordinace by which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has been appointed as the Preseident of the Anugraha Narayan Sisha Institute of Socialist Then, by another ordinance, a Board was set up to administer the bhoodan land, and the chairmanship of that Board was offered by that Ordinance first to Acharya Vinoba Bhave, and when he refused it his place was given to Shri Jaiprakash Narayan. So. Ordinances of this type are also their though I do not approve of Ordinances as such. I want that the Assembly should function.

Much play has been made here of the fact that the proclaimed aims of this movement are to do away with corruption and so on; corruption mainly, because I do not hear much about high prices, which is an uncomfortable thing where they will have to go to the root as to who is responsible for hoarding, blackmarketing and so on. So they think it better to keep quiet about that.

The main aim, as I find advocated by Shri Jaiprakash Narain from time to time, is the setting up of some sort of partyless democracy. Now there are some members, including some friends on my right, who are students of political history or political sceince, I take, I take it; otherwise, they could not be Marxists, I am sure. I would like to know from their experience of so many countries in the world, wherever a partyless democracy a system in which no party should be allowed to exist has been set up or established, what has come in its place. Somebody has to run the Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is when the State withers away.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is only when the classes wither away. But here is a fully class society of exploiters and exploited and they are talking about a partyless democracy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: JP has made it clear...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He will have his chance to expound his theory of JP. Mr. Chairman, wherever this pernicious theory has been put forward, it has been replaced by one of the three alternatives—either one party rule, because partyless democracy can be aquated to mean one party rule or a personal dictatorship by somebody or other or, thirdly, military dictatorship.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: All party rule.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It will become one party rule.

I would point out that the *Indian Nation* of 8th January 1960 wrote:

> "President Ayub Khan was working for the establishment of basic democracy in Pakistan. Jayaprakash Narayan said that he was in conformaity with his (Ayub Khan's) views. President Ayub Khan was thinking on the lines of establishing a partyless government in Pakistan which, he said, was the only method to mitagate the sufferings of the people."

So, we had that experience in Pakistan. Shri S. S. Khera, a retired ICS officer, known to many people here, whom we hauled up before the Privileges Committee the other day, wrote a book entitled *India's Defence Problems* in which, among other things he wrote:

> "But the foreign press is not alone in this. People in India, often influential personages whose words carry special import, specially by way of newsworthiness, participate in the guessing game. Even a person like Jayaprakash Narayan was reported quite recently (Indian Express, 8 May 1967) as 'toying with the idea of a military dictatorship in India' and suggesting that in the 'political instability' created by the results of the general elections of February 1967, the nation should 'summon the service of the army to fill the vacuum and set right the instability' ".

I do not believe that Shri Jaiprakash Narain would today openly advocate military rule in India. In fact, he has denied it. He has said the sympathies of the military should shift from the government "to our side" in a recent statement. Anyway, either a one party rule, or military dictatorship or personal dictatorship are the three substitutes for a party system of government. I do not know what his followers are thinking. They should speak and tell us about this, instead of talking about police repression. We should know what is the aim of the movement. Even the CPM say they support the aims of the movement, though they do not agree with many other things. We would like to know what those aims are.

Certainly, I do not believe for a single minute that this movement would help in mitagating the hardship of the people, either in respect of high prices or inflation, or unemployment or corruption. I do not believe it for a minute. Othewise, you will not find these people supporting the movement who are there, the political parties that are there, the Jana Sangh, the Congress (O) and all that.

What did Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan himself sometime ago say about the Jana Sangh and the Congress (O)? This is very interesting. In an Interview to the *Hindustan Times* on 26th August, this year, he said:

> "So, as time goes on, in cooperation with these parties, I hope to deepen the socio-economic content of the movement....

—maybe, this is what he had in mind; no doubt about it—

> "Two of these parties are conservative (though the Jana Sangh resents the appellation of conservatism) and I do not know about the Congress (O) which claims it is socialist though I do not know how far they would go. But it is not wise to spell out everything at this stage. But as time goes on and as the movement gets more and more radicalised, as it goes nearer and nearer to the people, these questions will be raised; and maybe, these parties themselves will be radicalised in the process."

This is what your leader is saying.

All I wish to say is that instead of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji being able to mould these parties in the way, perhaps, in which he wanted it, it is they

who are using him and utilising him as a figure-head, as a smoke-screen, for their own purposes.

I have referred in my motion to "storm troopers". Why did I use that expression? I deliberately used it. In this line-up of people who have expressed support to the movement, there is the R.S.S.; there is the Anand Marg; there is the Shiv Sena of Mr. Bal Thackeray who issued a statement from Bombay. That is why I have deliberately referred to "storm troopers".

Then, there are such wonderful honest ex-Chief Ministers who have never had anything to do with corruption as Mr. Biju Patnaik, Mr. Badal, Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Singh, against all of whom the Commissions of Inquiry had to be appointed on specific charges of corruption against them. Why should they join the movement if it is against corruption?

As far as the cause of the common people is concerned, here are two eminent representatives of the house of Tatas who gave their blessings to the movement, Mr. Minoo Masani, our old friend and Mr. Palkhivala who is the defender in the Supreme Court of everyone of the wasted interests who have gone to the Supreme Court to challenge any nationalisation and any kind of taking over of property. These are the people who are supporting the movement.

Then, because somebody did something wrong, does it justify in imitating that? As Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra said, because the Prime Minister who at that time was the Congress President took the lead in 1959 in unseating the lawfully elected Kerala Government—I think, that was deplorable—does it justify that you do it in Bihar also?

Further, we have the Bihar Chambers of Commerce who came out with an open statement and so also the Foodgrains Dealers' Association of Bihar. Mr. Samar Mukherjee was saying that this movement can be radicalised and that it can lead to dehoarding. The people supporting the movement are the headquarters of hoarders.

Strangely enough, even the Naxalites are in the movement. There is Mr. Satya Narain Singh, an old friend of mine, who is supposed to be underground, I suppose—there is a warrant against him—and even his statement comes out publicly in all the newspapers supporting the movement. We are told that there can never be violence. How can there be any violence? They all pledge themselves to peace. But the Naxalites are also in the movement.

I do not want to hurt anybody's sentiments. When they claim that Gandhi Ji has been re-born, I do not wish to hurt anybody's sentiments by contesting it. But I will just remind you that a few weeks or months back, in a Press Conference here in Delhi, when some Press Reporter asked Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, "When you are talking against corruption and so on, why do you, when you come to Delhi, sometimes or often stay as the guest of Mr. Ramnath Goenka?", his reply was, "What is the harm? If Gandhiji could accept the hospitality of Birla, why can't I accept the hospitality of Mr. Ramnath Goenka?". He is really a true follower of Gandhiji in that; Gandhiji is reborn in that respect. I do not think that comparing Gandhiji of the pre-independence days accepting the hospitality of Birla with taking the hospitality now by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan of Mr. Ramnath Goenka, against whom probably two dozen cases are pending in courts on various unsavoury charges, I do not think that this kind of comparison, is very palatable. All I can say is that the bulk of the poor peasantry, the agricultural labour in Bihar, the entire industrial working class in Bihar, the most downtrodden sections, the Harijans, the Adivasis, the tribal people, the minority community, at least all these sections or an overwhelming bulk of them, are against this movement. Everybody knows that.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

This movement, with all the tall talk about total revolution and so on and so forth, is really aimed at the next elections. Nothing more than that..

AN HON. MEMBER: No harm.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA No harm in that. But say so. Why do you agitate these young boys and girls with visions of total revolution and changing the entire society? That is why, these boys and girls come.

Now, what is the truth of the matter? The truth of the matter is this. They are talking about parallel governments and parallel Asseblies. Here is something which is yet to be contradicted. What is the sordid truth? The Prime Minister asked no less a person than Shyamnandan Babu, according to this first page story in the *Statesman* of 6th, which has to be contradicted if it is not correct, to go unofficially, privately, and find out from Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan what were his minimum terms on the basis of which a compromise could be brought about and he would withdraw his movement. According to this paper, according to this special correspondent from Patna,

> "Mr. Mishra told Mrs. Gandhi that he was now in the Opposition and that she could nominate an emissary from her own Party. Mrs. Gandhi asked Mr. Mishra to suggest a name and Mr. Mishra suggested the name of Mr. Dinesh Singh, the former External Affairs Minister."

And then the story goes on here—I do not wish to quote the whole thing—that these two friends of ours made repeated attempts, visits were paid to Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and talks were held with him, and ultimately out of this confabulation, a nine-point formula emerged. And this is the picture of the total revolution! These are the nine points that they were going to put as demands: (1) resignation of the Bihar Ministry; (2) suspension of the Bihar Assembly; (3) imposition of President's rule, (so that there can be more Ordinances); (4) suspension of the Assembly until elections in the State; that means, elections have to be held in due course; nothing more than that; (5) invitation to Mr. Narayan to come and talk: he will make certain proposals regarding educational reforms and corruption and so on; then, the prisoners should be released; there is nothing wrong in that.

This is the whole thing. Then it says that nothing much came out of these talks. When Mr. Narayan met Mrs. Gandhi, there was no specific discussion on these nine points. But the talks broke down; they did not lead to anything.

Now, a distinguished member of the Congress Working Committee is trying his own efforts at this. I do not know whether he will be more successful then my friend, Shyamnandan Babu, or the Raja Saheb of Kalakankar.

Now, it seems to me that there is a double talk going on. One is the talk meant to excite and agitate some young people in Bihar, which talks of total revolution, social revolution, party-less democracy, parallel government, parallel democracy and all that rubbish. And the truth is that talks are going on for some kind of a deal and the real aim, of course, is to get the Assembly and the Government, one to resign and the other suspended, so that the way is cleared for another election as soon as possible and, of course, in the process, also the pressurise the Government of India to change some of its policies to take it to a more rightist position. It is quite clear. That is why JP praises China. He says, 'My Guru is Mao'. He condemns USSR but keeps mum regarding USA and Diego Garcia and American naval forces going into the Indian Ocean. So, according to him, the villain of the piece is Soviet Union and his Guru is Mao-Tse-Tung. Nowadays, I find it is a fashion among many gentlemen here who used to breathe fire and brimstone a few years ago whenever China was mentioned in this

House and they have become champions of China. Since they have become pro-American, so these people also have become *pro-China*. (*Interruptions*) That is why JP talks of *gherao* and physical removal of corrupt Ministers and MLAs, but he keeps mum on the people who have amassed all this black money with which this corruption net is being spread by these forces, the black-marketeers, speculators, smugglers and so on.

Therefore, all I wish to say is that as far as the CPI goes, we are not enamoured of Mr. Ghafoor or his Ministry. Let me make it quite clear. As somebody correctly said, before JP. launched this movement, our Party demanded that that Government should go and our demand before the Government is that this Ministry should be radically changed and overhauled and it should be purged of Ministers as well as high officials who are corrupt.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Have you recommended that Shri L. N. Mishra should be sent as Chief Minister?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It does not matter what the Congress does or does not. We will oppose this movement tooth and nail to the utmost of our capacity because replacement of this government by a government of these forces whom I have mentioned is to make it certainly not better but probably will make it much worse for the poor people.

Therefore, I will finally end just by reading out briefly the demands we have posed today in Patna before the Government.

We have always told these people that this kind of movement is the result undoubtedly of justified resentment and anger of the people on the basis of unsolved and aggravating problems of day-to-day life, and this movement has to be met politically and by positive economic measures and not by reliance on Police and Section 144.

Therefore, our demands are:

(1) Summon the Bihar Assembly within three weeks and end this rule by ordinance.

(2) Organise a big de-hoarding campaign against the big cultivators and traders.

(3) Purge the Government and the administration of all corrupt elements and all those who are sympathisers of Jana Sangh and Anand Marg.... (*Interruptions*)

Yes, they are sitting there just as a section of the Congressmen in Bihar are helping this movement.... (*Interruptions*). Yes, a section of the Congressmen and the bureaucracy are helping this movement. I can give you so many instances of what they have been doing.

(4) In all big cities, industrial centres and scarcity areas rationing must be introduced and a proper distribution system set up.

**18 hrs.**

The other day I was in the Bokaro steel plant, a vital steel plant, and I was surprised to find that there was no arrangement, no rationing, no distribution system, nothing. It is a scandalous state of affairs. Fifthly, our demand is that in the flood affected, drought affected areas of Bihar provision must be made for grant of taccavi loans fertilisers, seeds for the peasants particularly poor peasants. Sixthly, our demand is what graded land tax should be introduced. The accumulated agricultural debts of all those owning one acre or less should immediately be abolished. Seventhly steps must be taken for the all round development of backward areas like Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. Eighthly, the application of land Ceiling Act should be taken up, not as Mr. Samar Mukerjee said, to only five landlords and allow the rest to remain. We have said this to the Congress Government, begin

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at least and if we at least begin with five big landlords, if we begin with this excess, surplus, illegally held land, you will see how the movement spreads. Then, ninthly, you should carry out distribution of Government fallow land to the landless. Tenthly, there should be payment of D.A. at Central rates to State Government employees. And eleventhly, there should be withdrawal of cases—there are so many cases— against poor peasants, agricultural labourers and workers. These have been brought at the instance of the employers and the landlords. Such cases must be withdrawn.

If these things are done, if the congress party is able to mobilise the people on the basis of these steps, positive programmes, then only, it is possible to mobilise the people properly against this particular movement and also to expose the real aims of this movement, and the real character of the people who are behind this movement.

If these things are not done then things will go from bad to worse. Therefore, Sir, this is our stand. This is a clear-cut stand and we neither support the Government for being responsible for creating a situation which has enabled this movement to come up nor are we prepared to side with this movement. It is not a question of Ghafoor Ministry. And, does Ghafoor Ministry mean democracy? Of course, it does not mean democracy. But I want to ask my CPM friends this thing. Do they want that system by which 25 of them have come here to be abolished and done away with altogether? Then, what will replace it? I am appealing to my friends of the CPM, not only those sitting here, but those who are working throughout the country who are our old comrades. They should not try to follow this opportunities stand. And, while they are saying all these things here, their own party committee in Bihar has dissociated itself from the programme of the fourth. That is why their own party dissociated itself from the Delhi bandh of the fourth. That is why in Rajasthan the party secretary Mr. Mohan Panania came out with a statement that of course, we want to fight the congress Government but at the same time we have to fight against the landlords, capitalists, hoarders and blackmarketters. So, something must be done and we live in the hope that the Communist Marxists will not follow this line. It is obvious that some re-thinking has been going on inside their party and I appeal to them to give up this opportunistic stand and not to follow this cheap popularity line but to join bands with the forces which are fighting these very anti-democratic forces. Thank you.

**श्री रामसहाय पांडेय (राजनंदगांव)**: सभापतिजी, इधर कुछ दिनों में संसद् की कुछ ऐसी परम्परा बन चुकी है कि अधिवेशन के आरम्भ में पहले दिन कोई नाटकीय प्रस्ताव लाया जाय और यह उसी का परिणाम है कि श्याम नन्दन बाबू अपने तमाम विरोधी साथियों से मिलकर बिहार का प्रस्ताव लाये। उसकी शब्दावली में उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस ने बड़ा भयंकर अत्याचार किया और जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को केन्द्र बिन्दु बनाया। श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो आदरस्पद भाव और भावनायें प्रकट कीं मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। वे एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनका आदर होना चाहिये, देश आदर करता है। लेकिन ये वे ही व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने राजनीति को कभी गंभीरता से नहीं लिया। ये वही व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने कहा कि राजनीति से हम सन्यास ले कर जा रहे हैं। ये वही व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होने स्वास्थ्य की परिकल्पना के अन्तर्गत काम करने का अनुष्ठान किया। ये वह व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने आचार्य विनोवा भावे के साथ में एक नैतिक आन्दोलन का श्रीगणेश किया जिसमे कुछ धरती मिले धरतीहीन लोगों को।

राजनीति से उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा। उनको राजनीति में लाने वाले ये विरोधी दल के लोग त्राहि माम त्राहि माम करते हुये उनके चरणों में गिरे कि अब कोई सहारा हमारा नहीं रहा, उठो जागो, सन्यास का परित्याग करो, सर्वोदय को छोड़ो, बिहार में आ जाओ। और उस पाटलिपुत्र में उनको प्रतिष्ठित किया। इसके पहले गुजरात के इतिहास का स्मरण होता है। क्या मैं यह पूछ सकता हूं, कि जब जयप्रकाश बाबू ने यह कहा कि यह सरकार ठीक नहीं है, परिवर्तन आवश्यक है, विधान सभा भंग कर देनी चाहिये, विद्यार्थियों का आह्वान किय तो प्रधान मंत्री ने उनके विचारों का आद किया और एक एक्सपरिमेंट किया कि ह यह देखना चाहते हैं कि जिस जन-आन्दोलहैं के संदर्भ में आप यह कहना चाहतेन चलो हम मान लेते हैं कि यह जन-आन्दोलन है, विधान सभा भंग हुई लेकिन जिन समस्याओं के संदर्भ में विधान सभा भंग करने की मांग की गई थी और आह्वाहन किया गया था क्या उन परिस्थितियों का समाधान हो सका ? क्या भ्रष्टाचार वहां दूर हो गया, भाव कम हो गये ? क्या चीजें मिलने लगीं ? ऐसा तो नहीं हुआ। बल्कि हुआ यह कि जिस चीफ मिनिस्टर चिमनभाई पटेल को आपने करप्ट कहा, भ्रष्टाचारी कहा, आज उसके साथ चोलीदामन का साथ बना कर चल रहे हैं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को निमंत्रित किया गया और उसके लिये माध्यम श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र बनें। प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदैव बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ यह चिन्ता रहती है कि लोकतंत्र के संचालन में, विरोधी दल का सम्मान हो, प्रतिष्ठा हो और उनकी राय की कीमत हो। चुनांचे हर बात बार जब-जब भी कोई प्रश्न आया देश के सामने राष्ट्रीय निर्माण का या राष्ट्र के संदर्भ में किसी प्रकार के संकट का प्रश्न आया, किसी भी प्रकार का कोई प्रश्न जब जब भी आया तब तब बार बार बुलाया गया।

चाहे पंचवर्षीय योजना हो, चाहे ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की परिस्थिति हो, चाहे संसद् के संचालन की बात हो, जो भी बड़ी बड़ी समस्यायें होती हैं, विरोधी दल के नेताओं को बुलाया जाता है और यही कारण था कि जय प्रकाश जी को निमंत्रित किया गया कि आप बतलाइये, इस आवाहन के पीछे आप का संकल्प क्या है, इसके पीछे आपका विकल्प क्या है, आप क्या चाहते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं—श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने कभी जो 9 प्वाइन्टस बतलाये, जो इस वार्ता का आधार बने, क्या उन्होंने कोई विकल्प बतलाया ? क्या श्याम बाबू बतलायेंगे—श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी जो एक टावरिंग और श्रेष्ट नेता माने जाते हैं, जिसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है, क्या उन्होंने कोई रास्ता बतलाया ?

सभापति जी, मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं—चाहे जय प्रकाश जी हो या कोई कितना ही बड़ा नेता हो, प्रोसेस आफ प्रोटेस्ट निर्धारित करना पड़ेगा, प्रासेस आफ प्रोटेस्ट क्या होना चाहिये, कांस्टीट्यूशनल होना चाहिये या एक्स्ट्रा कांस्टीट्यूशनल होना चाहिये—यह बात आप को निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी। चुनाव के माध्यम से इस बात का निर्णय होना चाहिये कि विधान सभा का निर्माण हो या भंग हो या जनता का आवाहन करके, भीड़ इकट्ठी कर-के चौराहे पर कोई निर्णय किया जा सकता है। श्रीमन्, ओपीनियन आफ दि पीपल, ओपीनियन आफ दि माब, दोनों अलग अलग चीजे हैं। ओपीनियन आफ दि माब सेन्टीमेंटल हो सकता है, इमोशन ला कर सरचार्ज किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उसको जनवाणी नहीं कहा जा सकता। शेक्सपीयर के ड्रामे में सीजर ने ब्रूटस को मारा था। उसके बाद एक बड़ी सभा में उसके औचित्य को सिद्ध करने के लिये जब उसने भाषण दिया तो जनता ने उसको स्वीकार किया और कहा कि ब्रूटस तुमने बहुत अच्छा

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

किया। लेकिन उसके बाद संसद के दोस्त मार्कण्डेयजी ने सभा में झांकी दिखाई और कहा कि बुद्धू का वह काम विश्वासघाती है, देशद्रोही है और जनता ने उसको स्वीकार कर लिया। उसके पश्चात् क्या हुआ? बुद्धू को आत्म-हत्या करनी पड़ी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप किस को जनवाणी कहते हैं? जनता को वाणी चैलट बाक्स से ही सिद्ध की जा सकती है। पांच वर्षों के बाद चुनाव का प्रावधान संविधान में क्यों रखा गया है? इसलिये कि यदि हमारी गलती हो, हमने कोई ठोस काम न किया हो, आश्वासन पूरे न हुये हों, तो आपको छूट है आप हमें हटा दीजिये, उधर बैठ जायेंगे, आपका स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन और आप इस तरह के आवाहनों से, टैक्स बन्द करने से, ला एण्ड आर्डर को बिगाड़ कर विधान सभा भंग करना चाहते हैं, उसको जनवाणी का नाम देना चाहते हैं तो इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि विधान सभा की एक संकिटटी है, पवित्रता है, वह जनता के मताधिकार से निर्वाचित होकर बनती है, इस तरह से उनको भंग नहीं किया जा सकता है। आप कहते हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी के साथ लोगों की आत्मा हो तो सी० पी० आई० ने भी अभी कल ही एक सर्वहारा समाज प्रदर्शन करके दिखलाया है, क्या वह जनवाणी नहीं है? अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहा था —सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा था—गुजरात में हमारे कुछ साथियों का मतभेद होते हुये भी, हमने उस जनवाणी को, जो जनवाणी नहीं थी, जनवाणी मान कर विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया, लेकिन फिर भी समस्या का समाधान न हो सका। बिहार में क्या हुआ—यहां भी आन्दोलन का श्रीगणेश विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलन से शुरू हुआ। लेकिन आपको जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि बिहार की सरकार ने यूनिवर्सिटियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये होस्टल, उनके स्कालरशिप्स, वहां के निर्माण कार्य को, वहां के प्रशासन को पहले की अपेक्षा ज्यादा ठीक से चलाया। जहां तक शिक्षा में सुधार की बात है अभी बहुत कुछ करना है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि बिहार जन्नत बन गया है, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह पैरडाइज बन गया है। लेकिन आप बन्द का नारा देंगे, टैक्स मत दो—इस तरह की बात कहेंगे, तोड़-फोड़ की बात कहेंगे, जीप में बैठ कर यह जयप्रकाश जी की बगल में बैठ कर, श्यामनन्दन बाबू सब लोगों को इकट्ठा करके प्रदर्शन करेंगे, तो इससे विकास कैसे होगा?

पंचवर्षीय योजना के माध्यम से 120 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान बिहार के विकास के लिये किया गया है, उसमें से कुछ रुपया दिया भी जा चुका है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरह से बन्द करके उसका विकास कैसे करेंगे? आप अगर बिहार को प्यार करते हैं, जो पाटलिपुत्र की भूमि है, जो बुद्ध और महावीर की तपोभूमि है, जो राजेन्द्र बाबू की तपस्या भूमि है—क्या आप चाहेंगे कि उसका सर्वनाश हो जाय, क्या उसका विकास बन्द हो जाय। चाहिये तो यह था कि आप उसके मानस द्वार को खोलें, उसकी गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा की रक्षा करें और समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ बैठ कर कोई विकल्प दें ताकि प्रधान मंत्री जी उस पर विचार कर सकें।

मेरी राय तो अब यह हो गई है कि विरोधी दल इतना फ्रस्ट्रेट हो चुका है कि शायद सबसे अच्छा नेता अब वही होगा जो तोड़फोड़ की बात करे। अच्छा नेता कौन? सबसे पहले पकड़ कर लाये—जय प्रकाश बाबू को, जो सन्यास ले चुके थे। उनके बाद जार्ज फर्नांडीज को। उनके बाद राजनारायण को, उनके बाद श्री मधु लिमये और मिश्र जी बैठे हुये हैं। जिनका दावा यह है कि इलैक्शन में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार होता है, लेकिन इन्होंने ही एक भाषण में कहा था कि

मैं वह व्यक्ति हूं जो जवाहर लाल नेहरू की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से जीत कर आया हूं। मैं वह व्यक्ति हूं जो लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से जीत कर आया हूं। भ्रष्टाचार हम करें और जीत कर वे आयें। भ्रष्टाचार हम करें और जीत कर मधु लिमये आयें। भ्रष्टाचार हम करें और जीत कर वाजपेयी जी आयें। पैसा हम खर्च करें और जीत कर बीजू पटनायक आयें, श्याम नन्दन बाबू जीत कर आयें—क्या कमाल की बात है—उल्टा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे।

जनसंघ को पैसा कहां से मिलता है? कहते हैं— बाक्स कलेक्शन होता है। बाजपेयी जी, बताइये, कैसे होता है, ? महारानी के चरणों में त्राहिमान-त्राहिमान करते हुये जनसंघ को समर्पित कर दिया और वहां से जो पैसा मिला, उससे जनसंघ का काम चला। झण्डा भी है और डण्डा भी है। आज यही लोग जो जनमानस का निर्माण करने वाले लोग हैं, विश्वकर्मा हैं, इस धरती पर स्वर्ग अवतरित करने की परिकल्पना करना चाहते हैं—यही अच्छे लोग हैं।

आज सबसे अच्छा होम मिनिस्टर कौन होना चाहिये —जो आग लगने दे, बन्द होने दे, रेल बन्द होने दे लूट होने दे, मारपीट होने दे, सबसेअच्छा वही है जो इन सब के बाद भी शान्ति भाव से बैठा रहे। टुकुर टुकुर बीतम, दम न कसीदम्। लेकिन यदि उसने रक्षात्मक साइड ले ली, जय प्रकाश जी को चोट न लग जाये, उनको बचाने का इन्तजाम किया तो कहते हैं कि जय प्रकाश जी को मारना चाहते हैं। वह भी गिरफ्तार हो कर हीरो बनना चाहते थे। जहां कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, वहां जा कर बस में बैठ गये। वहां एक डूबे मजिस्ट्रेट थे। उन्होंने कहा कि आप उतरिये, हम आपको गिरफ्तार नहीं करना चाहते हैं। बहुत देर तक इसी बात पर संघर्ष होता रहा। जय प्रकाश जी कहते थे कि हम गिरफ्तार होना चाहते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हम नहीं करेंगे। उनसे पूछा गया कि आपने गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि वे सर्वसाधारण व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, बड़े असाधारण व्यक्ति हैं, हमने उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है। जहां उनको इतना आदर हो रहा हो, जहां विकास के मार्ग में आगे चल रहे हों, जहां भुखमरी और बेकारी का मुकाबला हो रहा हो, जहां लोकतन्त्र की परीक्षा हो रही हो और उस परीक्षा की तुलना में हम लोग बैठ हों, उस समय इस प्रकार के आवाहनों को जनता देख रही है कि ये लोग क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या करना चाहते हैं? हमारी संसद् एक पवित्र सदन है। समीक्षात्मक दृष्टि से यह एक दर्पण है जहां आत्मा की समीक्षा करनी चाहिये। कठिनाइयों के आदान-प्रदान में कोई ऐसी बात अतिरेक नहीं होना चाहिये कि कोई गलत बात कहे।

आप चुनाव जीतना चाहते हैं—तो कैसे जीतेंगे? बैलेट या बुलेट दो ही रास्ते हैं। बुलेट का रास्ता ठीक नहीं है। आप बच्चों को यह मत सिखाइये कि काम से भागो। आप मजदूरों को यह मत सिखाइये कि बन्द कर दो, इस तरह से रोटी कौन देगा। रेल बन्द होंगी तो अनाज कौन पहुंचायेगा। जार्ज फरनान्डीज एक बड़े राष्ट्रीय नेता हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उनका यह हाल है—कहते हैं कि रेल बन्द कर दो। महाराष्ट्र में जब जनता भूखों मर रही थी, उस समय उन्होंने लोकोमैनेन की स्ट्राइक करा दी और वहां अनाज नहीं पहुंच सका। अनाज की कमी है चीजों की कमी है। मुझे मालूम पड़ता है कि प्रतिक्रियावादी सम्प्रदाय उनके पीछे है और उनको फाइनेंस करते हैं। कम उत्पादन को इसका एक षड्यंत्र है ताकि भाव ऊंचे हों। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार के षड्यंत्र से हमें जागरूक होना चाहिये। जनता आपको समर्थन दे आप बैठ सकते हैं।

[श्री रामसहाय पांडेय]

लेकिन जिसको अभी जनता ने समर्थन दिया है उसके साथ सहयोग कीजिये। प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत कीजिये। क्योंकि अगर आपने बन्द करवाया तो आप एक दिन भी नहीं बैठ पायेंगे हम बन्द करायेंगे। गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ उसकी पुनरावृत्ति बिहार में नहीं होनी चाहिये। हम आपस में बैठ कर कोई विकल्प निकालें ताकि विद्यार्थियों, किसानों, मजदूरों को सहयोग दे सकें और लोकतंत्र का निर्वहन कर सकें तथा सच्चे मानों में जनता की सेवा कर सकें।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)** सभापति महोदय, 4 नवम्बर, का दिन भारत के इतिहास में काले दिन के रूप में याद रखा जायेगा। उस दिन पटना में जो कुछ हुआ उस का चित्र मेरे मित्र श्यामानन्दन बाबू ने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया। लेकिन उस दिन वहां क्या हो सकता था जब मैं इसकी कल्पना करता हूं तो मेरे रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। पुलिस की जिस लाठी ने हमारे जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता श्री नानाजी देशमुख की कलाई तोड़ी अगर वह लाठी जयप्रकाश जी के सर पर पड़ जाती तो उन की जान खतरे में हो सकती थी। यदि जयप्रकाश जी को उस दिन कुछ हो जाता तो यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि पटना में आग लग जाती सारा बिहार बागी हो जाता, दिल्लीदहन जाती, यमुना में ज्वाला जाग उठती और आप देश को गृह युद्ध में झोंक देते।

प्रधान मन्त्री जी कहती हैं कि पुलिस ने जयप्रकाश जी को बचाया। मेरी परमात्मा से प्रार्थना है कि हे भगवान जयप्रकाश जी को बचाने वाले से बचाओ। प्रधान मन्त्री में कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष में, गृह मन्त्री में इतनी शिष्टता नहीं है, इतना बड़प्पन नहीं है कि जयप्रकाश जी से हालचाल पूछने का कष्ट दिखाते। सभापति जी, आज बिहार में जो कुछ हो रहा है अगर उस के पीछे जन-समर्थन नहीं है तो फिर सारा पुलिस का बन्दोबस्त किस लिए था? श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी के कथनानुसार अगर किसान इस आंदोलन में नहीं हैं, अगर औद्योगिक मजदूर नहीं हैं, गरीब-जन नहीं हैं, अगर वनवासी नहीं हैं तो फिर किसको पटना में रोकने के लिये जंगी तैयारियां की गई थीं?

सभापति जी, मेरे पास पटना के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट के आदेश की प्रतिलिपि है इस का विषय है:

"The maintenance of law and order on the eve of the gherao of the Assembly in Patna on the 4th November, 1974."

इस को आप पूरा पढ़ जाइये, मैं इस को सभा पटल पर रखने के लिये तैयार हूं। यह किसी शान्तिपूर्ण आंदोलन से निपटने का आदेश नहीं है? यह तो ऐसा लगता जैसे पटना पर कोई पैदल फौज का हमला होने वाला था और उस को रोकने के लिये हवाई जहाज, पुलिस, मजिस्ट्रेट, थाने, नौकाबन्दी, सारे कदम उठाये गये। मैं इन का एक ही अंग पढ़ना चाहता हूं:

"observation from AIR".

माननीय राम सहाय पांडेय जी ने जिन दुबे जी का नाम लिया यह उन्हीं के दस्तखत से जारी किया गया आदेश है:

"The following arrangements have been made by the State Government for observing from aircraft the movement of groups from different directions to Patna. Aircraft have been fitted with wireless sets with the help of which it is possible to contact various wireless stations up to a range of 50-60 miles from Patna. Apart from wireless operators, a senior officer will be flying in the aircraft for observing the movement of the groups from different directions and get in touch with wireless stations at various check points and pass on information to the check

points and the district control. and AIR Patna for necessary action at various levels with the object of preventing the movement of the group towards Patna.

The following programme for the flights of the aircraft have been finalised:

2nd November 1974—forenoon—one aircraft will make a round along the outer range of Patna. In the afternoon one aircraft will make two rounds along the outer range of Patna.

3rd November 1974—forenoon—one aircraft will make three rounds in the outer range and in the afternoon three rounds.

4th November 1974—two aircrafts in Patna metropolitan area will make half an hour round along the inner range of Patna and one aircraft would make rounds along the outer range...."

अगर जयप्रकाश जी केवल प्रतिक्रियावादियों का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं तो क्या आप उन से राजनीतिक आधार पर नहीं लड़ सकते हैं। क्या उस के लिये पुलिस की जरूरत है, क्या वायु सेना के विमानों को आसमान में लाना आवश्यक है? मजिस्ट्रेटों को अधिकार दिये गये हैं कि वह धरना स्थल पर ही मुकदमा चला सकते हैं, वही सजा दे सकते हैं। सारे पटना शहर को एक बख्तरबन्द नगर का रूप दिया गया। यह तरीका नहीं है जन-आंदोलन से निपटने का। लेकिन आंदोलन से निपटने की ये तैयारियां बताती हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी के साथ जन-समर्थन है।

सभापति जी, प्रधान मन्त्री जी कहती हैं:

"The doctrine of mass action is incompatible with the spirit of representative Government."

आज वह यह भी कहती हैं कि सड़कों से उठने वाली मांगों के सामने वह नहीं झुकेंगी। 1959 में केरल में क्या हुआ था, इसका उल्लेख किया जा चुका है। केरल में कम्युनिस्ट सरकार थी, वह कम्युनिस्ट सरकार जनता के वोटों से चुन कर आयी थी, उस कम्युनिस्ट सरकार के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के ऐसे आरोप नहीं थे जैसे गफूर सरकार के खिलाफ हैं। सभापति जी, फिर भी मुस्लिम लीग और नायर सर्विस सोसायटी के साथ प्रगति बाद में विश्वास करने वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी ने केरल में मुक्ति आंदोलन का संगठन किया था।... (व्यवधान) क्या लोकतन्त्र को नापने का श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के लिए अलग गाज होगा और जयप्रकाश जी के लिये अलग है। (व्यवधान)

**प्रो० मधु दंडवते**: वाजपेयी जी, वह साथ रहे। पहले भी इंदिरा जी के साथ थे और आज भी हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**: क्यों कि उस समय भी इंदिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री थीं और आज भी हैं।

उस साल कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट्री बोर्ड ने 29 जून, 1959 को एक प्रस्ताव पास किया:

"It seems obvious that a big change has taken place among the people and many of those who supported the present majority party in Kerala Assembly during the last elections have changed over and are opposing it. It is a legitimate presumption that the Kerala Government now in no way represents the majority opinion of the State. Normally if there was no serious crisis even this situation could continue till the time of the next general elections but the situation that has arisen in Kerala State has become critical because of the widespread and almost passionate opposition to the State Government."

"Conflicts have arisen and the Government has frequently used the coercive apparatus of the State. This has led to great bitterness

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

which is likely to grow and make the situation more and more intolerable. In such circumstances the democratic way of meeting the situation is to have general elections in the State for the Assembly. A Government which is so challenged and which has to face this widespread and intense opposition would be well advised to accept that challenge and agree to fresh elections."

क्या यह बात बिहार पर लागू नहीं होती? इतिहास अपने को दोहराता है। 1969 में प्रधान मन्त्री ने जब अपनी पार्टी को बांटा, तब क्या उन्होंने सड़कों पर उठने वाली मांगों का सहारा ले कर सत्ता के शिखर पर बने रहने की कोशिश नहीं की? तब प्रधान मंत्री के निवासस्थान के सामने टापू पर जो प्रदर्शन होते थे और जहां पर जयजयकार के नारे लगते थे वह तो जनता की आवाज थी और आज जो बिहार में परिवर्तन के स्वर उठ रहे हैं क्या उन्हें जनता की आवाज नहीं कहा जाएगा? आखिर जनता की आवाज को तोलने का तराजू क्या है? अब भी समय है बिहार की समस्या का एक लोकतांत्रिक हल निकाला जा सकता है। प्रधान मन्त्री मत संग्रह के प्रस्ताव को मान लें। बिहार की जनता विधान सभा को भंग करना चाहती है या नहीं इस सवाल पर जनता की राय ले ली जाय। अगर वह राय हमारे खिलाफ जाएगी तो भी हम उस राय को स्वीकार कर लेंगे क्या कांग्रेस इसके लिए तैयार है?

**श्री जयप्रकाश सिंह (मधुबनी)**: हम लोग वास्तविक पोल से आए हैं, ओपिनियम पोल से नहीं।

**सभापति महोदय**: मेहरबानी करके इंटरप्ट न करिये।

**श्री मुहम्मद शमीउर्रहमान (किशनगंज)**: हम से सवाल पूछते हैं और हम जवाब दे रहे हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**: इसमें पूछ ही क्या है जो इनसे पूछें। गृह मन्त्री से पूछ रहे हैं। वह नए-नए आए हैं। जरा मुश्किल में हैं।

मतसंग्रह का सुझाव पहली बार नहीं दिया जा रहा है। गोआ महाराष्ट्र में मिले या अलग रहे इस सवाल पर वहां जनता की राय ली गई थी। चुनाव में गोमांतक पार्टी जीती थी। जो महाराष्ट्रवादी है। लेकिन बाद में जब मत संग्रह हुआ तो गोआ की जनता ने महाराष्ट्र में मिलने से इंकार कर दिया। चुनाव के तत्काल बाद जनता की राय किस तरह से बदल सकती है गोआ इसका प्रमाण है। बिहार में भले ही कांग्रेस को पिछले चुनाव में बहुमत मिला हो लेकिन आज जनता की राय बदली है। ...(व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय अधिकतर वही लोग बोल रहे हैं जो श्री तुलमोहन राम के साथ जालसाजी के मामले में फंसे हुए हैं। मैं इनको एक खबर दे दूं। श्री तुलमोहन राम को गिरफ्तार कर लिए गये है। अब जो हस्ताक्षरों से इंकार कर चुके हैं उनकी भी छानबीन हो रही है। इस लिये ज्यादा वफादारी दिखाने की कोशिश न करें।

यह कहना गलत है कि बिहार का जन आंदोलन कुछ पार्टियों द्वारा भड़काया गया आंदोलन है। बार-बार जनसंघ का नाम लिया गया है। आप हमें इतना ज्यादा श्रेय देने की कोशिश न करें। बिहार में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह कोई एक पार्टी नहीं कर सकती, यहां तक कि सब पार्टियां मिल कर भी नहीं कर सकती हैं। जयप्रकाश जी का महान् व्यक्तित्व जरूर सहायक है। लेकिन असन्तोष के बीज आपकी गलत नीतियों ने बोए हैं।

1971 में गरीबी हटाओ का नारा लगा कर आपने जनता की आकांक्षाओं को जगाया है। आज वे ही आकांक्षाएं इन्हें कठघड़े में खड़ा कर रही हैं और विश्वासघात का दोषी सिद्ध कर रही

हैं। गरीबी न मिटी न घटी, उल्टे बढ़ गई है। भूखमरी से मौतें हो रही हैं। पढ़े लिखे नौजवान रोजगार की तलाश में मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं। जयप्रकाश जी को इसके लिये बधाई देनी होगी क्योंकि इस आंदोलन की वजह से सरकार ने शिक्षा में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने और चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने की बात मान ली है। हमारी शिक्षा नीति गलत तरीके से चल रही है, शिक्षा श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा को घटाती है, हम शिक्षा रोजगार से नहीं जोड़ सके हैं। जो नौजवान कल पढ़ लिख कर बेकार होने वाला है आज अगर उसके दिल में आग भड़के तो इसके लिए उसे दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता। हम दोषी हैं जिन्होंने शिक्षा में बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं किए हैं। अगर जय प्रकाश जी का आंदोलन न होता तो आप शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने की बात नहीं सोचते। चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने की बात को सब स्वीकार करते हैं लेकिन इस दिशा में कभी कोई ठोस कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी। ज्वाइंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी। उसकी सिफारिशें रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दी गई। आज प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि हम दोनों मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह आंदोलन की उपलब्धि है।

एक मामला और है और वह भ्रष्टाचार का है। वह बिहार के आंदोलन की जड़ में है। भ्रष्टाचार लोगों को असह्य है। प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि अगर भ्रष्टाचार के ठोस आरोप लगायें जाये तो उनकी जांच की जाएगी। लेकिन बिहार में क्या हो रहा है। एक लोकायुक्त नियुक्त हुए थे। उसके सामने मामले गए। बिहार के दो मंत्रियों के खिलाफ सप्रमाण आरोप लगाए गए। अब उस लोकायुक्त को काम नहीं करने दिया जा रहा है, उसके अस्तित्व को चुनौती दी गई है। चुनौती देने वाले कांग्रेस के विधायक हैं। लोकायुक्त ने क्या दोष किया है—

**श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज)** : कांग्रेस (ओ) के हैं।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र** : वह तो पहले होते थे।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी** : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की सरकार ने लोकायुक्त के पक्ष की पैरवी करने के लिए अच्छे से अच्छे वकील को अदलत में क्यों नहीं भेजा? क्या बिहार की सरकार चाहती है कि वह रहें? नहीं चाहती है।

श्री बंसीलाल के खिलाफ गंभीर आरोप हैं, ठोस आरोप हैं। उनकी जांच नहीं हो रही है। श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के विरुद्ध जो लांछन लगाए गए हैं उनकी जांचपड़ताल का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच अगर नहीं होगी तो फिर लोकतंत्र के बारे में जनसाधारण की भावनाओं को विकृत होने से नहीं रोका जा सकेगा।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र** : अब तिवारी जी को क्या कहना है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी** : तिवारी जी की स्थिति वह है जो कौरवों की सभा में द्रोणाचार्य की थी।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बहकावे में न आएं। वह आपकी निन्दा भी करती है आन्दोलन का विरोध भी करती है।

सभापति जी, अब आपको जरा धैर्य से सुनना होगा। आपकी उंगली कहीं घंटी की तरफ न बढ़ जाए।

**सभापति महोदय** : इस वक्त मैं चेयर में हूं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी** : मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप मुझे कम से कम उतना समय तो देंगे ही जितना आपने श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त को दिया। दो चार मिनट कम कर दें तो

[श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

मुझे एतराज नहीं क्योंकि हमारी संख्या इन से कम है ।

कम्यूनिस्ट क्या करते रहे है ? आन्दोलन की निन्दा और सरकार की भी निन्दा । वे दो घोड़ों पर सवार हैं । अगर प्रधान मंत्री की जय प्रकाश जी से बातचीत होती है तो हर लोकतंत्रवादी को और देश भक्त को प्रसन्नता होती है । कौन है जो जय प्रकाश जी की देशभक्ति पर सन्देह कर सकता है और जो सन्देह करता है उसकी देशभक्ति स्वयं संदिग्ध है ।

जय प्रकाश नारायण के विचारों से किसी का प्रामाणिक मतभेद हो सकता है । हम भी उन के दल विहीन लोकतंत्र की बात नहीं मानते । संसदीय लोकतंत्र दलों के आधार पर ही चलेगा । हां दो बड़े दल बनें इस दिशा में प्रयत्न आवश्यक हैं । लेकिन जय प्रकाश नारायण ने स्पष्ट कह दिया है कि वह बिहार के आन्दोलन में से पार्टीलेस डेमोक्रेसी नहीं निकालना चाहते हैं ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : वह क्या निकालना चाहते ह ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** वह क्या निकालना चाहते हैं यह जग जानता है लेकिन आप अपने दिमाग से क्या निकाल रहे हैं यह समझ में नहीं आता है । हमें अभी जय प्रकाश नारायण को उन के शब्दों के आधार पर लेना है । जो राजनैतिक दल उन के साथ हैं वे भी पार्टीलेस डेमोक्रेसी की बात से सहमत नहीं हैं ।

लेकिन एक बात स्पष्ट है कि देश में आज बनियादी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है भले ही हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र इस से सहमत हों या न हों और भले ही वे हमें प्रतिक्रियावादी कहें और अपने आप को प्रगतिवादी कहें । आज इन शब्दों का कोई अर्थ नहीं रह गया है । जो पूंजीवादी सरकारें हैं वे आम जनता के लिए जीवन की बुनियादी आवश्यकतायें जुटाना अपना धर्म समझती हैं । और जो समाजवादी सरकारें हैं वे व्यक्तिगत लाभ की तरफ़ जा रही हैं । किसान को खेती के लिए अधिक जमीन दे रही हैं । वे अपना शिकंजा ढीला कर रही हैं—और अगर ढीला नहीं कर रही हैं तो नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता सोलजिनिट्सिन को उन्हें रूस से निकालना पड़ता है । क्या हम रुस जैसा ढांचा चाहते हैं ? हमें न अमरीका जैसा ढांचा चाहिए और न रूस जैसा ढांचा चाहिए । हमें आर्थिक समता और व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता का समन्वय करना होगा । भारत दुनिया को एक रास्ता दिखा सकता है । यह भारत का मिशन है । मगर मुश्किल यह है कि कांग्रेस के पास मैन्डेट है लेकिन मिशन नहीं है—संख्या है मगर लक्ष्य नहीं है । इतना भारी-भरकम बहुमत होते हुए देश में बुनियादी परिवर्तन के लिए उस को और कौनसा अधिकार चाहिए ? प्रधान मंत्री को कौनसी शक्ति देने में जनता ने संकोच किया है ? बंगला देश के संघर्ष के बाद भारत की जो तस्वीर उभरी थी, अगर प्रधान मंत्री नीतिमत्ता दिखातीं, अगर वह राष्ट्र निर्माण की शक्ति का परिचय देतीं, तो भारत का नक्शा बदल जाता, कोई विरोध नहीं होता ।

आज स्वीकार किया जा रहा है कि देश में बुनियादी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए लेकिन बुनियादी परिवर्तन की दिशा क्या होनी चाहिए हम चाहते हैं कि भूमिहीनों को जमीन मिले । हम चाहते हैं कि भूमि सुधारों को दृढ़ता से लागू किया जाये । हम चाहते हैं कि हर एक व्यक्ति के लिए रोजगार का प्रबन्ध हो । आप कहते ह कि हम कहते हैं, मगर करना नहीं चाहते हैं । तो आप कर के दिखाइये । आप कहते भी हैं और करना भी चाहते ह । आप को कौन रोकता है ?

आज फ़ौज तैयार खड़ी है और पुलिस सड़कों पर है। मीसा को काम में लाया जा रहा है। मुझे भी बिहार में मीसा में पकड़ लिया गया और मुझ पर आरोप यह लगाया गया कि मोतीहारी के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के घर के सामने में लाउड स्पीकर पर कविता पढ़ रहा था। कविता पढ़ने वाले दूसरे सज्जन थे, मगर आरोप मुझ पर लगा दिया गया।

मोतीहारी जिले के जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष पिछले चार महीने में चार बार मीसा के अन्दर पकड़े जा चुके हैं। वह पेशे से वकील हैं। उन पर एक आरोप यह लगाया गया कि आप अदालत में उन लोगों की पैरवी करते हैं, जो कानून तोड़ कर जेल जाते हैं। यह जिंदा हुआ आरोप है। दूसरा आरोप यह लगाया गया कि इस तारीख से उस तारीख तक आप फ़रार थे, जब कि सच्चाई यह है कि उन तारीखों के बीच में वह भागलपुर की जेल में बन्द थे। क्या मीसा का इस तरह अन्धा-धुन्ध प्रयोग होगा? और मीसा में हाजी मस्तान को भी पकड़ा जा रहा है और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को भी पकड़ा जा रहा है। हमारी यह समाजवादी सरकार कोई फ़र्क नहीं करती है। "सब धान बाईस पसेरी!" पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के लिए भी वही मीसा और हाजी मस्तान के लिए भी वही मीसा। मुझे पकड़ लिया और फिर छोड़ भी दिया। अगर छोड़ना था, तो पकड़ा क्यों? और अगर पकड़ा था, तो फिर छोड़ा क्यों? मगर आज बिहार में जंगल का राज्य है, जंगल का कानून है। वहां कानून का राज्य नहीं है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार के राज्यपाल से बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मांगी है। आर्टिकल 356 के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति इस तरह की रिपोर्ट मांग सकते हैं। बिहार के राज्यपाल कभी कभी अपनी बात कह जाते हैं। 25 अक्तूबर 1974 को बम्बई में भाषण करते हुए बिहार के राज्यपाल ने कहा मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :

"Mr. 'Bhandae said today that the present situation in Bihar could have been averted if his public statement, a year ago, about corruption in the State had been acted upon."

बिहार के राज्यपाल कल तक हमारे साथी थे। वह सत्तारूढ़ दल से सम्बन्धित रहे हैं। उन्होंने चुनाव नहीं लड़ना है। उन्हें कुर्सी प्राप्त नहीं करनी है—वह तो कुर्सी पर विराजमान हैं और वहां से यह बात कह रहे हैं। धर्मचक्र परिवर्तन के दिन उन की आत्मा चुप नहीं रही और उन्होंने कहा

"I had predicted and warned about the present situation in Bihar a year ago."

बिहार के राज्यपाल ने जो चेतावनी दी थी, वह सही साबित हो रही है। यह केवल एक व्यक्ति का करिश्मा नहीं है। वह प्रतिक्रियावाद को सांठ-गांठ नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि जय प्रकाश नारायण आज व्यक्ति नहीं रहे हैं, बल्कि वह बुनियादी परिवर्तन की दुर्दम्य आकांक्षा के प्रतीक बन गये हैं। 73 साल की उम्र में, रुग्ण शरीर के जय प्रकाश नारायण को एकान्त-वास से सड़क पर घसीट कर लाने की परिस्थितियां पैदा करने के आप जिम्मेदार हैं। जय प्रकाश नारायण को पद नहीं चाहिए अगर वह पद लोलुप होते, तो जब नेहरू जी ने उन्हें सरकार में शामिल होने का निमंत्रण दिया था, तो शर्तें लगा कर उस निमंत्रण को ठुकरा न देते ...(व्यवधान) यह लिखा हुआ है। मुझे मालूम है। लेकिन जय प्रकाश नारायण ने कहा कि पहले आप समाजवाद में अपनी निष्ठा घोषित कीजिए, तब मैं शामिल हो सकता हूं। नेहरू जी ने कहा कि शर्तें मत लगाइये। जय प्रकाश नारायण हट गये?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आज कौन सी बेचैनी दिल में कौन सा बलबला, जय प्रकाश नारायण को इस उम्र में सरकार से जूझने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहा है? मैं अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस को समझें। समय हाथ से निकल रहा है। बिहार के आन्दोलन को बिहार में ही समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। बिहार के आन्दोलन को समाप्त करने के लोकतांत्रिक रास्ते ढूंढे जा सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री विधान सभा को भंग करने को प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बनायें। प्रधान मंत्री जब चाहती हैं, तब किसी भी विधान सभा को तोड़ देती हैं—जब चाहती हैं, तो किसी भी विधान सभा को मूर्च्छित कर देती हैं। उन्होंने पिछली लोक सभा को एक साल पहले तोड़ दिया। यह लोक सभा भी एक साल पहले टूटेगी, इस बात का खतरा है। हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री को अधिकार है कि जब चाहे लोक सभा को तोड़ दें। अगर प्रधान मंत्री को लोक सभा को तोड़ने का अधिकार है, तो जनता को भी विधान सभा भंग करने की मांग करने का अधिकार है। प्रधान मंत्री से बड़ी जनता और अगर जनता की राय के बारे में आप को सन्देह है, तो ओपीनियन पोल कर लीजिए। अभी फैसला हो जायेगा। हम नहीं चाहते कि सड़कों पर फैसला हो।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे** : 1976 को हो जायेगा।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : तो फिर 1976 तक विधान सभा स्थगित करने की बात मान लीजिए (व्यवधान) आप मानेंगे। गुजरात में आखिरी रात तक आप कहते रहे कि विधान सभा को भंग नहीं किया जायेगा लेकिन आप को झुकना पड़ा और विधान सभा भंग करनी पड़ी। आज मैं कहता हूं कि बिहार की विधान सभा भी भंग होगी। आप को सद्बुद्धि आयेगी, इस में हमारा विश्वास है। अगर आप को अपने बारे में विश्वास न हो, तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं।

आज देश गहरे संकट में है। पुलिस को जनआन्दोलनों को दबाने के लिए मत उकसाइये। पटना के अलावा दिल्ली 4 तारीख को जो कुछ हुआ, वह हमारी आंखें खोलने के लिए पर्याप्त होना चाहिए। क्या शान्तिपूर्ण बन्द कोई अपराध है?

क्या बम्बई कांग्रेस ने शिव सेना के साथ मिल कर बम्बई बन्द का आह्वान नहीं किया था? कांग्रेस अगर बम्बई बन्द का आह्वान करें तो ठीक है और जनसंघ दिल्ली में करे तो अपराध है? दिल्ली 25 हजार पुलिस के जवान तैनात कर दिए गए राजौरी गार्डन में पुलिस मन्दिर में घुस गई। ये कपड़े हैं खून से लथपथ ये देखिए, 86 साल का पुजारी जो सुन नहीं सकता जो बोल नहीं सकता, उस पर डकैती का आरोप लगाया गया। ये उस के रक्त से सने हुए कपड़े हैं।

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** (चतरा) : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। देखिए यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव बिहार के बारे में है और यह प्रदर्शन दिल्ली के बारे में कर रहे हैं। समय नहीं बरबाद करना चाहिए। इन को चाहिए कि विषय पर रहें।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली बन्द का भी हवाला दिया गया है। दिल्ली और बिहार एक ही जंजीर की दो कड़ियां हैं।.. (व्यवधान)... सेल्स टैक्स के इंसपेक्टर भेज कर, इनकम टैक्स के इंसपेक्टर भेज कर, फूड इंसपेक्टर भेज कर दूकानें खुलवाने की कोशिश की गई। जिन्होंने दूकानें नहीं खोलीं उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है। यह तरीका नहीं है जनता को दबाने का। ये तरीके छोड़ दीजिए। लोकतंत्र के रास्ते पर वापस आइए। लेकिन अगर आप लोकतंत्र को तोड़ने पर तुले हुए हैं....

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO (Bobbili): On a point of order. When a material or object is exhibited in the House which reflects seriously on the Government in respect of maintenance of law and order, should not the Member seek the permission of the Chair? Where is the authenticity that this is exactly the same thing? It might have been a fabricated one. This is a very important point so far as the procedure is concerned. If it is sought to be laid without the permission from the Chair, it is wrong and should be discouraged at all costs.

**सभापति महोदय** : इस बारे में पहले मुझसे कुछ नहीं कहा गया और यह आप का प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं सजेशचन है।

वाजपेयी जी, आप 35 मिनट ले चुके हैं। अब समाप्त करें।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अगर ये टोकाटाकी न करते तो मैं अब तक खत्म कर देता। मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

आखीर में मैं अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से अपील करना चाहता हूं देश इस समय अराजकता के कगार पर खड़ा है। हमारे सामने अधिक विकल्प नहीं हैं। समस्याओं के लोकतांत्रिक हल अगर ढूंढना है तो फिर किसी को प्रतिक्रियावादी और किसी को प्रगतिवादी कह कर, देश को बांट कर राष्ट्र की सामूहिक शक्ति को वर्तमान संकट के ऊपर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं लगाया जा सकता। अभी समय है। हम चेतें बिहार की उलझती हुई समस्या का हल निकालने के लिए बैठें। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मन्त्री और जय प्रकाश नारायण फिर से मिलें। लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी यह नहीं चाहती। क्यों कि वह जानती है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी और जय प्रकाश नारायण की लड़ाई चलती रहेगी तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की निर्भरता बढ़ती रहेगी। इसलिए देशभक्ति का तकाजा है, लोकतन्त्र का तकाजा है कि हम इस गत्थी को सुलझाएं। अभी भी रास्ते निकल सकते हैं। लेकिन दमन का तरीका छोड़ना होगा। सरकार को सहानभूति के साथ आंदोलन से निपटने और जय प्रकाश नारायण से सम्मान के साथ वार्ता करने का संकल्प करना होगा। यह आंदोलन या तो बिहार में सम्मानजनक समझौते से हल होगा, नहीं तो यह आंदोलन सारे देश में फैलेगा। इसे कोई रोक नहीं सकता।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): I have very carefully listened to the points made by five Leaders of the Opposition. These speeches highlighted the repressive measures alleged to have been taken by the governmental authorities. Some speakers made very strong speeches against the Prime Minister. One of the opposition leaders made a strong speech against Mr. J. P. Narain also. What is facing the country is a crisis in the form of a mass movement in Bihar. This movement is going on for the last 8 months. All the steps that we in the Government have taken have not been able to suppress the movement, nor is the movement led by Mr. J. P. Narain able to get the Assembly dissolved or the Ministry dismissed. It looks to me that there are two forces one immovable and the other irresistable. Therefore, when the irresistable meets the immovable you cannot claim victory for one side or the other.

I cannot ignore this crisis. However much I may disagree with the methods adopted by Mr. J. P. Narain's movement I cannot just dismiss it as a matter of no consequence. Nor am I prepared to impute any bad motive or unpatriotic motive to Mr. J. P. Narain. I agree with Mr. Mishraji when he said that he is a loknayak. With equal generosity he has to agree that you, the leaders of the opposition, with full hearted support praised Mrs. Indira Gandhi when Pakistan war was won. On that day I heard the speeches in the Central hall. Great speeches were made by the leaders of the opposition.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: And one independent, that is me..

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Tears of joy came to my eyes because behind those speeches were intense patriotism, large heartedness and the ability to look at things with a sense of proportion.

This Bihar agitation is also a kind of danger that we face so far as the democratic processes in the country are concerned. It is not a question of repeating arguments. infinitum in consonance with party lines. These partylines, go parallel. they never meet. Therefore it is impossible to solve this crisis with a rigid party position that each one of us are taking. If the lines are a little bent towards one another, then a meeting ground will appear. And it is that generous patriotic attitude which must guide all our thinking, speaking and action. If J. P. Narain is lok nayak please remember that Mrs. Indira Gandhi is Bharat Ratna and her services to the country are in no way less than that of J. P. Narain. Please remember that for three generations three great persons in that family have served this country. To talk lightly of her, to abuse her, to make fun of her, is not consistent with the right stand that the leaders of the opposition of this country ought to take.

Therefore, let us forbear accusations and counter-accusations. What is the way through which we can bring about a settlement? The hon. Leader of the Congress (O) Mr. Mishra ji in the concluding part of his speech made two suggestions. One is to withdraw the police—Central as well as reserve. The second, is to appoint a commission of enquiry to see how far police actions have been in excess of requirements. These are the two concrete suggestions which he made. Let us forget the adjectives used against the Congress and the Congress party leader. I have no hesitation in accepting the proposal made by the last speaker, Shri Vajpayee, that a way must be found in order to settle this crisis.

**19 hrs.**

I am a Congressman but I cannot think exactly on party lines I am thankful to the leaders that they have given me a certain latitude. From the first to the ninth of this month I was in Karnataka State and I had occasion to address dozens of meetings. We celebrated 'auttsav' the day on which Karnataka came to be formed. I am in great demand as I played a leading role in the formation of Karnataka. On the first day nearly 50,000 people had gathered—and I felt the sense of it—whenever Jayaprakash Narayan's name was mentioned there was thunderous applause. In other meetings also I found that people are in sympathy with him. I do not certainly say the whole State is in his favour. I am not given to exaggeration. After you made me the Chairman of the Reforms Commission for four long years, I have learnt the way of assessment. not of exaggeration or minimising anybody's importance. Even in the far-off South there is a feeling that what Jayaprakash Narayan is doing is right in its objective.

Some of us do not agree with the ways he is following. Therefore, the opposition parties who have pleaded for him, who have supported him and who have praised him have to play the great role for bringing, what is called, your good advice to bear upon him. May be the precedents that have been laid down by this Government—with some of them I do not agree and with some of them I agree—we might have done something for our party advantage. So, has it been the case with many other political parties in an hour of crisis. These are the human failures of political leadership. Let us generously keep all the accusations of personal advantage taken by a particular leader or political party

aside and apply our mind to the problem that besets Bihar.

I appeal to the patriotic fervour of my compatriots in this House. These are the days of inflation and economic difficulties. Everyone of you will agree that production is the royal solution for these difficulties. We must not do and encourage anything which may impede production in this country. You will agree, however justified you may be in launching bunds, gheraos and strikes that production suffers and that patriotic nation should countenance any step that impedes production and aggravates inflation and scarcity of commodities. From this point of view, all of you have to apply your mind patriotically in order to solve this problem. None of you have directly, at any rate, supported the stand of Jayaprakash Narayan in the matter of dissolution of the Assembly or dismissal of the Ministry. I personally believe as a student of the Constitution that the way to change must be one of the persuasion, and not one of pressure, coercion or demonstration. We have a Constitution which allows a change every five years. We cannot afford to be impatient and ask for a dissolution of the Assembly. I feel happy and welcome if anyone of you from the Opposition Parties becomes Prime Minister. But, then this lesson of dissolution and dismissal will be repeated *ad infinitum* We get into a vicious circle of destruction of Democracy. So, you have to persuade Shri Jayaprakash Narayan not to push this country into that circle. Leave these two matters, namely, dissolution of the Assembly and the dismissal of the ministry in the hand of the Congress Party. It is not that we are in admiration with the Ministry in Bihar; it is not that we are in great admiration with the doings of many members of the Assembly. These things are happening not only in Bihar, but also I know personally, in other States. I have been appealing to the Congress Party that they should be strong not on the basis of malpractices but on the basis of truth and on the basis of good conventions and good standards. I am one of the many who say that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You had gone on fast against corruption in your State or elsewhere.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Do not repeat it. Of course, repetition loses its value.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then tell us something as to what you propose to do.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Even to day, it is not a mere statement I am making here. I have been talking to my colleagues in the Congress in the Karnataka State that the political atmosphere has to be purified. So, the only way left open to me, as a Member of the Party, is to plead publicly and privately *Gheraos* and demonstrations are things that are out of place under the structure of a constitutional Government. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is up against corruption. I am equally so. In fact, no member of the Congress Party is in favour of corruption. (*Interruptions*). Please do not laugh. Can you point out any Congress Member who gets up and says 'Yes, let here be corruption'?

The Administrative Reforms Commission considered this question. It recommended the institution of *Lok pal* and *Lokayukt* in order to tackle the corruption at the higher levels. A Bill was also introduced in Parliament.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then why was that Bill not passed.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I am appealing to this House and the Government also in this regard. The Bill is pending consideration for the last 3½ years. It has not been passed in this House. It is now pending. May be, Government has not been able

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

to find time for it. I do not know the reason. Let Shri Jayaprakash Narayan take this as one of the issues. We have to find ways of confronting corruption with appropriate measures. If we shout all the time against corruption, we will have merely wasted our lungs, and we will not have taken any effective steps. If the Opposition Party shows some ways of eradicating corruption from public life, we are prepared to consider them also. There are two suggestions that have already been made by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, the leader of the Congress (O). One is that there must be a Commission of inquiry and the other is that there must be withdrawal of Central police forces from there.

You keep those two points.

Another point I make is this. All of us are agreed on electoral reform. Jaya Prakash Narayan has highlighted the problem of electoral reform. It is not necessary for anybody to tell us this. We know that the electoral system has lent itself to over-spending, to corrupt ways and to questionable methods. May be many a time we are not able to prove it legally in a court of law. But actually this system has come to acquire many bad characteristics. The Prime Minister has also announced that she is very particular about reforming the electoral system. You are all equally of the same opinion. The method suggested by some is that all the political leaders, ruling and Opposition should sit together and evolve a formula. It has proved to be an impossibility. Let us recognise the fact that each one of us has his own views, unchangeable views in fact. That is the way politics is being conducted in this country. We have not followed the line of thinking in a big way, but in a partisan way. For example, the CPI leader who spoke made so many allegations against Jaya Prakash Narayan. If we scrutinise their history, we can level an equal number of charges against them. In fact, I am personallly of the views that if the CPI had taken to a higher level of preaching ideology and not attack persons, they would have made much more progress. I have been seeing this; one of their strategies is that if anybody disagrees with them, they condemn him wholesale, attack him in all possible ways. These are not the ways which will strengthen the ideology of the Communist Party. On the other hand, it will produce such a revulsion that they will gradually lose. What are they now? Instead of being the Opposition Party, they have become a party of position. They want a position with the Congress. They want an advantageous position for their own purposes. Therefore, do not try to create the impression that we could be misled by the accusations you make against Jaya Prakash Narayan. If you really want to solve the crisis that has overtaken. Bihar cease abusing Jaya Prakash Nanayan.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): We have never personally abused J.P. We say his ideology is very dangerous. That is not abusing him.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Here are two persons involved. If your Jaya Prakash Narayan is Loknayak, our leader is Lok Sabha Nayak. Please keep this in mind. It is not that she has posed herself as the leader. The country has shown by constitutional methods that it has unquestionable confidence in her. Therefore, she is there. We cannot just dismiss her. She will not quit her position next month or next year. She is a permanent entity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Permanent entity?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Permanent entity in the sense that offices may come and offices may go, but her leadership cannot be minimised and her influence in the country cannot be wished away. She is there. I have

great regard for Jaya Prakash Narayan. Every one of us who is interested in restoring normalcy in Bihar must try to bring these two persons together. I make an appeal also to my Party and to my leader. We were able to come to an understanding with Bhutto who was the arch enemy of the country, who was the personification of communal fanaticism which took the shape of Pakistan and war. When we have come to an agreement with such a person, it stands to reason—I do not say much more—that we have to come to an agreement with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. And when he comes here, if you encourage him, incite him, to more demonstrations and agitations, an agreement cannot be arrived at. It is in a spirit of patriotic fervour, in a spirit of cooperation that these two persons have to approach one another and see that a settlement is arrived at. It is not very difficult. If I understand the stand of opposition political parties, they are interested only in these two issues: withdrawing the police—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is with regard to the incident on the 4th, but about the basic issue it is not so.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Do not explain it away; stick to a position. These two things can be easily agreed upon, provided Shri Jayaprakash Narayan withdraws his movement Mahatma Gandhi, when he wanted to negotiate with the Viceroy, he withdrew the movement on some occasions to negotiate. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, who claims to be the follower of Mahatma Gandhi, cannot negotiate with a baton in his hand, figuratively speaking. He has to see that a calm and peaceful atmosphere is established before cordial talks take place. Therefore, as soon as he makes up his mind to come to a settlement, the first thing is for him to create a happy atmosphere. It is that the movement has to be withdrawn. The people of Bihar have to be saved from the sufferings they are undergoing, from the deprivations they are undergoing. It is a patriotic service in itself. I am sure a way can be found through the good offices of the opposition parties and others to find a solution. It becomes an impossibility if we try to exploit this situation, this crisis, for our own political purposes or party purposes. Here is an issue as important as external war. We have to rise to the occasion even as we did during the Pakistan war.

Sir, some people were saying that there is Ram and there is Ravan and so on. In India we now have an enemy; it is a four-headed enemy, namely, corruption, casteism, inefficiency and dishonesty. Nobody can deny it. I do not take information from anyone else; I am directly in touch with the people. If there is a referendum in any place, they will all vote for this and say. "Yes; these are the evils existing." Not that anyone will come and do things better. We have seen the performance of coalition ministries headed by opposition political parties between 1967 and 1971. Therefore, your record also is before the people. Let us not accuse one another of any malpractices *per se*. We have to turn a new chapter. We have to magnanimously forget the past and sit together, with new outlook and imbued with a sense of mission to establish peace and progress in this country. This is my humble opinion.

The Government may not accept my suggestion, but I venture to suggest that these two proposals of mine, a Commission to reform the electoral system and the appointment of Lokpal and Lokayukt may be subjects of discussion, negotiation and settlement between these two great leaders.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the State of Bihar Shri Jayaprakash Narayan

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

is in the vanguard of people's agitation. At the very outset, I would like to point out that it is not proper for the ruling Congress Party and the Prime Minister of the country to say that this mass movement is being spearheaded by reactionary forces in the country, just because some Opposition Parties have joined this movement or some Opposition Parties have extended their support to this movement. If the Prime Minister is going to be persistent in saying that any agitation against the ruling party is reactionary, does that in any way mean that the ruling Congress Party alone is progressive and all others in the country are reactionary? If that criterion is the yardstick, in 1959 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the President of the All India Congress Party, she and her party did make an all-out effort to dislodge the duly elected C.P.I. Ministry in Kerala under the leadership of Shri Namboodripad. Applying the same yardstick of Bihar movement, could we not say that Shrimati Indira Gandhi was also a reactionary at the time when she spearheaded the movement for the removal of Namboodripad Ministry in Kerala? I refer to this because there cannot be this kind of universal application of the principle of reactionary forces spearheading mass movement; in a democracy it is likely to recoil on the ruling party also some day or the other.

One should see who is conducting this movement. The very name of Jayaprakash Narayan evokes a feeling of reverence throughout the length and breadth of the country. When the news appeared in the Press that J. P. had been beaten by the police on the 4th November, the entire nation was upset. If something bad had happened to J. P., I am sure the entire country would have been in flames. On the 5th November, the Police encircled J. P.'s house and he was imprisoned in his own house. Naturally the people wanted to know whether this is a democratic country. But the ruling Congress Party announced that this step had been taken to give protection to J. P. On 5th November, J. P. could not go anywhere because of the Police guard around his house. Could there be any thing more shameful than this in a democratic country? Even during the days of oppressive British rule, this had not happened. The entire city of Patna was barricaded, as if there was going to be an invasion from an inimical foreign country. Were the Chinese or Pakistanis going to enter Patna that day? On the other hand, the people born in this country, more especially the people born in the State of Bihar could not enter Patna that day.

If the Government had not become nervous about JP's movement, why did they barricade the entire city of Patna? The Government had surely felt that if such a barricade was not there, the people would certainly have made J.P's movement a resounding success that day. This was the fear that goaded the Government to barricade the city of Patna on that day.

I do not advocate the theory that a duly elected Assembly should be dissolved just because some people voice such a demand. Just because an opposition party demands the dissolution of a State Assembly or even the Parliament, the Government need not necessarily conceded to such a demand. But, here in the case of Bihar, who has started this demand? Just because of ever-spreading corruption in the State, J. P. started this popular movement. The Prime Minister could have invited him for fruitful talks at the initial stages of this mass agitation. If this had been done, the situation there would not have worsened so much. But, in the initial stages, it became a question of prestige for our Prime Minister. In the case of some ordinary leader she could have entertained this attitude. But in the case of J. P. this should

not have become a prestige issue for the Prime Minister. After all, she is not just the leader of the ruling Congress Party. She is the Prime Minister of the entire nation; she is the leader of the people of our country.

Shri R. D. Bhandare, the Governor of Bihar, bemoaned in Bombay last week that if his references to widespread corruption in Bihar, made by him immediately after assuming the Office of Governor, had been taken note of seriously, this unhappy situation could have been averted. What happened then? Shri Bhandare was summoned to Delhi and scornfully treated. As he was a Party man and as he was interested to safeguard his new Office, he resiled from his stand. I would like to know whether he also became a reactionary just because he referred to all-pervasive corruption in Bihar. Similarly, have some Congress Party M. L.As, who are supporting J. P., become reactionaries? Recently, a prominent leader of the Congress Party met J.P. in his house. Has he also become a reactionary? When J. P. was in Delhi 5 lakhs of people gathered to hear him. At Ludhiana, more than 10 lakhs of people had gathered to hear him. Wherever J. P. goes, he draws huge crowds. Have they all become reactionaries? At this rate, in our country not even 10 per cent of the population would be progressive, if the Prime Minister goes on saying "everyone opposing the ruling party is reactionary". But the people of the country know who is progressive and who is reactionary in our country. I would also like to point out with all the force at my command that the Government would not be able to control the situation, with this attitude. The Government will be daydreaming if they think that Police repression will crush J. P's movement; in fact, a great leader like J.P. is not going to be cowed by this kind of Police repression.

Here, I would like to quote from yesterday's issue of *National Herald* a news item:

> Six parties including the Anna DMK, Congress and CPI in Tamil Nadu have come together to organise a campaign to fight the Bihar-type movements and protect democracy, a report from Madras says.

Shri Hanumanthaiya and the C.P.I. leader, in their speeches, emphatically stated that the Bihar Assembly should not be dissolved, in the interest of democratic institutions in our country. This is in consonance with the news that I have referred to just now. But I would like to condemn the perpetuation of one-party rule in a democracy and also the denial of rightful chances for the opposition parties in the governance of the country. In Kerala there is the coalition Government of the C. P. I. and the Congress Party. Only in Tamil Nadu a full-fledged Opposition Party, i.e. the D. M. K. is in power. If the Congress Party and the C. P. I. join hands to agitate against the ruling Opposition Party in Tamil Nadu, do they not become reactionary forces by the same token which is being applied in Bihar now? So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Congress Party is reactionary, the C. P. I. is also reactionary.

We in Tamil Nadu are not afraid of such agitations; we will fight in a democratic manner.

I would like to emphasise here that the policy of the ruling Congress Party varies from state to state. The Prime Minister has not taken the ruling party on the right track throughout the country. The leaders of the ruling party are known for making contradictory statements. That is why the country has gone to dogs. I have no hesitation in saying that so far as the ruling party is concerned, the Party is more important than the nation. and in the case of Congress Party leaders, power is more important than the party. Naturally, democracy is in peril in our country. The intolerance of ruling party towards Opposition Parties, especially in a democracy, is surely leading the country into chaos. The ruling party cannot

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

tolerate one Opposition Party in the seat of power; in a democracy all the political parties can aspire for the seat of power. If J.P's agitation against the ruling party in Bihar is reactionary, then naturally such agitations against the ruling party anywhere in the country, whether the ruling party is Congress or any other Opposition Party, is reactionary.

As I stated just now, the Prime Minister is the leader of the Nation; she is not just the leader of one political party. She should not hesitate to act justly and judiciously whenever a situation demands. The leader has failed to take the people of the country on the right path. She should not have made it a prestige issue in the matter of initiating discussions with J. P. at the very beginning of this agitation. For today's unfortunate situation in Bihar, the Congress Party alone is responsible, not other Opposition parties. Do not blame the Opposition Parties for all the miseries of the people of Bihar.

I would appeal to the Prime Minister that she should act as a leader of the Nation and not as a leader of the political party.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, बिहारी सतसई में एक दोहा है: "कहलाने को एकत रहत, अहि मयूर मृग बाघ, जगत तपोवन सोकियो कि दीघ दाघ निदाघ।" इस का अर्थ यह है कि तपोवन में जेठ की तप्त धूप के कारण सांप, मृग, मयूर और बाघ सब इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि उन को धूप से खतरा रहता है। इस का क्या कारण है कि सारी पार्टियां कांग्रेस के खिलाफ इकट्ठी हो गई हैं लेकिन आपस में उन का मेल नहीं है। मैं श्याम बाबू से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब सब पार्टियां इकट्ठी हैं तो फिर पताही एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के चुनाव के संबंध में कांग्रेस (ओ) और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में श्री रमापति सिंह और श्री रामानन्दन सिंह में हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमा क्यों चल रहा है। क्या इन पार्टियों में कोई मेल है?

जहां तक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण का संबंध है जब संविधान बन रहा था, तो श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण की पार्टी के लोगों ने उस का बहिष्कार किया और कहा कि हम संविधान बनाने में भाग नहीं लेंगे। जब संविधान बन गया, तो 1952 में सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने चुनाव लड़ा। उन को उम्मीद थी कि बिहार सरकार मेरे हाथ में आ जायेगी। जब ऐसा नहीं हुआ, तो वह बैरागी, भूदानी, जीवनदानी और ग्रामदानी बन गये। उस के बाद वह सर्वोदयवादी हो गये। मैं समझता हूं कि सर्वोदय नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि गांधीजी ने कहा था कि सर्वोदय में सब धनी होंगे—गरीब भी धनी होंगे और बिड़ला भी धनी होंगे, इसलिए अन्त्योदय होना चाहिए नीचे वालों को ऊपर उठाना चाहिए। वह इस आंदोलन में कैसे चले आये, यह पता नहीं है।

उन्होंने पांच मिनिस्टरों के बारे में कहा कि वह बड़े ईमानदार हैं। और फिर एक हफ्ते में ही उन्होंने अपनी बात बदल दी और कहा कि वे ईमानदार नहीं हैं। जिस आदमी का जजमेंट इतनी जल्दी जल्दी बदल जाये, हो सकता है कि किसी दिन वह इन लोगों के आंदोलन का नेतृत्व भी छोड़ दे। इसलिए हम लोगों को उन्हें सुझाव देना चाहिए कि आप का यह रास्ता उचित नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि वह समझ भी जायेंगे। प्रधान मन्त्री के परिवार के साथ उन का बहुत पुराना सम्बन्ध और रिश्ता रहा है। हो सकता है कि वह पुराना रिश्ता और सम्बन्ध किसी दिन फिर जुड़ जाये। तो फिर ये लोग कहां रहेंगे।

थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिए कि अगर आज बिहार विधानसभा को भंग कर दिया जाये, तो ये लोग आपस में लड़ने लगेंगे, सत्ता के लिए। छात्र संघर्ष समिति में भी लड़ाई

होने लगेगी। वास्तव में छात्र संघर्ष समिति कुछ नहीं है। विभिन्न पोलीटिकल पार्टियों के विद्यार्थी बहका दिये गये हैं और वे छात्र संघर्ष समिति में शामिल हो गये हैं।

मैं बिहार का रहने वाला हूं और मैं वहां की सारी स्थिति को जानता हूं। श्यामबाबू की पार्टी के अधिकतर सदस्य उस को छोड़ गये हैं, सिर्फ दो चार आदमी बच गये हैं। हो सकता है कि श्याम बाबू भी किसी दिन हमारेसाथ चले आयें। वह कहते हैं कि चुनाव में कम खर्च होना चाहिए उन से पूछिये कि मेरे चुनाव में कितना खर्च हुआ। विरोधी पार्टियां भी चुनाव में खर्च करती हैं। अभी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने एक भाषण में कहा है कि विरोधी पार्टियों के पास पैसा कहां से इतना पैसा आता है। वे चुनाव में कांग्रेस से ज्यादा खर्च करती हैं।

**श्री अलेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद)** : इस बारे में एक पार्लियामेंटरी प्रोब होना चाहिए।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र**: आप लोगों का कम खर्च नहीं होता है। मैं मानता हूं कि चुनाव में सुधार की जरूरत है।

श्री वाजपेयी ने मोतीहारी में भाषण दिया। उन की पार्टी के आदमी हमारे थाने के रहने वाले हैं। वह मीसा के अन्तर्गत जेल में थे।

श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि वह उन से मिलना चाहते हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि कोई एतराज नहीं है और उन को छोड़ दिया।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : नहीं छोड़ा। उन्हों बाद में इजाजत वापिस लेली।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र**: श्री वाजपेयी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के घर से डेढ़ मील की दूरी पर भाषण कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे आदमियों को नहीं छोड़ा।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : मैंने छोड़ने की बात नहीं कही।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : उन को विश्वास नहीं हुआ। इन्होंने कहा कि हमारे आदमी को यदि नहीं छोड़ते हैं ....

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : गलत बात है। मैंने जो कहा वह मैं बताता हूं।... (व्यवधान): .....संभवतः जी मेरे ही सामने गलतबयानी हो रही है। मैंने कहा कि मैं छोड़ने की मांग नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं तो मुलाकात की मांग कर रहा हूं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने पहले मुलाकात की इजाजत दे दी फिर वापस ले ली। इससे झगड़ा शुरू हुआ।... (व्यवधान)....

**सभापति महोदय** : मिश्रा जी, आप उनसे मत कहिये, मुझ से कहिये। यह डायलाग मत कीजिये।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : उसके बाद इनके मन में क्या हुआ, एकदम मतवाले हाथी के जैसे मंच पर से चले और इनके पीछे पीछे लोग चले। लोगों को मालूम हुआ कि बाजपेयी जी पागल हो गये या क्या हो गया इनको? कुछ तमाशबीन लोग पीछे पीछे लग गये। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के बंगले पर गये जो डेढ़ मील की दूरी पर है।

**सभापति महोदय**: मिश्रा जी से मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह पागल लफ्ज जो आपने इस्तेमाल किया उसे वापस ले लें। मेरी दरख्वास्त है आपसे। वह मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं और मैं जानता हूं कि आप भी यह नहीं कह रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से आपने कोट किया, मैं आपसे यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि उस कोटेशन में आप यह लफ्ज पागल न लायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : जो लोगों ने मुझ से कहा वही बात मैं कह रहा हूं। अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं।

अब वहां से डेढ़ मील की दूरी तक ये चले और इनके पीछे पीछे लोग चले। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के बंगले का घेराव कर दिया। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट वहां बाल- बच्चों के साथ रहते हैं और ऐसी दूरी पर वह बंगला है कि कोई पांच गांव गिरांव वहां नहीं है। खाली आफिशियल क्वाटर हैं। वहां पर इन के साथ लोग गये। बहुत भद्दी भद्दी बातें कहीं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को भद्दी भद्दी बातें कहीं, प्रधान मंत्री को भद्दी बातें कहीं ....

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : किसने ?

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : जो इनके साथ गये थे, उन्होंने। बैजनाथ चौधरी इनके साथ के हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले की एन्क्वायरी बैजनाथ चौधरी के जिम्मे कर दी जाये, वह जांच करके बतावें कि क्या बात हुई थी। मैं बैजनाथ चौधरी को ईमानदार आदमी नम्बर 1 मानता हूं। उन्हीं के जिम्मे यह काम दे दिया जाय जांच करने का कि गाली दी या नहीं ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : ठीक है। जो बैजनाथ चौधरी का फैसला होगा वह हम मान लेंगे। अगर हमारी गलती होगी तो हम उसके लिये क्षमा याचना कर लेंगे।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : अच्छा, हमें कहने दीजिये।

डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट उस समय बाहर थे। वे बेचारे दौड़े हुये आये। वहां उनके घर का घेराव किया हुआ था। उन्होंने बड़ी आरजू विनती की। उनको लोगों ने घेरा। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने मुझसे कहा कि जिस परिस्थिति में मैं पड़ गया अगर उस परिस्थिति में गोली चलती तो मेरे बंगले पर बहुत से आदमी मारे जाते। उन्होंने क्षमा याचना इन लोगों से की। उनकी गाड़ी के पहिये की हवा निकाल दी गई। अन्त में किसी तरह से मना करके हटाया। रात को ये जेल में चले गये। यह उसने इसलिये किया कि आगे कोई घटना न हो। रास्ते में इनके जो आदमी थे वह छूटे हुये थे और इनको मिल गये थे। फिर इनको डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के बंगले पर जाने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : आपको मालूम नहीं है।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : आप मुझे कहने तो देते नहीं। मैं चार बार उसके पास गया। मैंने मालूम किया। मैं अपनी बात कहता हूं। आप घबराते क्यों हैं ?

**सभापति महोदय** : मिश्रा जी, आप उनसे क्यों उलझते हैं ? आप मुझ से बात कीजिये।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : आप इनको कंट्रोल क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि इनके जो आदमी थे वह रास्ते में इनको मिल गये थे लेकिन फिर भी ये चले गये वहां पर। इसके बाद इनको अरेस्ट किया और फिर आदरपूर्वक जेल भेजा। अब वहां कार तो थी नहीं। जो सवारी उपलब्ध थी उस सवारी से इनको भेज दिया ... (**व्यवधान**) ....।

ये कहते हैं कि मोतीहारी से हजारी-बाग भेज दिया। हजारी बाग बिहार में बड़े बड़े लोगों के रहने की जेल है। अगर मोतीहारी में रखते तो कहते कि जिला जेल में रखा। तो फर्स्ट क्लास में रखें तो भी शिकायत, जिला जेल में रखें तो भी शिकायत

**श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र** : 400 मील बस में भेजा। पांव भी फैलाने की जगह नहीं थी।

**सभापति महोदय** : मिश्रा जी, आप जरा बैठें। आप पन्द्रह मिनट ले चुके हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अब टाइम इतना ज्यादा हो चुका है कि किसी को भी दस मिनट से ज्यादा देना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। आखिर इस डिस्कशन को कभी खत्म भी करना है। इसलिये मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि अब आप जल्द खत्म करें।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : सभापति जी, पहले इन लोगों को कंट्रोल कीजिये जो मुझे अपनी बात का इजहार नहीं करने दे रहे हैं।

**सभापति महोदय** : मैंने आपसे कहा कि आप इनके साथ मत उलझिये।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : श्याम बाबू ने कहा कि इनका मूवमेंट बड़ा नान-वायलेंट है। इनके नान-वायलेंट की कथा सुनिये। कृष्ण मोहन पांडेय एम० एल० ए० को श्याम बाबू के दल के सब लोगों ने जबरदस्ती पकड़ कर उनसे इस्तीफा लिया। रमाशंकर पांडेय से जबर्दस्ती इस्तीफा लिया। डी० एन० तिवारी जी बैठे हुये हैं। इनको वाजपेयी जी ने द्रोणाचार्य का नाम दिया। उन द्रोणाचार्य से स्टीमर पर इस्तीफा जबरदस्ती लेने के लिये इनका चश्मा गिर गया, टोपी गिर गई। इनके पास कागज लिख कर ले गये तो द्रोणाचार्य ने कहा, डी० एन० तिवारी जी ने कि हमको तो दिखाई ही नहीं दे रहा है ...

**श्री डी० एन० तिवारी** : नहीं यह मैंने नहीं कहा। मैंने इनसे कहा कि मैं कभी इस्तीफा नहीं दे सकता। दस आदमी नहीं, दस हजार आदमी भी आ कर कहें कि तब भी इस्तीफा नहीं दे सकता।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : लेकिन यह सही है कि स्टीमर पर जबर्दस्ती इनका घेराव किया गया गंगा में। इन लोगों की पार्टी ने इनका घेराव किया। जिसके लिये द्रोणाचार्य कह कर सम्बोधित किया उसके साथ यह व्यवहार है तो औरों के साथ क्या होगा यह आप सोच सकते हैं।

**श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर)** : पंडित चिरजीव झा के साथ इनके लोगों ने सहर में किस तरह का अभद्र व्यवहार किया ?

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : और सुनिये। बेतिया में कांग्रेस की मीटिंग हुई। मीटिंग समाप्त हुई तो कुछ कार्यकर्ता वहां से चले गये, कुछ बच गये। उन कार्यकर्ताओं को उन्होंने मारा। एक आदमी अस्पताल में था, अब शायद निकल कर आया होगा। वहां कांग्रेस का झण्डा उन लोगों ने फूंक दिया। यह नान वायलेंस श्याम बाबू का है। हम लोगों को ट्रेनिंग गांधी जी के जमाने में हुई थी। अगर हम लोग जवाब देना चाहें तो जिस भाषा में और जिस कार्यवाही के साथ ये जवाब देते हैं वैसे ही हम भी जवाब दे सकते हैं। एक रामदेव बाबू हैं इनके एम० पी०। इन्होंने मेरे लिये कहा कि अरे राज जाइयेगा तो लोग आपको मारेंगे। मैंने कहा कि वह मेरे घर के पास है, मैं कई दफा जा चुका हूं। अगर कोई हमारा एक बाल भी छू देगा तो खून की नदी वहां बह जाएगी। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इनकी भाषा में हम लोग बोलते नहीं हैं, हम लोग वैसी ही कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं क्यों कि हम लोगों के ऊपर कांग्रेस पार्टी से और हमारे अपने नेता से रेस्ट्रेंट है कि हम लोग नान वायलेंस रहें। लेकिन ये नान वायलेंस नहीं हैं। ये जनता को कोई राहत पहुंचाने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। उलटे रेल की स्ट्राइक कराकर यह हालत पैदा कर दी कि आज किसान को बीज नहीं पहुंच रहा है

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

खाद नहीं मिल रही है। किसान अब इनसे ऊब गए हैं। किसानों ने मुझसे कहा .... (व्यवधान) ... कोई काम इनकी वजह से समाज में ठीकसे नहीं चल रहा है और कहीं भी इनकी पार्टी के नेता ने जहां वायलेंस हुई है उस वायलेंस को कंडेम नहीं किया है। आगे के लिये मैं बताना चाहता हूं और प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो छात्र हैं उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान किया जाय। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि छात्रों की समस्या का समाधान हो जाय, जहां तक हो बेकारी की समस्या का निदान हो जाय।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है—श्याम बाबू यहां बैठ हुए हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं, वे बिहार की हालत को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं—कचहरियों में भ्रष्टाचार है, कौन से तबके के लोग कचहरियों में ज्यादा काम करते हैं? कचहरियों में जो घूस चलती है उस में कौन से लोग रहते हैं, उस भ्रष्टाचार का असर कहां तक समाज पर पड़ता है, क्या कभी आप ने कन्डेम किया है?

सभापति जी, मैंने पटना में दरयाफ्त किया—मैंने पाया कि किसी भी सरकारी अधिकारी या किसी भी मंत्री या किसी भी पुलिस मैन, किसी भी आदमी के दिमांग में यह बात नहीं थी कि जय प्रकाश जी का किसी भी तरह से बालबांका हो लेकिन जो लोग उस में थे, हम लोग मीटिंग्स में जाते हैं, कभी इतनी धक्का मुक्की हो जाती है कि आदमी का निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। लेकिन वहां तो जय प्रकाश जी के प्रति सभी के मन में सद्भावना थी। यदि किसी के मन में कोई दुर्भावना हो तो हो सकता है कि ऐसा हो जाए, लेकिन वहां तो ऐसी चीज थी ही नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने फुलहन राय वाले मामले का उल्लेख किया। हालांकि यह मामला सबजूडिस है, लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि सैन्ट्रल इन्टलिजेन्स को भेज कर इसकी जांच कराई जाय कि बन्दूक कैसे चली, इसके पीछे क्या तथ्य है। जब सारा जलूस निकल गया तो किस ने बन्दूक चलाई? इसकी पूरी छान बीन होनी चाहिए, सैन्ट्रल इन्टेलीजेन्स को भेज कर इस की जांच होनी चाहिए।

श्याम बाबू ने कहा कि सैन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस और सिक्योरिटी वार्डन फोर्स को वहां क्यों रखा गया है। मैं आप को बतलाता हूं जो लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं वे चाहते हैं कि बिहार की पुलिस में बगावत हो जाए, ये लोग पुलिस का इस तरह का हिदायतनामा देते हैं। मान कीजिए, अगर ऐसा हो जाए—बिहार में एक बार ऐसा हो चुका है जब पुलिस में बगावत हुई थी—ऐसी स्थिति सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अगर वहां अपनी ताकत नहीं रखे तो वहां कौन रक्षा करेगा। इस लिए यह बिहार के हित में है और इसपर इनका कोई खर्चा भी नहीं पड़ताहै, यह तो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की फोर्स है चाहे वहां रहे या बार्डर पर रहे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ये लोग अपनी तरफ से कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं, जब तक कि दूसरी तरफ से ईंटा, ढेला या पत्थर फैंका जाता है। अभी परसों या नरसों नरकटिया गंज में केदार पाण्डेय की मीटिंग में ईंटा और ढेला फैंका गया....

**एक माननीय सदस्य**: क्या आप वहां थे?

**श्री विभूति मिश्र**: मैं वहां नहीं था, लेकिन मैंने पढ़ा था। मैं यही कह रहा था कि ये लोग अपने पर काबू करें, आन्दोलन को नान-वायलेंट बनाये, तब तो ठीक है। लेकिन अब तो इन का आन्दोलन धीरे धीरे फिज्ल आउट हो रहा है, गांवों में इन के प्रति लोगों की श्रद्धा भक्ति खत्म हो रही है।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद)**: सभापति साहब, प्रधानमंत्री जी तो चली गईं, मैं चाहता था कि आज वे मेरी बात सुन लेती मिश्रा जी का प्रस्ताव एक बहुत साधारण प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रस्ताव के अन्त में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि

तारीख 4 को पटना में जो कुछ हुआ है उस के लिए एक संसदीय जांच समिति बैठाई जाए। ये लोग कहते हैं कि जय प्रकाश जी को नहीं मारा, लेकिन श्यामनन्दन बाबू, अटल बिहारी जी और विरोध पक्ष के सभी लोगों ने कहा है कि जय प्रकाश जी पर डण्डे चलाए गए हैं, इन लोगों ने अखबार की फोटो भी रखी है, यह स्टेट्मेंन में छपी फोटो है, एक्रीमेन में छपी फोटो नहीं है। मैं तो, सभापति जी, इस राय का हूं कि इस अखबार में छपी इस फोटो को सदन के पटल पर रखा जाए, तभी यह बहस ज्यादा रेलेवेन्ट हो सकेगी।

समझ में नहीं आता कि आप पार्लियामेंट्री प्रोब से क्यों घबरा रहे हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि सभी बातों के लिए पार्लियामेंट्री प्रोब बैठा दी जाए, लेकिन ये लोग हल्ला मचा रहे हैं। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी के पिछले तीन-चार दिनों में दिए गए भाषणों को पढ़ा है। एक भाषण में उन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार की असेम्बली को किसी कीमत पर विघटित नहीं किया जाएगा, चाहे मुझे गद्दी ही छोड़ देनी पड़े। अभी परसों कांग्रेस पार्टी के संसदीय दल की बैठक में भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि इस चुनौती का मुकाबला करने के लिए अगर मुझे मजबूर किया गया तो मैं इस को स्वीकार भी करूंगी। सभापति जी, मैं बहुत ताकत और सफाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आज बिहार में और सारे देश में हमारा नौजवान निकला है, एक नहीं सौ इन्दिरा गांधी भी आयेंगी और जायेंगी, हमारा आन्दोलन कायमाब हो कर रहेगा आप इस को रोक नहीं सकेंगे मेरी इस चुनौती को आप कबूल कीजिए

एक चुनौती प्रधान मंत्री जी को और देना चाहता हूं.... (व्यवधान) .... वह 10 दिन के अन्दर बिहार की जमीन पर अपना पांव रख लें, तब उनको मानूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की मालकिन हैं, पुलिस के बल पर भी वहां जाना चाहेंगी तो नहीं जा सकेंगी। गुजरात में भी जो पांव रखा —वह आन्दोलन खत्म होने के 8 महीने बाद रखा। इन को क्या पता जनता की आज क्या हालत है। लोकसभा में एयर-कण्डीशण्ड कमरे में बैठ कर ललकार देना बहुत आसान अ: करता है —यह चुनौती है आज उनको फेंक रहा हूं..... (व्यवधान)....

एक सवाल यह अक्सर छेड़ दिया करते हैं कि जो जनता के वोटसे चुनी हुई विधान सभा या लोक सभा है क्या उस को हला करके भंग कराया जाएगा आन्दोलन कर के भंग कराया जाएगा, । यह सवाल आन्दोलन में फंसा सवाल नहीं है—सवाल यह है कि जनता अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुनती है— चार पांच साल के लिए। दो-तीन साल के बाद अगर उस के प्रतिनिधियों की जो पंचायत है, उस पंचायत के चलते हुए यदि जनता को राहत नहीं मिलती है तो वह जनता कहती है कि तुम वापस चले आओ। जब कि आप का विधान या आप की व्यवस्था यह है कि जो एक बार चुन जाए, उस पंचायत को केवल हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्रपति या गवर्नर प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री की सिफारिश से भंग कर सकता है। सभापति महोदय, आज देश में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वह इस लिए चल रहा है.... (व्यवधान)....देश में आन्दोलन नहीं चल रहा है, तो चलिए बिहार, आप को पता लग जाएगा।

सदर साहब, इस समय इस आन्दोलन के दो मुद्दे हैं—एक तरफ़ जनतावाद है और दूसरी तरफ़ जनता के प्रतिनिधिवाद है और यह आन्दोलन आज बहुत ताकत के साथ चलेगा आज यह सवाल पैदा हो गया है कि क्या जनता एक बार चुन दे तो पांच साल तक गूंगे की तरह बैठी रहे ? क्या गांधी जी वोट लेकर अंग्रेजों को भगाने गये थे, जिन की बदौलत आज आप यहां बैठे हुए हैं। सड़कों, खेतों और खलिहानों में सरकारें पलटी जाती हैं और

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

पलटी जायेगी, आप उस को रोक नहीं सकते (व्यवधान).....

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : इस को फासिज्म कहते हैं।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : फासिज्म किस को कहते हैं, उस की सफ़ाई भी देता हूं। हम विरोधी हैं, हम फरियाद लेकर जा सकते हैं, जलूस निकाल सकते हैं। लेकिन जो ताकत में होता है, जब वही जलूस निकालने लगता तो वह फासिस्ट कहलाता है। कुर्सी पर बठे हुए अपने पक्ष में जलूस निकालना फासिस्ट तरीका है। कौन फासिस्ट है—केवल आप के प्रदर्शन से साबित हो जायगा कि आप फासिस्ट हैं या हम फासिस्ट हैं।

20 hours.

अब मैं ता० 4 की बात पर आता हूं। ता० 4 को जिस तरह से पटना में बम्बू-गेट लगाये गये, दो लाख से ऊपर पुलिस सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस और बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को रखा गया। जय प्रकाश जी के शान्त आन्दोलन की यह चुनौती है—कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों को—वह साबित करें—क्या उस जलूस की तरफ़ से किसी पुलिसमन की जान गई या किसी को कोई खरोंच भी आई? आप कहते हैं कि हम ने जयप्रकाश जी को हिफ़ाजत की। हिफ़ाजत करते-करते उन पर डंडा चला दिया। आप को फुर्सत नहीं कि आप इस की जांच करने कि उन को चोट आयी है या नहीं। आप के पटना के कलक्टर श्री दुबे ने बयान दिया है कि जय प्रकाश जी की जो मेडिकल रिपोर्ट है उस के अनुसार उन के शरीर पर कुछ खरोंचे हैं, यह अखबार में छपा है। इतना ही नहीं, जयप्रकाश जी जब पंजाब की दौरे पर जाते हैं तो एक आदमी पीछे से आता है और उन को पकड़ लेता है। जयप्रकाश जी चिल्लाते हैं कि मार डाला मुझ को। वह छोड़ का भाग जाता है। जय प्रकाश जी की कुरबानी आजादी की लड़ाई में इन्दिरा गांधी और वर्तमान गृह मंत्री से कई सौ गुना है जिस की बदौलत आप आज कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, और उन की जिन्दगी के साथ पंजाब की घटना से लेकर पटना तक ऐसा लगता है कि आप खिलवाड़ करना चाहते हैं। जो कि आप में हिम्मत नहीं आ सकती है। अगर जय प्रकाश जी को जिन्दगी के साथ आप खिलवाड़ करेंगे तो आप की कुर्सी के साथ खिलवाड़ हो जायगी।

इन्दिरा जी को मालम है इस समय जयप्रकाश जी की मांग के आग वह कांप रही हैं इसीलिये श्री एस० एन० मिश्रा और श्री दिनेश सिंह से कहा कि आप जा कर बात करो। इन्दिरा जी के दिल में दहशत है, उन को मालूम है कि उन की कुर्सी के नीचे आग लग चुकी है। उस के बावजूद अगर वह जन-भावना के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहती हैं तो मैं जयप्रकाश जी से कहना चाहता हूं। फिर पटना ही नहीं, अगर भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है तो गफूर और बहुगुणा छोटी चीज है, असल चीज तो भ्रष्टाचार का उद्गम स्थान गंगोत्री रुपी दिल्ली है जहां से गंदा पानी निकलने लगा है। इसलिये पटना, भोपाल और लखनऊ के साथ साथ गंगोत्री को भी साफ़ कर दो। भ्रष्टाचार की गंगोत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उन की सरकार है और इस के अलावा कुछ भी नहीं है।

अखबारों में यह खबरें छप चूकी हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी के कारण यह आन्दोलन नहीं चला हैं माननीय मधुलिमये, वाजपेयी जी, एस० एन० मिश्रा और जाज फ़रनान्डीज के कारण यह आन्दोलन नहीं चला हैं आप देखें अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है हम लोगों की तरफ़ से नहीं बल्कि आप की पार्टी के बंगाल के विधायक हैं उन्होंने बयान दिया है कि मिदना पुर में औरतों ने अपने 6 महीने के बच्चों को

आग में भून कर खाया है। आज भी भारत में लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हैं, उन को खाना नहीं मिल रहा है, उन के मन में गुस्सा है। देश का नौजवान जब स्कूल कालेज से निकलता है तो उस को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से एम० ए० की डिग्री हसिल करेगा, टोप करेगा और जब रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के इम्तहान में जाना पड़ेगा तो उस को सिफारिश लानी पड़ेगी बाबू चन्द्रिका लाल की सरजू पांडे जी की। आज उन के मन में असंतोष है और सड़क पर आ कर वही नौजवान कह रहा है कि यह पढाई बमतलब हो गई है, व्यवस्था गलत हो गई है। आज आप उस के गुस्से को समझ नही रहे हैं समझने की इच्छा नहीं जग रही है इसलिये कि आप के साथ में हुकूमत है। मैं ने खुद पढ़ा है कांग्रेस के 8 संसद सदस्यों का बयान है पटना से जिस में उन्हों ने कहा है कि जयप्रकाश जी का मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ गया है। एक तरफ़ जब जनता भूख से मरती है तो जनता का जो असली नेता है भूख के दर्द से उस का मानसिक संतुलन विगड़ जाना स्वाभाविक है, और जो लोग कुर्सी पर बैठे रहते हैं उन का भी मानसिक संतुलन विगड़ जाता है। जनता की भूख का नशा भी है और कुर्सी का भी नशा होता है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर जयप्रकाश जी का मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ा है तो इन्दिरा गांधी का मानसिक संतुलन भी बिगड़ा है और दोनों को कहीं दिमागी टेस्ट आगरा या बरेली में कराया जाय और देखा जाय कि किस का कितनी डिग्री तक मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ा है। 8 संसद सदस्यों ने ब्यान दिया है, हम को जनता ने चुना है। तो मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या जयप्रकाश जी का मूल्य देश में कम है? आप कहते हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी राजनीति से भागने वाले हैं। लेकिन आप जरा ईमानदारी से अपने मन से पूछो कि 73 साल की अवस्था में जब आप की एक एक नस दर्द करेगी उस उम्र में जिस हिम्मत के साथ जयप्रकार जी ने आप की चुनौती को स्वीकार किया है, मैं समझता हूं दुनिया के अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन में बेमिसाल काम है। एक तरफ़ आप कहते हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी के आइडियल्स बड़े हैं, उन की पर्सनेलिटी टावरिंग है और उन की गलतियां भी टावरिंग हैं। आप की प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि विधान सभा भंग नहीं करेंगी। इन की नहीं ऐसे ही चला करती हैं, यह मैं जानता हूं। चंडीगढ़ और फ़ाजिल्का के बारे में भी ऐसे ही नहीं कहा करती थीं, तेलंगाना के बारे में भी ऐसे ही नहीं हम ने सुनी है। लेकिन जब जनता सड़को पर निकल आती है तो उन की नहीं? हम ने कई बार देखा है। इधर से माननीय दंडावते जी कह रहे हैं कि जब महिला नहीं कहती है तो उस का मतलब हां होता है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन भारत की कुर्सी पर जो लोग 27 साल से बैठे हैं उन की तो हां में बदल गई है। इसलिये आप प्रधान मंत्री से कहिये विहार की विधान सभा विघटित होगी, आप को भी जनता के सामने जाना पड़ेगा और हम को भी। अगर जनता के सामने जाना ही है तो कटुला को ले कर यों जाना चाहती हैं। उस के लिये वातावरण बनाइये, उस के लिये जांच कीजिये कि अन्याय हुआ या नहीं।

पटना में जो आज बैरीकेड बनाया गया है उस का सारा का सारा ठेका दिल्ली के एक मंत्री के रिश्तेदार को दिया गया है। क्या इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त होगा? आज के इस काम रोको प्रस्ताव का वह विषय नहीं है इसलिये मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता।

एक तरफ़ अस्पतालों में आज भी गरीब मातायें अपने बच्चों के लिये एक बूंद दूध के लिये रो रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की बहू जब घर में आती है तो उस का पैर दूध में धोया जाता है। क्या इस को भ्रष्टाचार नहीं कहा जायगा (....व्यवधान) जो

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

लोग आज एक एक बूंद दूध के लिये तरस रहे हैं उन के चेहरे पर यह समाचार पढ़ कर शर्म आयी होगी जब उन्हों ने सुना होगा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की बहु के पैर दूध से धोये गये। .... (व्यवधान)

**श्री वसन्त साठे : गरीब के बच्चे को दूध नहीं मिलता है तो आप इतने मोटे ताजे होने पर भी क्यों दूध पीते हैं ?**

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह लोग प्रधान मंत्री की खैरख्वाही में हम पर हल्ला मचाते हैं और बाहर निकल कर कहते हैं कि तुमने ठीक कहा। इन लोगों की ताकत का नंगा नाच हमने अभी देखा। मैं हजारी बाग जेल में मिलने गया था वहां पर श्री करपूरी ठाकुर बन्द हैं, दो, तीन भूतपूर्व विधायक बन्द हैं सच्चिदानन्द सिंह आदि इनको बताया गया है स्वर्गीय राजेन्द्र बाबू जिस बिहार की धरती पर पैदा हुए वहां उन के पुत्र श्री प्रभुंजय प्रसाद जब हजारी-बाग जेल से छूटने लगे तो जेल के बाहर उन का सामान चैक किया गया कि जेल का सामान चोरी कर के तो नहीं ले जा रहे हैं। कोई सामान नहीं मिला, कोई एक रुमाल जैसा कपड़ा मिला जो जेल की दुसूती से मिलता जुलता था इसलिये उन पर चोरी का इल्जाम जेल के सुपरिन्टेंडेंट ने लगाया। उस की हिम्मत कैसे पड़ी जरा सोचिये। जो व्यक्ति संसद सदस्य रह चुका है और स्वर्गीय राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का बेटा है, उस को इस तरह से अपमानित किया गया।**

हजारी बाग जेल में नक्सलाइट कैदी जो हैं उन को भी परेशान किया जा रहा है और उन के अलावा जितने कैदी हैं सब को सड़ा हुआ खाना दिया जा रहा है। जब हम श्री करपूरी ठाकुर से हजारी बाग जेल में मिलने गये, जो कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, जितनी देर तक हम उन से मिले उतनी देर तक सी० आई० डी० का आदमी बैठा रहा कि यह लोग क्या बातचीत कर रहे हैं। .... नक्सलाइट और दूसरे लोग जिन के ऊपर आप आरोप लगाया करते हैं वे आपके पास रहते हैं। हमें आप रिएक्शनरी कहते हैं। आपको कुर्सी का नशा है। आप जो मन में आता है करते चले जाते हैं। पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी की सरकार लखनऊ में थी। आपने सस्पेंड कर दिया वहां की असैम्बली को। त्रिपाठी जी को यहां बुलाया और बहुगुणा जी को वहां भेज दिया। आप परिवर्तन क्या करते हैं? यही न कि एक मिनिस्टर को इधर से उधर कर देते हैं। दीक्षित जी की जगह रेड्डी साहब कर देते हैं और कहते हैं कि परिवर्तन है। ऐसे क्या परिवर्तन या क्रान्ति हो सकती है ? मिनिस्टर के पोर्टफोलियो को बदलना, इसके सिवाय आपने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सुख-दुख के लिए भी काम कोई किया है यह जरा हमें समझाएं। अभी हाल में आपने क्या किया है ? हिन्दुस्तान के सदर को आपने मजबूर किया इस बात के लिए कि वह आर्डिनेंस जारी करें इस वास्ते कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी खतरे में पड़ गई थी और आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को रद्द कर दिया। केवल उनकी कुर्सी बचाने के लिये आपने यह काम किया। इसका जवाब हम आप से सुनना चाहते हैं। मैं यह आरोप नहीं लगाता कि प्रधान मंत्री का क्या दोष है हम लोगों का क्या है। यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव का मुद्दा नहीं है। केवल दो ही रास्ते हैं ईमानदारी से अगर आप काम करना चाहते हैं तो। एक जांच आप बिठाएं और देखें कि वहां बी एस एफ और पुलिस ने ज्यादती की है या नहीं की है। अगर इसको आप नहीं मानते हैं तो वाजपेयी जी के प्रस्ताव को आप मान लें कि जनमत गणना हो और पता लगाया जाए कि वहां की जनता विधान सभा को भंग कराना चाहती है या नहीं चाहती है। आटा दाल का भाव आपको मालूम हो जाएगा। चिल्लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। प्रधान मंत्री से कहें कि वह हमारी चुनौती को कबुल करें। या तो पार्लिया-मेंटरी प्रोब वाली बात को मानें वर्ना जनमत गणना वाली बात को मानें। इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H. K. L. Bhagat.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Sir, I have a point of order. The previous speaker, in one of his references, made an observation which I feel is defamatory to the entire nation. In his speech, he referred to one particular city wherein he said people were boiling their own children and eating them. The western press which brings out all sorts of stories about poverty in this country will quote this also. This statement affects human dignity and the nation as such and so it is defamatory and it must be expunged from the proceedings.

सभापति महोदय :

It is no point of order

उन्होंने एक इल्जाम लगाया । वह रांय हो सकता है । अभी बहुत से आपके साहिबान बोलने वाले हैं । वे उसकी तरदीद कर देंगे । इतने ज्यादा मेम्बरों ने मिल कर कंट्राडिक्ट किया है, आप कनविंस नहीं हुए?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: It is in bad taste. That is very unusual.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this country is full of variety and so is Parliament. Mr. Janeshwar Misra is a variety in himself! It is very curious for me to listen to his speech claiming to speak on behalf of the people of India, when he himself was elected with about 11 per cent vote when the total votes polled were 20 per cent in Allahabad. He claims to speak on behalf of the people of India and threw all kinds of irresponsible and wild charges, cheap wild and vulgar charges, and cheap jibes at the Prime Minister who is the leader of the millions of people in this country.

Mr. Chairman, this is again a proof of the soundness of democracy in this country. This again shows that the present leadership of this country stands for democracy, stands for tolerance and stands for patience. His speech does not need any more comment.

It was very amazing for me to hear my hon. friend from the DMK party. He talked in this House that there were certain big gatherings in Jayaprakash Narayan's meetings and that was proof that the movement needed to be supported and therefore he extended his support to the movement. About the Delhi football stadium he said there was a crowd of five lakh people. I do not know whether he has seen the Delhi football stadium; the total capacity of the Delhi football stadium is 25,000.

He has not seen it and that is the difficulty with him. I am not going into the question whether in that meetings there were more people or less people but I am only pointing out the logic. If we are to be carried away by the Press reports about the gatherings which Mr. M. G. Ramachandran attracted, by this time the Tamil Nadu Government should have gone; it would not have stayed. It stayed because the Prime Minister believed in democracy. She did not believe in the democracy of the street which you want to bring in here. There were serious charges of corruption against the Tamil Nadu Government and Prime Minister was even blamed and criticized by various sections in this country that she had not taken action. The Prime Minister is the Prime Minister of the nation and she has got to see what is proper and what is not proper and what is correct and what is not correct and then only she can act. I do not want to comment on the merits of those charges. But his allegations that the Prime Minister wants to crush the opposition Government in Tamil Nadu is, to say the least fantastic and baseless.

The language of the adjournment motion pinpoints the happenings of November 4 and some alleged police

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

excesses and injury to Shri Jaya Prakash. But in the discussion the whole gamut and of Bihar politics and even the country's politics was touched. Shri Janeshwar Misra himself says that Shri Jaya Prakash got of few abrasions on November 4. Does it suit the Government that he should get abrasions and injury and thus provide an opportunity to the friends who want to exploit the situation and blame the Government? It is fantastic and very curious for me to hear some people say that the Government wanted to assault J.P. They say that this was done by the Bihar Government or the Central Government. Even Jaya Prakashji has not said that he was beaten by any lathi. Some people have tried to become heroes and they say that a lathi was aimed at Jaya Prakash but others came in the way and stopped it. There is no allegation by Jaya Prakashji or other responsible people at the spot that Jaya Prakash was hit by any lathi.

In this Parliament we must rise above personalities. The Parliament, the people of India, the Constitution and the law of the country are bigger than any one person, may be Jaya Prakashji or anybody else. Let us see who created the situation. What was J.P. trying to do on November 4? My friends say that he was leading a peaceful march. Was it the Police which was invading Patna? Was it Shri Jaya Prakash who was trying to invade Patna with his supporters and storm troppers? Government is blamed that they have put up barricades. Last time when there was violence in Patna a number of shops were burnt and at that time the Government was blamed that they had not given adequate protection and that they were trying to protect only the Ministers and the Secretariat. If the Government does not take precaution they blame it. And if the Government takes the widest possible precaution including surveillance, then again the Government is blamed. The simple fact is this. You invite the people and tell them; we will compel and coerce the Ministers. According to Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra himself Jaya Prakashji was preparing to scale the wall and tried to cross the barricade. He was prepared to take all kinds of steps to coerce and intimidate the M.L.As and the Ministers to resign. Yet they say: you brought the Police there. What should we have done? Stood there with garlands to welcome Shri Jaya Prakash? One argument of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is, in spite of the precautions by the Government, 40,000 people assembled in the maidan and that is proof of the strength of the movement. Assuming that 40,000 people assembled, will the presence of 40,000 people at Patna decide the destiny of the Assembly or of other democratic institutions? The CPI claims they have collected 5 lakhs of people. The Congress says, they are going to have 10 lakhs of people on the 16th. Will we decide by this who is strong and who is not strong? Mr. Vajpayee said, hold a referendum. Is it a small thing? Will not be creating a precedent? And for what? After all, the elections are not far off. Lok Sabha elections are just a year away. Why are you afraid of elections? All these arguments are being invented because they know within themselves that they have reached the saturation point of sustaining this movement through lawlessness, chaos and violence. Railway fish plates have been removed during this agitation. Railway bogies have been attacked. Post offices have been burnt. A student who went to appear in an examination was shot dead. What has not been done? At one time as a young boy of 12 I had also waited for 6 hours to have a glimpse of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. But what is he doing today? Mahatma Gandhi asked the students to give up their studies to throw out the British and make India free. In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is asking the students to destroy the democracy which Mahatma Gandhi gave us. He is doing it deliberately. There is a certain method in this madness. All his statements

are demagogic. He is trying to subvert the loyalties of the police and the military by making various utterances. He wants that mob rule should come, which inevitably results in fascist rule and then people have to fight for a long time to get back their democratic institutions. We have seen it happening in other countries. That is what he is trying to do here.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan says he is going to have a parallel Assembly, a parallel Government, Election Commission, etc. Tell me any democratic Government in the world where any leader has made such utterances and indulged in such acts and has been dealt with with the patience and tolerance which this Government has shown. In other countries, this would be treated as treason and subverting the Constitution and democracy. Our Prime Minister is the greatest living democrat in the world who is giving scope for such agitations which in the name of democracy are actually meant to subvert democracy. So, the boot is on the other leg. Enemies of democracy are sitting on that side. I warn them that if fascism comes to this country, they will be the first to be tied to the lamp-post. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, because he has a sharp tongue and a stiff neck, probably would be the first to be tied to the lamp-post, if fascism comes to this country. As far as I am concerned, I would rather prefer to be trampled to death by a mob rather than submit the coercion and intimidation. I say, therefore, let us understand the real implications of the movement.

Some friends are talking about Delhi. So, I will say a few words about Delhi. Shri Vajpayee produced in a theatrical manner some shirt with blood stains. Shri Vajpayee is a great leader. He is a great actor also. What was done on the 4th of November? It was not a call given for a peaceful hartal. What was said? Nobody will go to his office, nobody will take his car on the roads, no scooter or bus will be allowed to ply, nobody will be allowed to take his daughter to the hospital because no taxi will be allowed to ply, no cinema will be allowed to function and all government offices will be paralysed. Written letters under the signature of the President of the Students' Union, in which this threat was contained, were sent to various people. Responsible leaders of the Jansangh went to the representatives of trade and gave the same threat. They had no moral courage to own that responsibility. What was the language in which they were talking? They were saying "look, we would not like to create any lawlessness; but, you know, how these boys are. They are bad, they are uncontrollable; they will create lawlessness and you will suffer." That was the cowardly way of shifting the responsibility on to the students of Delhi who, by and large, are law-abiding citizens.

What was the reaction of the people to this call? The people gave the fitting answer. The Rickshaw and Scooter wallahs said "Mr. Bhagat, you ask the police people to keep away; we are strong enough; we shall see that nobody is compelled to close his shop." I said, "No. You only keep your vehicles on the Road." What was the result? All the Government offices remained open, including the Corporation offices. All the buses, scooters, cycle-rickshaws and tongas remained on the roads. 70 per cent of the shops and establishments are even otherwise closed on that day under the Gazette notification. So, it is very funny they claimed success to the bandh.

They failed in their attempt to paralyse the life of Delhi. Their frustration is obvious. I know this motion is meant only to focus attention on their movement, to show their frustration, to show their disappointment. I am sure the Congress is not going to be cowed down by this. Everybody knows our Prime Minister. I am sure the people of India are not going to be cowed down by their threat. They will defeat these people in Bihar, as they will defeat them everywhere in India. So, I oppose this adjournment motion.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्री नगर) : सभापति जी, पार्टियों के नुमायंदों की बात आप ने सुनी। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस सारी बहस में एक ही पार्टीलेस मेम्बर हिस्सा ले रहा है और इस लिहाज से पार्टीलेस डमोक्रेसी के कान-सेप्ट को आगे बढ़ाने में अगर किसी का कोई हिस्सा हो सकता है, तो वह मेरा है।

मैं सब से पहले यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की हकीकत से आंखें बन्द नहीं की जा सकतीं। जयप्रकाश नारायण और बिहार के लोगों ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि आप ज्यादा देर तक इन लोगों के जजबात को, उन के मसायल और उन की मुश्किलात को नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते। जयप्रकाश जी एक सिम्बल हैं। जयप्रकाश जी पर इल्जाम लगा कर कि वेसी आइ० ए० के एजेंट हैं, बमफादे खफूसी के एजेंट हैं, आप बिहार की जो पूरी हकीकत है, स्थिति है उस को नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते।.. (व्यवधान).. आप हिन्दुस्तान की 14 जबानों में से कोई भी जबान नहीं समझते, इसलिए आप को क्या मालूम कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूं ?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप यह कह कर अपने आप को धोखा दे सकते हैं, दुनिया को धोखा नहीं दे सकते हैं। जयप्रकाश जी के साथ मेरे कुछ उसूली इख्तलाफ जरूर हैं, प्रिंसिपल के इख्तिलाफ जरूर हैं। उन की मैं चर्चा करूंगा लेकिन उन के पैट्रिआटिज्म पर, उन की हुब्बलवतनी पर, उन की नेकनीयती पर शुबहा करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है और जो उन की नेकनीयती पर शुबहा जाहिर करता है, मुझे उस की दयानत पर शुबहा है। मैं जानता हूं कि जयप्रकाश नारायण ने अगर 27 साल इंतजार करने के बाद यह रास्ता अख्तियार किया है तो इस की जिम्मेदारी किन पर है ? इस की जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों पर है जिन्होंने कि अक्ल की बात, सेंसनलिटी की बात, संजीदगी की बात सुनने से इनकार कर दिया। वरना जयप्रकाश नारायण इस बुढ़ापे में इतना बोझ अपने कन्धों पर नहीं उठाते। उस दर्द को समझने की जरूरत है। उस आवाज को सुनने की जरूरत है जिस ने मजबूर किया जय-प्रकाश नारायण को कि जब उन की जिन्दगी का चिराग टिमटिमा रहा है तो उन्होंने अपने कन्धों पर इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी संभाली। इसलिए जयप्रकाश नारायण पर उंगली उठाने वालों से मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जय-प्रकाश नारायण पर उंगली उठाते वक्त आप हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन पर उंगली उठाते हैं, महात्मा गांधी की शख्सियत पर उंगली उठाते हैं और आपको यह जेबा नहीं देता कि इस प्रकार के ऐवानों में बैठ कर उस दयानत-दार और शरीफ आदमी के जजबे को आप ठुकरा दें। हो सकता है जय प्रकाश जी ने फैसले की गलतियां की हों, उन से और गलतियां हुई हों लेकिन उनकी नीयत पर कोई शक नहीं कर सकता। मैं खास तौर पर इस बात की तरफ तवज्जह इसलिए दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हुकमरां तबके की तरफ से बिहार के लोगों को बिलअमूम और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को बिलअमूम यह कह कर गुमराह करने की कोशिश की जाती है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण दरअसल एक मुस्लिम वजीरे आला का वजूद बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। मैं जयप्रकाश नारायण को जानता हूं। मेरे सामने उन की जिन्दगी की तवारीख है। उन पर हजार किस्म के इल्जाम

लग सकते हैं लेकिन जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसा सेकुलरिस्ट हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरा कोई नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं कि मुसलमानों के साथ उन की हमदर्दी क्या है, उन के जजबात क्या हैं? उन को मामूली मानने वाली थी मृदुला साराभाई और विमला ककड़ जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के फसाद के इलाकों में जाकर जहां फिरकापरस्त जमातों ने मुसलमानों का कत्ले आम किया था, उन को हौसला दिया ....

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I want to give him the information that about late Mrs. Mridula Sarabhai whom he mentioned, the Jana Sangh even opposed the condolence message in the Corporation.

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम** : भगत जी जरा शांति से काम लें। मैं उन की बात भी कहूंगा।

मैं आप से यह कह रहा था कि वे जय प्रकाश नारायण से इंस्पिरेशन लेती रही और उन्होंने अपनी जान को खतरे में डाल कर बोर्डर इलाकों में जा कर मुसलमानों को तसल्ली दी। आज सिर्फ इसलिए कि बिहार का कोई ऐरा गैरा नत्थू खैरा, बाई ऐक्सीडेंट हूं हैपेन्स टु बी ए मुस्लिम, उस के लिए जयप्रकाश नारायण पर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाय कि वह मुस्लिम चीफ मिनिस्टर का वजूद वर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते..

**श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान** (किशनगंज) सभापति महोदय मेरा प्वांइट आफ आर्डर है। किस कदर इरेलिवेंट बात है यह जो उन्होंने कहा ऐरा गैरा नत्थू खैरा, क्या यह पार्लियामेंटरी है? दूसरी बात—इन्होंने अपनी स्पीच की बिगिनिंग में कहा कि सारे भारतीय नेता बोल चुके, पहली वर्डिंग यही है उन की, तो क्या मतलब है उन के यह कहने का? क्या अपने को वह भारत से अलग समझते हैं? और ऐरा गैरा नत्थू खैरा जो इन्होंने कहा क्या यह पार्लियामेंट्री है?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I dismiss this interruption with the contempt it deserves.

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: I also dismiss with contempt his vulgar language.

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम** : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जयप्रकाश नारायण का सियासी सतह पर मुकाबिला कीजिए, जरूरत पड़े तो लाठियों से भी जख्मी कीजिए, आप जिस तौर पर भी मुकाबिला करना चाहें कीजिए, लेकिन इस मूवमेंट को कम्यूनलाइज करने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। हजारों शकलें हैं जय प्रकाश नारायण का मुकाबला करने के लिए जरूर कीजिए लेकिन इस में कम्यूनल एलीमेंट इंट्रोड्यूस कर के मुल्क की फिजा को खराब करने की कोशिश मत कीजिए।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं—मैं ने इजहार किया कि जयप्रकाश नारायण से मेरा कुछ उसूली इख्तिलाफ है। वह वसूली इख्तिलाफ दो सतहों पर है। एक इस सतह पर है कि मैं यह समझता हूं, मेरा ईमान है कि इस मुल्क की हुकूमत ने, इस मौजूदा हुकूमत ने मुल्क का नाश कर दिया है, गरीब की कमर तोड़ दी है और इस मुल्क में सारी बुराइयों की जिम्मेदार यह हुकूमत है, बिहार में करप्शन की जिम्मेदार यह हुकूमत है। तो मेरा मतालबा यह है कि इस हुकूमत को खत्म होना चाहिए और यह हुकूमत ताकत चूंकि इस पार्लियामेंट से पैदा करती है इस लिए इस पार्लियामेंट को भंग कर देना चाहिए। क्या

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

वजह है कि आप ने जब बिहार में सिर्फ असेम्बली के डिजोल्यूशन का मतालबा किया तो आप क्या यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि इस पार्लियामेंट में और इस हुकूमत में आप का एतमाद है ? आप बिहार में असेम्बली भंग कर के इन्डायरेक्टली इस हुकूमत तर कान्फीडेंस का प्रस्ताव पास कर रहे हैं? मैं तो यह समझता था कि इस हुकूमत को भी रहने का हक नहीं है । इसलिए उसूली तौर पर जब जनता को यह महसूस हो कि यह हुकूमत नाकाम हुई है उस मक़ासद को हल करने में जिस के लिए इस का इन्तखाब हुआ था तो इस हुकूमत को जाना चाहिए । बिहार का आप ने क्यों मखसूस एक एरिया अपना ईजाद किया है? और अगर बिहार में यह उसूल मान लिया जाय तो फिर कल किस रियासत में इस उसूल को टोकेंगे, किस को रोकेंगे ? उस सूरत में आप यह तय कीजिए कि आप करना क्या चाहते हैं ? एक उसूली इख्तिलाफ तो यह है ।

दूसरा उसूली इख्तिलाफ यह है कि जय प्रकाश नारायण के सेकूलरिज्म पर मुकम्मिल विश्वास रखते हुए मैं जयप्रकाश नारायण को बताना चाहता हूं कि इस एलीटिज्म के साथ जनसंघ और आर एस एस का शामिल होना जो है इस ने इस तहरीक का किरदार मशकूक कर दिया है । यह सही है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण के मरीज नहीं है । उन्हें टी बी नहीं है । लेकिन जयप्रकाश नारायण को जानना चाहिए कि दिक के मरीजों के साथ उठना बैठना सेहत के लिए बड़ा खतरनाक होता है । ये जरासीम जो हैं आर पार ही जाते हैं । अगर माइनारिटीज में अभी तक सस्पिशन रहा है इस मूवमेंट के बारे में तो वह इसलिए कि इस तहरीक के साथ जनसंघ और आर एस एस का वजूद है । अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने सवाल किया कि कौन है जो जयप्रकाश नारायण की हुब्बुल-वतनी को, उन के पेट्रिआटिज्म को चैलेंज कर सकता है ? कोई नहीं । लेकिन जनसंघ ने किया है । मुझ याद है आज से आठ दस साल कब्ल जनसंघियों ने जयप्रकाश नारायण को चांदनी चौक में जलसा नहीं करने दिया, पथराव किया । उन्हें गद्दार कहा । जब वह काश्मीर में इसाफ की बात कहते हैं, जब वह पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती की बात करते हैं तो इन शूरवाओं ने उन्हें पाकिस्तानी जासूस कहा । इन्होंने पथराव किया । आज मुझे हैरत है कि किस तरह से किस बिना पर जय-प्रकाश नारायण को हुब्बुलवतनी जनसंघ की निगाहों में काबिले एहतराम हो गई ? जयप्रकाश नारायण कहते हैं कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ बात करो । शेख अब्दुल्ला कहते हैं कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान के साथ काश्मीर के रिश्ते को मानता हूं । बात कर रहे हैं इंदिरा जी के साथ । जयप्रकाश नारायण बातचीत की हिमायत करते हैं । लेकिन अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और मिस्टर अडवानी कहते हैं कि बात मत करो इस चीज में जयप्रकाश नारायण लीडर नहीं हैं । जयप्रकाश नारायण लीडर सिर्फ उस वक्त हैं जब जनसंघ के सियासी मफादात को तकवियत पहुंचे । जयप्रकाश नारायण पंसारी की दूकान नहीं हैं कि जिस वक्त अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी चाहें अठन्नी दे कर सौदा खरीद । मैं चैलेंज करता हूं क्या अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी तस्लीम करेंगे कि काश्मीर के सवाल पर जो बातचीत हो रही है जयप्रकाश नारायण उस में सालिस बनें और आप को उन का फैसला मंजूर होगा ? नहीं होगा । क्यों कि जनसंघ

के फिरकावाराना मकाद को उस के तकवीयत नहीं पहुचेगी । इसलिए जयप्रकाश जी को मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हू, उन्हें मैं इत्तिला-करादम करना चाहता हूं कि आप की सियासी सेहत बहुत अच्छी है, सियासी शोहरत बहुत अच्छी है, आप की शोहरत बरार हो जायगी, आप को कम्यूनलिज्म की टी बी हो जायगी अगर आप ने यह बैड कम्पनी रखी । श्यामनन्दन बाबू से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्दिरा जी को जरुर नीचा दिखाइए, इन को यहां से निकालिए, यह अलग सवाल है कि हवाई जहाज में इन्हीं के साथ सफर करते हैं, वह सफर करना छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन गलत ताकतों का सहारा ले कर नहीं, जनसंघ के कन्धों पर सवार हो कर नहीं । जो जनसंघ के कन्धों पर सवार हो कर आएगे वह इस मुल्क का नाश करेंगे

ादा देर तक ان لوگوں کے جذبات کو ، انکے مسائل اور انکی مشکلات کو نظر انداز نہیں کر سکتے - جے پرکاش جی ایک سلمل ہیں - جے پرکاس جی پر الزام لگا کر کہ وہ سی- آئی- اے کے ایجنٹ ہیں ، وہ مفاد خصوصی کے ایجنٹ ہیں ، آپ بہار کی جو بری حقیقت ہے ، سنتھی ہے اسکو نظرانداز نہیں کر سکتے ،...(ووٹ ان) آپ ہندوستان کی 14 زبانوں میں سے کوئی بھی زبان نہیں سمجھتے ، اس لئے آپکو کیا معلوم کہ میں کیا کہہ رہا ہوں ؟

میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ آپ یہ کہہ کر اپنے آپ کو دھوکا دے سکتے ہیں ، دنیا کو دھوکا نہیں دے سکتے ہیں - جے پرکاش جی کے ساتھ میرے کچھ اصولی اختلاف ضرور ہیں ، پرنسپل کے اختلاف ضرور ہیں - انکی میں چرچا کروں گا ، لیکن انکی حب الوطنی پر ، انکے پیٹریاٹزم پر ، انکی نیک نیتی پر ، شبہ کرنے کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے اور جو ان کی نیک نیتی پر شبہ ظاہر کرتا ہے ، مجھ اسکی دیانتداری پر شبہ

میں جانتا ہوں کہ جے پرکاش نارائن نے ۲۷ سال انتظار کرنے کے بعد وہ رستہ اختیار کیا ہے تو اسکی ذمہ داری کن پر ہے ؟ اسکی ذمہ داری ان لوگوں پر ہے جنہوں نے عقل کی بات رایشنلیٹی کی بات ، سنجیدگی

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اشوک ایس - اے - شمیم (سریلکر سوشلیٹی جی) پارٹیوں کے نمایندوں کی بات آپنے سنی - میرا خیال ہے کہ اس ساری بحث میں ایک ہی پارٹی لیس ممبر حصہ لے رہا ہے اور اس لحاظ سے پارٹی لیس ڈیموکریسی کے کانسیپٹ کو آگے بڑھانے میں اگر کسی کا کوئی حصہ ہو سکتا ہے ، تو وہ میرا ہے -

میں سب سے پہلے یہ بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہار کی حقیقت سے آنکھیں بند نہیں کی جا سکتیں - جے پرکاش نارائن اور بہار کے لوگوں نے یہ ثابت کر دیا ہے کہ آپ

[شری ایس - اے- شمیم]

کی بات سننے سے انکار کر دیا - ورنہ جے پرکاش نارائن اس بڑھاپے میں اتنا بڑا بوجھ اپنے کندھوں پر نہیں اٹھاتے - اس دور کو سمجھنے کی ضرورت ہے - اس آواز کو سننے کی ضرورت ہے جس نے مجبور کیا جے پرکاش نارائن کو جب انکی زندگی کا چراغ ٹمٹما رہا ہے تو انہوں نے اپنے کندھوں پر اتنی بڑی ذمہداری سنبھالی اس لئے جے پرکاش نارائن پر انگلی اٹھانے سے میں درخواست کروں گا کہ جے پرکاش نرائن پر انگلی اٹھاتے وقت آپ ہندوستان کی زمین پر انگلی اٹھاتے ہیں - مہاتما گاندھی کی شخصیت پر انگلی اٹھاتے ہیں اور آپکو یہ زیب نہیں دیتا کہ اس پرکار کے ایوانوں میں بیٹھ کر اس دیانتدار اور شریف آدمی کے جذبے کو آپ ٹھکرا دیں - ہو سکتا ہے جے پرکاش جی نے فیصلے کی غلطیاں کی ہوں ؟ ان سے اور غلطیاں ہوئی ہوں؟ لیکن انکی نیت پر کوئی شک نہیں کر سکتا - میں خاص طور سے اس بات کی طرف توجہ اس لئے دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکمران طبقے کی طرف سے بہار کے لوگوں کو بالخصوص اور ہندوستان کے لوگوں کی بالعموم یہ کہہ کر گمراہ کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے کہ جے پرکاش نارائن در اصل ایک مسلم وزیر ملے کا وجود برداشت نہیں کر سکتے - میں جے پرکاش نارائن کو جانتا ہوں - میرے سامنے انکی زندگی کی تصویر ہے - ان پر ہزار قسم کے الزام لگ سکتے ہیں - لیکن جے پرکاش نارائن جیسا سیکولرسٹ ہندوستان میں دوسرا کوئی نہیں ہے - میں جانتا ہوں کہ مسلمانوں کے ساتھ انکی ہمدردی کیا ہے؟ انکے جذبات کیا ہیں ؟ انکی معمولی بات ماننے والی نہیں مرحومہ سارا بائی اور وہ کلکتہ جنہوں نے ہندوستان کے فساد کے علاقوں میں جا کر جہاں فرقہ پرست جماعتوں نے مسلمانوں کا قتل عام کیا تھا، انکو حوصلہ دیا....

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I want to give him the information that about late Mrs. Mridula Sarabai whom he mentioned, the Jana Sangh even opposed the condolence message in the Corporation.

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شری ایس- اے- شمیم- بھگت جی ذرا شانتی سے کام لیں - میں انکی بات بھی کروں گا -

میں آپ سے کہہ رہا تھا کہ وہ جے پرکاش نارائن سے انسپی ریشن لیتی رہیں تھیں اور انہوں نے اپنی جان کو خطرے میں ڈالکر بارڈر علاقوں میں جا کر مسلمانوں کو

کیجئے، کمیونلائیز کرنے کی کوشش مت کیجئے - ہزاروں شکلیں ہیں جے پرکاش کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے، ضرور کیجئے لیکن اس میں کمیونل الیمنٹ انٹر وٹیوس کرکے ملک کی فضا کو خراب کرنے کی کوشش مت کیجئے -

دوسری بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں- میں نے اظہار کیا کہ جے پرکاش نارائن سے میرا کچھ اصولی اختلاف ہے - وہ اصولی اختلاف دو سطحوں پر ہے - ایک اس سطح پر ہے کہ میں سمجھتا ہوں ، میرا ایمان ہے کہ اس ملک کی حکومت نے ، اس موجودہ حکومت نے ملک کا ناس کر دیا ہے ، غریب کی کمر توڑ دی ہے اور اس ملک میں ساری برائیوں کی ذمہ دار یہ حکومت ہے ، بہار میں کرپشن کی ذمہ دار یہ حکومت ہے - تو میرا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ اس حکومت کو ختم ہونا چاہئے اور یہ حکومت چونکہ طاقت ور اور کرتی ہے اس پارلیمنٹ سے اس لئے اس پارلیمنٹ کو بھنگ کر دینا چاہئے - کیا وجہ ہے کہ آپ نے جب بہار میں صرف اسمبلی کے الیکشن کا مطالبہ کیا تو آپ کیا یہ ثابت کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ اس پارلیمنٹ میں اور اس حکومت میں آپکا اعتماد ہے ؟ آپ بہار میں اسمبلی بھنگ کرکے انڈائریکٹلی اس حکومت پر کانفیڈینس تسلی دی - آج صرف اس لئے کہ بہار کا کوئی ایرا غیرا نتھو خیرا بائی الیکسی قنت ہو ہوپلس تو بی اے مسلم ، اس کے لئے جے پرکاش نارائن پر یہ الزام لگایا جائے کہ وہ مسلم چیف منسٹر کا وجود برداشت نہیں کر سکتے....

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شری محمد جمیل الرحمان (کشن گنج) - سبھاپتی مہودیہ ، میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے - کس قدر اریلیونٹ بات کی ہے یہ جو انہوں نے کہا ایرا غیرا نتھو خیرا ، کیا یہ پارلیامینٹری ہے ؟ دوسری بات انہوں نے اپنی سپیچ کی بگننگ (شروع) میں کہا کہ سارے بھارت نیتا بول چکے ، پہلی ورڈنگ یہی ہے انکی، تو کیا مطلب ہے ان کے یہ کہنے کا؟ کیا اپنے کو وہ بھارت سے الگ سمجھتے ہیں ؟ اور ایرا غیرا نتھو خیرا جو انہوں نے کہا کیا یہ پارلیامینٹری ہے؟

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I dismiss this interruption with the contempt it deserves.

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: I also dismiss with contempt his vulgar language.

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شری ایس- اے- شمیم : میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جے پرکاش نارائن کا سیاسی سطح پر مقابلہ کیجئے، ضرورت پڑے تو انہیں سے بھی زخمی

پار ہو جاتے ہیں - اگر مائیلارٹیز میں ابھی تک کنفیوشن رہا ہے اس کی ذمہداری کے بارے میں تو وہ اس لئے کہ اس تحریک کے ساتھ جن سنگھ اور آر- ایس- ایس کا وجود ہے - اٹل بہاری باجپئی نے سوال کیا کہ کون ہے جو جے پرکاش نارائن کی حب الوطنی کو، ان کی پیٹریاٹزم کو چیلنج کر سکتا ہے ؟ کوئی نہیں - لیکن جن سنگھ نے کیا ہے - مجھے یاد ہے آج سے آٹھ دس سال قبل جن سنگھیوں نے جے پرکاش نارائن کو چاندنی چوک میں جلسہ نہیں کرنے دیا، پتھراؤ کیا - انہیں غدار کہا - جب وہ کشمیر میں انصاف کی بات کہتے ہیں، جب وہ پاکستان کے ساتھ دوستی کی بات کرتے ہیں تو ان سوراجیوں نے انہیں پاکستانی جاسوس کہا - انہوں نے پتھراؤ کیا- آج مجھے حیرت ہے کہ کس طرح سے کس بنا پر جے پرکاش نارائن کی حب الوطنی جن سنگھ کی نگاہوں میں قابل احترام ہو گئی ؟ جے پرکاش نارائن کہتے ہیں کہ میں ہندوستان کے ساتھ کشمیر کے رشتے کو مانتا ہوں - بات کر رہے ہیں اندراجی کے ساتھ - جے پرکاش نارائن بات چیت کی حمایت کرتے ہیں - لیکن اٹل بہاری واجپئی اور مسٹر اڈوانی کہتے ہیں کہ بات مت کرو - اس چیز میں جے پرکاش نارائن لیڈر نہیں ہیں - جے پرکاش نارائن لیڈر صرف

[شری ایس - اے - شمیم]

کا پرستاو پاس کر رہے ہیں ؟ میں تو یہ سمجھتا تھا کہ اس حکومت کو بھی رہنے کا حق نہیں ہے - اسلئے اصولی طور پر جب جنتا کو یہ محسوس ہو کہ یہ حکومت ناکام ہوئی ہے ان مسائل کو حل کرنے میں جن کے لئے اسکا انتخاب ہوا تھا تو اس حکومت کو جانا چاہئے- بہار کا آپ نے کیوں مخصوص ایک ایریا الگ ایجاد کیا ہے ؟ اور اگر بہار میں یہ اصول مان لیا جائے تو پھر کل کس ریاست میں اس اصول کو ٹوکیں گے، کس کو روکیں گے ؟ اس صورت میں آپ یہ طے کیجئے کہ آپ کرنا کیا چاہتے ہیں ؟ ایک اصولی اختلاف تو یہ ہے -

دوسرا اصولی اختلاف یہ ہے کہ جے پرکاش نارائن کے سیکیولرزم پر مکمل وشواس رکھتے ہوئے میں جے پرکاش نارائن کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ایجی ٹیشن کے ساتھ جن سنگھ اور آر- ایس- ایس- کا شامل ہونا جو ہے اس نے اس تحریک کا کردار مشکوک کر دیا ہے - یہ صحیح ہے کہ جے پرکاش نارائن دق کے مریض نہیں ہیں - انہیں تپ دق ہی نہیں ہے - لیکن جے پرکاش نارائن کو جاننا چاہئے کہ دق نے مریضوں کے ساتھ اٹھنا بیٹھنا صحت کے لئے بڑا خطرناک ہوتا ہے - یہ جراثیم جو ہیں آر

जाएंगे वह इस मुल्क का नाश करेंगे - ]

**श्री नवल किशोर सिंह** (मुजफ्फरपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, श्री श्यामनन्दन बाबू ने इस कामरोको प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा कि 4 नवम्बर का दिन मेमोरेबिल है, स्मरणीय है। मैं भी ऐसा ही समझता हूं, लेकिन मैं उस को दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्मरणीय दिवस समझता हूं—इस लिये कि उस दिन लोकतन्त्र के लिये किसी जमाने में लड़नेवाला एक पुराना नेता लोकतन्त्र के दुर्ग को और लोकतन्त्र की व्यवस्था को नष्ट करने के लिये पटना की सड़कों पर चल पड़ा था—इस लिये मेरी दृष्टि में वह दिन स्मरणीय है।

सभापति जी, बारबार यह प्रश्न उठाया गया है कि पटना में इतने बैरिकेड्स क्यों बने और इतनी पुलिस का इन्तजाम क्यों हुआ ? मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं—पटना में 18 मार्च को क्या हुआ ? 18 मार्च, 1974 को पटना में पुलिस व्यवस्था कम थी, उस दिन पटना में दुकानें और होटल जलाये गये, सरकारी अफसरों के घर जलाये गये और इन सारी दुर्घटनाओं के बाद स्वयं जयप्रकाश जी को इस बात के लिये सरकार की निन्दा करनी पड़ी कि सरकार पटना में शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था नहीं रख सकी। अब मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं—यदि शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था रखने की कोशिश की जाती है और उस के लिये आवश्यक पुलिस बल का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो उस पर किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है ? मैं विश्वास के साथ इस बात को कहता हूं कि सरकार का यह आदेश था—सम्भवतः मेरा विश्वास है कि था—कि जयप्रकाश बाबू को गिरफ्तार न किया जाय और जयप्रकाश जी की रक्षा की जाए। उस के बावजूद भी अगर भीड़ में उन्हें कोई खरोंच लग गई तो जैसा हम सभी को मालूम है, ऐसी सम्भावनाओं से इन्कार

اسوقت ہیں جب جن سنگھ کے سیاسی مفادات کو طقویت پہنچے - جے پرکاش نارائن پلساری کی دوکان نہیں ہیں کہ جسوقت اٹل بہاری باجپئی جی چاہیں اتھلی دے کر سودا خریدیں - میں چیلنج کرتا ہوں کیا اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی تسلیم کریں گے کہ کشمیر کے سوال پر جو بات جیت ہو رہی ہے جےپرکاش نارائن اس میں ثالث بنیں اور آپکو انکا فیصلہ منظور ہوگا ؟ نہیں ہوگا - کیونکہ جن سنگھ کے فرقہ دارانہ مفاد کو اس سے طقویت نہیں پہنچیگی - اس لئے جےپرکاش جی کو میں چیتاونی دینا چاہتا ہوں، انہیں میں اطلاع فواہم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کی سیاسی صحت بہت اچھی ہے، سیاسی شہرت بہت اچھی ہے، آپکی شہرت خراب ہو جائیگی، آپکو کمیونلزم کی ٹی بی ہو جائیگی اگر آپ نے یہ بیڈ کمپنی رکھی - شیام نندن بابو سے بھی میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اندرا جی کو ضرور نیچا دکھایئے ان کو یہاں سے نکالئے، یہ الگ سوال ہے کہ ہوائی جہاز میں انہیں کے ساتھ سفر کرتے ہیں، وہ سفر کرنا چھوڑ دیجئے، لیکن غلط طاقتوں کا سہارا لے کر نہیں، جن سنگھ کے کندھوں پر سوار ہو کر نہیں - جو جن سنگھ کے کندھوں پر سوار ہو کر

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

नहीं किया जा सकता कि ऐसी भीड़ में जहां लाठी चार्ज हो रहा हो और लाठी चार्ज से बचने के लिये लोग उन के पास आ रहे हों, उन की देह पर गिर रहे हों तो खरोंच न लग जाय। लेकिन सरकार की नीयत क्या थी—यह बात साफ है कि जब जब वह इस बात कू कोशीश करते कि आगे बढ़ जाय तो उन को पलिश बढ़ने दती थी। अगर सरकार पटना में 18 मार्च का दृश्य उप स्थित करने देती तो क्या यह सदन और स्वयं जयप्रकाश जी सरकार को माफ कर सकते थे ? मैं आप से कहता हूं कि इस बात की तैयारी हमेशा बिहार में रहती है कि किस तरह से कुछ ऐसी स्थिति, हिंसात्मक पैदा की जाय जिससे कि विधान सभा के विघटन की मांग मजबूत हो।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान एक और बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं—प्रविधान सभा के विघटन के प्रश्न पर बारबार यहां माननीय सदस्यों ने गुजरात के साथ एक समानान्तर रूप बिहार का रखने की कोशिश की है। अगर गजरात के साथ बिहार का समानान्तर रूप होता, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम लोगों को विधान सभा के विघटन के प्रश्न पर एक नये ढंग से सोचना पड़ता। लेकिन आप सभी जानते हैं कि गजरात में जब यह विघटन का प्रश्न उपस्थित हुआ तो उस समय गुजरात की विधान सभा के कितने सदस्यों ने इस्तीफा दिया था—एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या ने इस्तीफा दिया था। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह थी कि जो वहां शासक दल था उस के सदस्यों ने भी इस्तीफा दिया था। लेकिन आज बिहार की क्या स्थिति है—बिहार विधान सभा में सदस्यों की संख्या 319 है, जिन में एक नौमिनेटेड सदस्य हैं। 319 में 140 अपोजीशन की संख्या है। इन 140 में से जो दल इस आन्दोलन का समर्थन कर रहे हैं उन की संख्या 78 है। इन 78 सदस्यों में से सिर्फ 34 सदस्यों ने इस्तीफा दिया है। वे दल जो आज इस आन्दोलन का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, वे आज टूट गये हैं। विधान सभा चाहे आज टूटी हो या न टूटी हो, लेकिन जयप्रकाश जी ने वहां की सारी विरोधी पार्टियों को तोड़ दिया—इस में कोई शक नहीं है। अब मैं ,आप से पूछता हूं—क्या सिर्फ 34 विधान सभा के सदस्य जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। अगर दूसरे प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं तो हम भी नहीं हैं, श्यामबाबू, वाजपेयी जी और मधु लिमये भी नहीं हैं क्योंकि जैसे नियमों के अनुसार आप का और मेरा चुनाव हुआ है, वैसे ही नियमों के द्वारा उनका हुआ है। और 34 प्रतिनिधि कहते हैं कि विधान सभा तोड़ी जाय और बाकी के तमाम प्रतिनिधि कहते हैं कि हम विधान सभा को चलायेंगे, उस के लिए वे अपने दल को भी छोड़ने को भी तैयार हैं, अनुशासन की सजा भोगने को तैयार हैं तो फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी को हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि आप विधान सभा का विघटन कर दीजिए—मैं इस का उत्तर आप से जानना चाहता हूं?

इस आन्दोलन को बार-बार हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन कहा जा रहा है। मुझे इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जहां तक जयप्रकाश का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि वे किसी भी हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही को बढ़ावा नहीं दे सकते। लेकिन क्या इस आन्दोलन में हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां नहीं हुई हैं? मैं पूछता हूं — अक्तुबर के पहले सप्ताह की सरकार की क्या रिपोर्ट है—गृह मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे। मेरी रिपोर्ट यह है कि 285 जगहों पर बिहार में हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां हुईं, रेलें उखाड़ी गईं, ब्लाक पर हमला हुआ, उस के कागजात को फाड़ा गया, सरकारी अफसरों को पीटा गया, बसों पर हमला किया गया। अगर यही हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन मुझे शक है—यह हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन है।

हमारे दोस्त—श्री शमीम—अभी न

जाने अपनी खूबसूरत जबान में क्या क्या कह गये। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं—हालांकि वे खुद भी सावधान हैं और मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने उस का जिक्र भी किया है—पटना सिटी स्टेशन का कैबिन जिस दिन उखाड़ा जा रहा था, उस पर हमला हो रहा था, उस दिन हमारे यहां आर० एस० एस० के भूतपूर्व चीफ़, श्री रामदेव महतो, जनसंघ के मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं, वे स्वयं ढेला फेंक रहे थे, गांधी जी का फोटो उन्होंने गले मे लगा रखा था। वे अकेले व्यक्ति थे जो गांधी जी का फोटो लगाये हुये थे। अगर यही अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन है तो मैं नहीं जानता फिर हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन क्या होता है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता —हूं जय प्रकाश बाबू बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कहते हैं, जो अच्छी हैं, सुनने में अच्छी ही लगती हैं। मैं भी इस विचार का हूं—अगर उन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति कर लें। भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो जाये, बेकारी दूर हो जाये, शिक्षण पद्धति मे सुधार हो जाय, नौजवानों के व्यक्तित्व का उचित विकास हो, उन को रोजी रोटी मिल जाय, इस से बढ़ कर अधिक प्रसन्नता की बात और कोई नहीं होगी। लेकिन मैं भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हू—खुद जयप्रकाश जी ने कहा है—उन का लिखा हुआ हमने पढा है और यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो ला कर दे दूंगा—कि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये आदमी को बदलना होगा। अब मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—आदमी को बदलना क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी के बस की बात है ? क्या आदमी टेबिल कुर्सी है कि जैसे चाहो घर में सजा लो। जो आदमी हड्डी, मज्जा और मांस से बना हुआ है, जिस के मन के चेतन और अचेतन की खोज आज तक जारी है, जिस पर एक ही परिस्थिति में एक बात की प्रतिक्रिया विभिन्न प्रकार से होती है, उस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी जादू कर सकती हैं—ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। जय प्रकाश जी भी वह जादू नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप को याद होगा—1967–68 में बिहार मे सूखा पड़ा था। उस समय जय प्रकाश जी ने बड़ी मात्रा में रिलीफ़ का आयोजन किया था और हम कांग्रेस वालो ने भी आयोजन किया था, हमारा काम भी चल रहा था, जितने दिनों तक वह आयोजन चला, बिहार के अखबारो को उठा कर देख लीजिए, वे सारे अखबार जो आज उन की प्रशस्ति के गीत गा रहे हैं, उस समय बिहार रीलीफ़ कमेटी की व्यवस्था के बारे में भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगा रहे थे, इन्हीं अखबारो मे वे आरोप छप रहे थे। जब काम खत्म हुआ तो एक बड़े मजे की बात है—जय प्रकाश जी से पूछा गया—आप के लिए कहा जा रहा है कि बिहार रिलीफ़ कमेटी के समान के बटवारे में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। तो जय प्रकाश जी सच्चे आदमी हैं, वह छिपा नहीं सके और उन्होंने कहा कि 40 प्रतिशत मिसयूज हुआ, भ्रष्टाचार में गया। जिस संस्था के सर्वेसर्वा स्वयं जय प्रकाश जी हैं और खुद नियुक्तियां करते हैं ऐसी संस्थाओ में उन की नाक के नीचे गलत काम हुये हैं।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र** : अगर जयप्रकाश जी प्रधान मंत्री होते तो वह कहते कि मिनिस्टर भ्रष्ट हैं। लेकिन आप की प्रधान मंत्री नहीं कह सकतीं। यही फ़र्क है।

**श्री नवल किशोर सिंह** : मैं यह कह रहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार के मामले स्वयं अपनी संस्था में से जयप्रकाश जी अलग नहीं कर सके, इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता।

अब शिक्षण पद्धति के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। हम सब निन्दा करते हैं इस पद्धति की। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को छोड़ कर क्या सारे मुल्क में जितने शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं उन्हों ने कोई शिक्षा का विकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है।

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

वर्तमान सामाजिक व्यवस्था में भारत के लिये एक शिक्षा पद्धति को बनाना अपने आप में कठिन काम है कि कोई इस में अभी तक सफल नहीं हो पाया है।

अन्त में एक बात और कहनी है। गुजरात में विधान सभा का विघटन हुआ, बिहार में विघटन की मांग है। क्या विरोधी दल के मित्र यह अधिकार हर स्टेट में जहां कांग्रेस की सरकारें नहीं हैं, वहां के कांग्रेसजनों को देंगे? अगर यह तरीका हमारे देश में चल जाय कि हर दो वर्ष के बाद चुनाव हो और फिर मांग हो कि विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाय तो क्या हालत होगी लोकतन्त्र की हमारे देश में यह आप सोच लें।

अब आज पटना में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का एक डिमांस्ट्रेशन हुआ उस में लाखों लोगों ने भाग लिया। यहां चार तारीख के मामले को माननीय मित्र का विचार हो या न हो, लेकिन उस के खिलाफ जन-आक्रोश पैदा करने की कोशिश हो रही है, उद्देश्य है हमारे मित्रों का यह जानना चाहिए। वह यह है कि चार तारीख को कुछ हुआ हो या नहीं लेकिन चार तारीख मामले को इतना उड़ाओ कि 11 तारीख को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का जो प्रदर्शन है और 16 तारीख जो कांग्रेस का प्रदर्शन है उस के ऊपर लोग गुस्से में आ कर हमला करें। रांची में कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष गये यहां उन की सभा में पटाखे फेंके गये और सभा को तोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया। मुझे विश्वास है कि जनता इस बात को समझती है।

सबसे से बड़ी बात यह हुई जो माननीय वाजपेयी ने कहा साफ़-साफ़ कि हम लोग दल-विहीन राज्य में विश्वास नहीं करते। यही बात गया में जब गोली कांड हुआ तो मैंने कही थी कि यदि आप लोग जयप्रकाश जी के दल विहीन शासनतन्त्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो अपनी पार्टी को डिज़ोल्व कीजिए, उन को धोखा न दीजिये। आप सब उन्हें धोखा दे रहे हैं, ऐन वक्त पर आप उन का साथ छोड़ देंगे। आज माननीय वाजपेयी ने साफ़ साफ़ कह दिया है कि वह लोग दल तोड़ने नहीं जा रहे हैं आगे चुनाव में इन दलों का मकाबला करेंगे और उन को उसी तरह से पराजित करेंगे जैसे 1971 में किया था।

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, आज की बहस में कांग्रेस वक्ताओं द्वारा कोई ऐसी ठोस बात या अकाट्य दलील सामने नहीं आई। जब कभी विधान सभा के विघटन का सवाल उठाया गया तो प्रधान मंत्री, भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित और माननीय डी० के० बरुआ ने यही कहा कि यह चुनी हुई विधान सभा है और उस को पांच साल तक चलने देना चाहिये। उन्होंने यह भी कहा चूंकि गफूर सरकार को बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त है इस लिए उस के कार्य में भी बाधा नहीं डालनी चाहिये और उस को बर्खास्त करने का सवाल भी उपस्थित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन क्या इस बात को हम भूल सकते हैं जब स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री कांग्रेस की अध्यक्ष थीं तो उन्होंने बिल्कुल इन तर्कों के विपरीत काम किया था। 1959 में स्वयं उन्होंने केरल में सिविल नाफ़रमानी के सिद्धान्त का समर्थन किया था। आज घेराव और धरना, दोनों की आप निन्दा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस समय जिस सरकार को बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त था उसी सरकार के सचिवालय पर आप लोगों ने मार्च आर्गेनाइज किया था और शुरू में उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू केरल

की सरकार को बर्खास्त करने के पक्ष में नहीं थे लेकिन यह छिपी हुई बात नहीं है इन्दिरा जी ने ही उन के ऊपर और पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड के ऊपर दबाव डाल कर केरल की सरकार को भी विघटित करवाया और विधान सभा को भी विघटित करवाया। और उस समय केरल में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा था उस की तुलना में कई गुना तीव्र जन-आन्दोलन आज बिहार में चल रहा है। क्या उस समय केरल की असेम्बली के एक भी सदस्य ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया था ? और अभी स्वयं माननीय नवल किशोर ने कहा विरोध पक्ष के 34 सदस्यों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया है, और अगर कुछ लोगों ने नहीं दिया होगा तो वर्तमान जो स्वार्थ का महौल है उस में इन लोगों की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है और लम्हान की जो राजनीति है वह नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं। लेकिन 34 सदस्यों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया है यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है। इस के महत्व को कम आप नहीं कर सकते। आज संसदीय लोकतन्त्र की लम्बी चौड़ी बातें कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस समय केरल के जो गवर्नर थ उन की जो रिपोर्ट मंगवायी जिस के आधार पर केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया, गवर्नर राधाकृष्ण राव क्या कहते हैं, माननीय गृह मंत्री जरा सुनें। वह कहते हैं :

"That is why in all democratic countries where Parliamentary Government obtains, the practice is for the Government itself to offer to resign and hold re-election in case there is overwhelming opposition to any of Government's measures or when there is a widespread demand for general elections. It is not considered necessary that a 'no confidence' motion should be passed in the Assembly or Parliament in order to justify the change of Government."

"The crux of the legal and constitutional question is whether the Kerala Government has lost the support of the overwhelming majority of the people and whether the allegations made of maladministration and subversion of democracy are substantially true. I have already expresed my view on both these points."

"While the securing of a majority of seats in the Legislature, however meagre, is very relevant at the time of forming a Government, it cannot be pleaded as conferring a continuing right to claim the confidence of the majority."

"There is no doubt that there has been a tremendous shift in the mind and the feeling of the people. I do not think this public opinion can be ignored without serious consequences for the future".

**21 hrs.**

आज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 1972 में जो लोकमत की मनोदशा थी आज उस में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आया है। बिहार की बहुसंख्यक जनता मांग कर रही है कि विधान सभा उसकी इच्छाओं का प्रतीक नहीं है, गफूर सरकार सही मानों में हमारा प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर रही है। ऐसी हालत में किस मोह में आ कर आप इस सरकार को चलाए रखना चाहते हैं, असैम्बली को चलाए रखना चाहते हैं ? आप यह तो मानगे कि असैम्बली का काम होता है कानून बनाना। क्या कानून बनाने का काम भी बिहार की विधान सभा कर पाती है ? यह आन्दोलन के पहले की बात है। इस सवाल को मैं यहां भी कई बार उठा चुका हूं और कह चुका हूं कि बिहार की विधान सभा को इसी बिना पर समाप्त कर देना चाहिए कि कानून बनाने के अपने काम को भी उसने कभी पूरा नहीं किया है। आज भी बिहार में 180 अध्यादेश चल रहे हैं। आज कार्यपालिका ने सरकार ने विधान सभा के सारे अधिकारों

[श्री मधु लिमये]

को छीन लिया है। उन में से कई आर्डिनेंस ऐसे हैं जिन को 18 बार रिप्रोमलगेट किया गया है, 18 दफा जारी किया गया है। कई आर्डिनेंस लैप्स होते हैं और उनको दुबारा जारी किया जाता है। विधान सभा की बैठक छः सप्ताह से हमेशा कम समय के लिए की जाती है इसलिए कि अगर छः सप्ताह से अधिक अगर चलेगी तो ये सारे 180 आर्डिनेंस लैप्स हो जाएंगे। इस डर से विधान सभा की बैठक भी आज छः सप्ताह के लिए आप कर नहीं पाते हैं। संसदीय लोकतंत्र की बुनियाद को ही आप खत्म कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने जिन्होंने सिविल नाफरमानी, धरना और घेराव के जरिए कम्युनिस्ट हकूमत को केरल में खत्म कराया आज वही प्रधान मंत्री संसदीय लोकतंत्र को ले कर हम लोगों को लेक्चर दे रही हैं और ऐसी विधान सभा के समर्थन में बोल रही हैं जिस ने अपना प्राथमिक कार्य भी पूरा नहीं किया है। बिहार विधान सभा के बारे में क्यों ये लोग जिद कर रहे हैं। ये स्वयं जानते हैं कि वह निकम्मी विधान सभा है। कानून पास करने का काम भी वह पूरा नहीं कर रही है। सरकार के बारे में भी ये जानते हैं कि क्या हालत है। स्वयं विभूति मिश्र जी ने कहा कि सरकार उचित समय पर किसानों को बीज नहीं दे पाती है। खाद का वितरण नहीं करती। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम चौपट हो गया है। लोगों को कंट्रोल के दामों से अनाज नहीं मिलता। निर्माण के, विकास के काम ठप्प हैं। तीन करोड़ का जब ओवर ड्राफ्ट केरल का हो गया, कम्युनिस्ट सरकार का तो इन्होंने हल्ला करना शुरू कर दिया। मैं ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की सरकार का इस वक्त रिजर्व बैंक में कितने करोड़ का ओवर ड्राफ्ट चल रहा है। सभी दृष्टियों से यह सरकार बिल्कुल निकम्मी हो चुकी है, असेम्बली निकम्मी हो चुकी है और इसको तत्काल बरखास्त करना आवश्यक है।

आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग इंदिरा जी का साथ दे रहे हैं। आपके नेता ने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के बारे में जो कुछ एक बार कहा था वह मैं आपकी खिदमत में रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा था :

"As regards the Congress President, I do not want to say anything because she is just a child in politics. So I do not want to criticise her conduct or say anything about that. Generally it is not always an inevitable law of nature that wisdom is inherited by laws of heredity. I do not want to discuss that. It is embarrassing and it is uncultured".

यह डांगे साहब ने कहा था। प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कहा था और तब कहा था जब उन्होंने घेराव, धरना और सिविल नाफरमानी के जरिये केरल की हकूमत को तोड़ने का काम किया था। वही आज क्या कर रहे हैं? आज उसी इंदिरा गांधी के साथ मिल कर जो जन आन्दोलन बिहार में चल रहा है उसको समाप्त करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

चार नवम्बर की घटनाओं के बारे में यहां पर बहुत सी बात आई हैं। इन लोगों का कहना है कि चूंकि जयप्रकाश जी समानान्तर सरकार की बात कर रहे हैं इसलिए सरकार को इन बातों को बरदाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए। क्या पुलिस द्वारा उन के ऊपर जो लाठी चलाई गई उसका समर्थन मेरे कांग्रेसी मित्र करना चाहते हैं——

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : किस ने किया है?

**श्री मधु लिमये** : भगत जी ने कहा कि हमें इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए। हम लहूत रियायत कर रहे हैं। मैं रामशेखर

बाबू से कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां बोलने से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा। संसदीय समिति की जो मांग है उसको कबूल करियें। उसके सामने सारा सबूत आ जाएगा। अगर आपकी बात सही है तो पता चल जाएगा कि जयप्रकाश जी के ऊपर किसी तरह की पाशविक शक्ति का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। अगर इस तरह का उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है तो वह बात भी सदन के सामने आ जाएगी।

बिहार के मामले में आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के द्वारा वहां एक प्रदर्शन किया गया। उसके बारे में आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक नेता ने मुझे कहा कि क्या यह इनको शोभा देता है कि टिकटलैस ट्रेवल की बिना पर हमारे जो गरीब प्रदर्शकारी हैं उनको ये उतार ं। सवाल यह है कि शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से जब जयप्रकाश जी तथा विरोधी पक्ष के द्वारा प्रदर्शन किया जाता है तो हर तरह से उस में बाधा डालने की कोशिश की जाती है—

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : हमने ऐसा नहीं किया।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : आपके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। सरकार तथा कांग्रेस के द्वारा उस में बाधा डालने की कोशिश की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरे कुछ नौजवान दोस्त, मोहन सिंह, जगदीश लाल और हर्ष-वर्द्धन टिकट ले कर पंजाब मेल से आ रहे थे। सी आर पी के लोगों ने पंजाब मेल को घेर कर मुगलसराय में उन लोगों को जबर्दस्ती उतार दिया जब कि उनके पास टिकट थे। मैं रेड्डी साहब से जानना चाहता कि आपके पास ऐसा कौन सा कानून है कि बाकायदा टिकट खरीद कर जो यात्री पंजाब मेल से बिहार की ओर जा रहे थे, सी आर पी, बी एस एफ के लोगों ने उनको घेर लिया, उनके टिकट छीन लिए और उनको उतारने का काम किया। साफ है कि कोई कानून का राज नहीं रहा, कोई नियम नहीं रहे, मनमाने ढंग से शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ आज पुलिस कार्रवाई कर रही श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने स्वयं कहा है कि आज बिहार में तीस सैंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस की यूनिट हैं और पंद्रह बी एस एफ की यूनिट लगी हुई हैं। इसका मतलब मतलब है तकरीबन साठ हजार लोग। फिर रेलवे प्रोटैक्शन फोर्स है, इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स है प्लस सी पी आई है। इस सरकार के पीछे अब जन समर्थन नहीं रहा। यह केवल दंड शक्ति के बल पर, डंडे के बल पर, बंदूक के बल पर राज करना चाहती है।

सरकार कम से कम अब तो जिद छोड़े। बहुत सारा खून बहाने का काम आप लोगों ने किया है। कितने और लोगों को जानें आप चाहते हैं और फिर बिहार की जनता की जो मांग है उसको आप कबूल करेंगे? जब जनता की इच्छा है कि दुबारा वहां पर चुनाव हो तो उसके सामने अगर आप झुक जाते हैं तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। जनता की इच्छा का आदर करो। गफूर सरकार को बरखास्त करो। विधान सभा को विघटित करो और सामान्य स्थिति होने के बाद बिहार में तत्काल चुनाव कराने का काम करो। बिहार की जनता सही मानों में लोकतांत्रिक चुनाव के लिए, फ्री एण्ड फेयर इलेक्शन के लिए तड़प रही है। उसकी मांग को आप पूरा करिए।

**सभापति महोदय** : श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह।

**श्री राम शेख प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा)** : सभापति महोदय, .....

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Dhubri): How long will this debate continue? Is it an unending affairs? It cannot be an unending affair.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव** (मधेपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, हम कितने बजे तक बैठने जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदय, हम सुबह साढ़े दस बजे से यहां आये हुए हैं और बराबर बैठे हुए हैं। हम लोगों ने खाना भी नहीं खाया है। आप कब तक हम लोगों को बिठाये रखेंगे ? सवा नौ बज गये हैं। अब हाउस को एजार्न कर दीजिए।

**सभापति महोदय** : मैं आप लोगों की राय से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं कि काफ़ी देर हो चुकी है। मगर बड़ी दुश्वारी यह है कि अलग अलग पार्टियों के जो आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान बोले हैं या बोल रहे हैं, वे किसी भी तरह अपना टाइम कम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैंने दरख्वास्त की थी कि दस मिनट से ज्यादा न लिये जायें, लेकिन श्री नवल किशोर सिंह के अलावा कोई ऐसे साहब नहीं हैं, जिन्होंने दस मिनट से कम लिये हों। ऐसी सूरत में मेरे सामने क्या रास्ता है ? मैं आप के हाथ में हूं। मेरे पास जो लिस्ट है, उस के लिहाज से एक साहब अपोजीशन के और बोलने वाले हैं और दो साहबान कांग्रेस के और बोलने वाले हैं। उस के बाद मिनिस्टर साहब इन्टरवीन करेंगे और फिर श्यामबाबू को रेप्लाई के लिए दस मिनट मिलेंगे। आप के सामने दो रास्ते हैं। या तो हमारे मेहरबान अपने राइट को फ़ोरगो करें और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को कल करूं। दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि श्री रघुरामैया इस बारे में बतायें कि क्या वह इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि इस डिसकशन को कल के लिए पोस्टपोन किया जाये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We are here for the last eleven hours, the Members and the Secretariat staff. You must be fair to all. You should adjourn the House now and tomorrow the hon. Minister can reply and Shyam Babu could then exercise his right of reply. You should not be guided by what the Government says. The Ministers go to their homes and have their lunch and a nap also and then come back. We are here on our legs almost, from 10.30. It is soon going to 9.80 p.m. It is eleven hours and you cannot compel us to work like this. In fact the debate should have been adjourned at 6 p.m. and we should have continued it tomorrow. You should tell the Government that if they want to have our cooperation they should listen to what we say and be fair.

**सभापति महोदय** : हाउस जो बात यूनेनिमसली तय करेगा, मैं उस का पाबन्द हूं। मैं किसी एक की बात मान कर हाउस को एजार्न नहीं कर सकता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): In the case of an adjournment motion, there is no question of adjourning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Under every rule. If we adjourn, it means the motion is carried. I anticipated these difficulties and yesterday I suggested at the meeting that it may be taken up on some day at 12 o'clock. But the opposition leaders did not agree. So, we are faced with this situation. Of course, the whole House is impatient. The opposition speakers took a long time; it is not that we alone took a long time. You have called a member from this side now, After him, you may probably call one from the opposition and then call the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you follow the wise advice of the hon Minister for Parliamentary Affairs we shall have to sit past mid-night.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The two members may be given 5 minutes each and the hon. Minister will take half an hour. Since the mover has taken 1 hour in the beginning, he may finish his reply within 15 minutes

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tomorrow a Rumanian Delegation is coming and I have to be at the airport at 4 o'clock in the morning. How can I do that if I go home at 12 o'clock tonight? It might suit the Government but it does not suit me. Let us adjourn now.

**सभापति महोदय** : यह एजार्नमेंट मोशन है। यह कल के लिए कैसे पोस्टपोन किया जा सकता है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no rule to prohibit it. Kindly point out the rule.

आप वह रूल या डायरेक्शन दिखाइये कियह डिसकशन कल तक नहीं जा सकता है।

**श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा)** : सभापति महोदय, मैं उस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं जिस को भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति और संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू को पैदा करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था। उसी जिले ने मौलाना मजहरुल हक और डा० सैयद महमूद साहब को भी पैदा कर के आप की खिदमत करने का मौका दिया था। और उसी जिले में इन लोगों के नेता जयप्रकाश बाबू भी पैदा हुए थे। मैं उसी जिलें का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं और मैं आप के सामने बताना चाहता हू कि जिस कार्यक्रम को ले कर जयप्रकाश बाबू चलना चाहते हैं उस में उन की असफलता उसी जिले से प्रारम्भ हुई है। विधान सभा को भंग करा कर ग्राम सभा तथा छात्रों के प्रतिनिधि के माध्यम से विधान सभा के चुनाव के लिए उम्मीदवार खड़ा करने की योजना उन्होंने बनाई है। गत 22 अक्तूबर को छपरे में उन्होंने एक ग्राम सभा इसी सिलसिले में बुलाई थी। उस सभा में उन के उस दल ने जो कि भिन्न भिन्न दलों की मिला कर बना है, उस सभा का सभापतित्व करने के लिए एक आदमी का चुनाव करना असंभव हो गया। राजेन्द्र कालेज के प्रिंसिपल भोला बाबू के मर्डर केस के अभियुक्त जो इन के कामों के संयोजक हैं, इस सभा के अध्यक्ष बनना चाहते थे। गंगा सिंह कालेज के रुपये को गबन करने वाले व्यक्ति भी इस को अध्यक्षता के उम्मीदवार थे। छपरा के सब से बड़े ब्लैकमार्केटियर के पुत्र जो इन के युवक संगठन का नेतृत्व करते हैं वे भी अध्यक्षता के उम्मीदवार थे और जयप्रकाश जो को जाति के लोग महामाया बाबू को अध्यक्ष बनाना चाहते थे; एकमत से सभापति का चुनाव न होने के बाद बिना सभापति के ही सभा हुई और जयप्रकाश बाबू ने क्रोध में कहा..

(**व्यवधान**).....

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : यह बहुत गन्दी बात इन्होंने कही है इसको रेकार्ड से निकाल देना चाहिए। .... (**व्यवधान**) ...

**सभापति महोदय** : आप आपस में बातें न करें।

**श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह** : वास्तव में जयप्रकाश बाबू को स्वयं अपने मुंह से कहना पड़ा कि जब आप लोग एक सभापति का चुनाव नहीं कर सकते हैं तो सारे देश और प्रदेश का शासन कैसे चला सकते हैं ? यह एक तथ्य की बात है। आप जयप्रकाश बाबू से बात कर के पूछ लीजिए। वहीं से उन को विफलता प्रारम्भ हुई।

जयप्रकाश बाबू कहते हैं कि यह आन्दोलन उन का अहिंसक है। क्या लोगों को जबर्दस्ती घर से बाहर निकलने से रोकना, लोगों को चलने देने से रोकना, विधायकों की बेइज्जती करना और यह उन विधायकों के साथ वे करते

[श्रीरामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

हैं जो वीकर सेक्शन के विधायक हैं, हरिजन हैं, मुसलमान हैं या उसी प्रकार के अन्य लोग हैं जो अकेले चलते हैं, उन के साथ इन के दल के लोग अभद्र व्यवहार करते रहे हैं, तो क्या ये सब चीजें अहिंसक हैं।.. (व्यवधान) ....

मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह अहिंसक आन्दोलन नहीं है इस तरह से अहिंसा की ओड़ ले कर हिंसा का वातावरण और अशांति का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है इस देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती ..... (व्यवधान)...

जैसा कि और सदस्यों ने बताया जो भी कार्यक्रम इन्होंने बनाया उस में कहीं इन को सफलता नहीं हुई। विद्यार्थियों को इम्तहान देने में रोकना चाहते थे। उस में सफलता नहीं मिली विद्यार्थी परीक्षा में उपस्थित होते रहे। लोगों को काम पर जाने से रोकना चाहते थे। उस में भी सफलता नहीं मिली। इसी तरह से और जो भी कार्यक्रम थे लोगों को टैक्स देने से मना करना, विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ने नहीं देना, लोगों को कचहरियों में जाने नहीं देना, विधान सभा के सदस्यों से इस्तीफा दिलवाना, किसी में भी इन को सफलता नहीं मिली। 318 की विधान सभा में केवल 34 ने ही इस्तीफे दिए। यह अनुपात दस प्रतिशत से भी कम पड़ता है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि उन के कार्यक्रम से हमें घोर विरोध है लेकिन जयप्रकाश बाबू के लिए हम लोगों के दिली में भी आदर है। उन के उपर लाठी चलने वाली बात को मैं गलत समझता हूं।

गफूर साहब के बारे में शमीम साहब ने जो बात कही है वह बिलकुल निराधार और गलत है गफूर साहब देश के स्वतन्त्रता सैनानियो में अग्रगण्य रहे हैं और उन्होंने आजादी के इतिहास में एक उल्लेखनीय काय किया है ;

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this debate on the adjournment motion moved by my esteemed friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, has brought out not only the incidents of November 4, 1974, and the very cruel and undemocratic assault on the great leader, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and many of his followers but also has extended beyond the limited scope of the adjournment motion and has dealt with a number of problems and aspects that affect the policy of this country.

Sir, it has been somewhat my misfortune that I am standing at a time when the House is rightly getting impatient and, I am sure, you will also get rightly impatient with me. But, I hope, you will bear with me if I go ahead and spend a few minutes more because I do wish to suggest at the very outset that what is happening in Bihar is not a concern of this or that individual. We are not here bothered so much about the person of Jayaprakash Narayanji, although it matters. What matters more than the person of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji is that the values of democracy and decency of public life in this country for which Jayaprakash Narayanji and his associates, irrespective of parties, are standing are being mercilessly and brutally demolished and killed by the Establishment in Patna and in Delhi. This is the confrontation.

Let us not merely go on talking about what happened to Jayaprakash Narayanji, with great respect to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. It will be more than revolting if the person of Jayaprakash Narayanji is manhandled or injured in this confrontation. But let us remember that what is happening in Bihar in the last several

months and what happened in Gujarat earlier this year is a direct confrontation between the Establishment which is getting more and more naked in terms of power, in terms of absulutism, in terms of excessive use of violent instruments that are at the disposal of the State machinery and the people who are being tortured, harassed, disturbed and even killed because of the various scarcities that exist because of various corruptions.

This is the real confrontation. Let the hon. Home Minister, when he replies, tell us whether he has any solution to this particular problem. Are the Government of India of which the Government of Bihar, unfortunately, today is a part because they belong to the same party, really sincere and earnest about eradicating corruption from the body-politics? Are they earnest about making the life of the poor man actually better today than what it was yesterday?

This Government is never tired of talking about welfare State. What they are having in Bihar and increasingly in many parts of India is not a welfare State but a warfare State. This is a warfare State. It is a veritable war between the Establishment, the power-hungry, the power-concentrated people, on the one hand and, on the other hand, the vast millions of Indian people who, because they are now getting awakened and determined, are ready to fight to the finish. They do not mind if some of them have to die but they want to ensure that their democratic values will not die and will not have any destruction. This is the confrontation. Therefore, let this debate be lifted to that level instead of merely talking of what has happened in Bihar on a particular day or what might happen in Bihar on a particular day.

At the same time, let the Government and the country know that when the Bihar bandh was declared on the 3rd, 4th and 5th October the entire State continuously responded to the call. No bandh could last for more than one hour if the people are not supporting it. Therefore, it was a spontaneous, massive, popular, strong revolt and reaction against the misrule of the Patna Government and the Government of India. It was equally a strong reaction against the corrupt rule in Patna and Delhi. I would not like to use the word "Gangotri", which is a good word. So, I would say that it is the fountain source of all corruption and misrule. Here in the capital in Delhi it starts from the top. And because it percolates from the top, people down below have a certain sense of security because they know "the people above are more corrupt than us and, therefore, nobody is going to disturb us".

I feel that this is the last phase of the agitation. I believe that the agitation of the people in Patna and other parts of Bihar is now entering into the last stage. While the Prime Minister and her associates are getting more and more desperate, because they are under the grip of a fear, happily we find that Jayaprakash Narain, and the people who are supporting him in large numbers, are getting more and more determined. If the Prime Minister is getting more and more desperate, let her know that the people are getting more and more determined. It is her desperate attitude, the Government's desperate action of bringing all kinds of police, all types of police, Central, Border, Reserve etc. into the State of Bihar that has created the present situation. We in Gujarat had experience of police exceses not a long time ago and we know what police torture can be. Therefore, it has become an ill-fare state and not a welfare state.

The basic question which my friends in the Congress Benches have to answer is whether they want democracy to survive in this country. If so, do they mean by democracy the concentration of power, irrespective of the popular will, not even in a few hands but in the hands of one person all the time? Do they want that or do

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they want by democracy the sharing of power? The greatest tragedy of this country is that instead of sharing of power there is more and more concentration of power in fewer and fewer hands. We have to remember that it is this confrontation we are facing.

Democracy also means, apart from the sharing of power, decency and morality in political functioning. The various kinds of ordinances that are issued and will be issued from now onwards, unfortunately is it not a dishonest way of functioning? When you talk of parliamentary democracy, are you going to take all power in your hands and function in such a way? Bihar is a very good example of the promulgation of hundreds of ordinances. That clearly shows that the normal constitutional machinery in that State has broken down.

Therefore, I would conclude by saying that Bihar has given us an example of the breakdown of the constitutional machinery. Bihar today has given us a very depressing and, if I may say so, an intolerable phenomenon of a reign of repression and even regimentation. Not only in Bihar but in many other parts of India the Government of India are using all the information media at their command, the radio, the newspapers and other advertisement media, for regimentation of information in this country. But, fortunately, there are still people, there are still elements in this country, not only existing but live wires and they have seen to it that the people now do not even believe what the radio or the newspaper says because they are more or less owned by the establishment.

So, I wanted to say that the confrontation is not between JPji and Indiraji, it is not a confrontation of two individuals, but it is a confrontation between concentration of power and the power-drunk on the one side and the popular will and popular determination not to tolerate misrule and corrupt rule on the other. As long as this confrontation is not solved in favour of the people, I am quite sure people will not rest and until then this battle will go on and it will become more and more intensive until it has achieved the desired end.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I have tried to hear with attention the several speeches made by the hon. Members. I am particularly thankful to hon. Members on this side like Shri Bhagat, Pandeyji, Shri Das Munshi and other friends who have effectively answered several of the points raised from the other side. I felt particularly happy when Shri Indrajit Gupta made a very enlightened speech drawing our attention in so far as they relate to either dissolution of the Assembly or the quality of persons that surrounded Shri Jayaprakash Narayan....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Genuine alliance.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Now, before I come to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra who has moved this motion, I would like to dispose of those members who made statements —some of whom incorrect ones— which should not have come from the mouths of hon. Members on the floor of Parliament.

Shri Shamim for whose sense of humour I have some appreciation..

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is very fine.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: ....said unfortunately that Mr. Ghaffoor was born as a Muslim by accident. I say....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I did not say that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I shall ask Mr. Shamim whether Mr. Shamim was born by design as a Muslim.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is why I said that you did not understand. All I said was that his being a Muslim is just an accident of birth in the sense that it is not relevant. If you have understood all the speeches in this perspective, I am sure you will make a mess of the whole thing.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Whatever Mr. Shamim may say, I will never get confused. You can take it from me.

Therefore, I am only saying that all births are accidents in whichever particular community they take place and, therefore, kindly remember not to offend the feelings of any gentleman....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Again you are misrepresenting. You are not here lecturing on family planning. I say you are misquoting me. I said that his being a Muslim is not important and that it is not relevant.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Then, my friend, Shri Janeshwar Mishra....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Attack him right and left.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: ....has indulged in, in my opinion, meaningless attacks and does not merit a reply....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): That he always does.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Thank you.

Another Member from the DMK party made an incorrect statement, namely, that the CPI, the Congress and the Anna DMK did not say, they are trying a type of JP-led movement in Tamilnadu. They only said that they are trying to organise themselves on the platform to save democracy and therefore I do not know wherefrom he got that impression and if he has that impression, the sooner he corrects it the better it would be. As already remarked by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, Shyamnandanji has put down a motion which seems in a way to be an intelligent way of doing things. But the points which he made are three in number in my opinion.

Firstly he connected JPji with Gandhiji, Rama and Krishna and Buddha, I don't know; I have no protest, I have no objection if your enthusiasm or respect for JPpi crosses all bounds, may be, it is a personal affair. The second one is that he wanted to convey the impression to this House that the agitation on 4th November was a very very peaceful one and that the people who were around JPji were reciting slogans. I want to know from Shyamnandanji what songs they sang that day and how it would be incorrect to say that. I would like to tell him that the agitation of 18th to 20th March 1974 was not a peaceful one. Have 27 deaths resulted from a peaceful satyagraha? Do you not know that from 3rd to 5th when there was demonstration and agitation was going on, what violence has occurred? You are aware at how many places the train services were interrupted. You are aware at how many places the railway lines were tampered with, how many telecommunication links were broken. Don't you know that during the time of examinations one examinee was shot dead to create terror in minds of the students? Was the attack on CPI workers peaceful? So, to claim this agitation to be a peaceful one and to say that CRP or other police forces are attacking these people and inciting them etc. in a political way etc. would be a most incorrect statement to make. It is very good of Shamnandanji not to have raised the issue about the injury, the supposed injury to Jaya Prakashji. It is true, if, even by accident any police lathi

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or anything has touched him I would have been the first to speak and apologise to you. I would have even advised my dear leader the Prime Minister to speak to him and express regret. But am I to express apology for something that has not happened at all?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have you not seen his statement?

With all respect I want to draw your attention to the statement made by Shri Jayaprakash ji himself. I think you have used the words 'supposed injury'. The least you could do was to apologise to him the way he has been treated....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Please listen to me. I do not think there is any statement from Jayaprakash ji that he was assaulted or a lathi blow was given to him. There is no statement like that. Please point out one and I will be the first man to express regret.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, you are interfering too much. I cannot tolerate it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, there is no need to get into any emotion. It is surprising to me, Sir, to hear—I am one of the younger Members of Parliament—more experienced and senior Members, though not in age, talking about things un-connected with the issues to be considered. There is no use getting into emotion about the personality of Jayaprakash ji or the great service he has rendered to the freedom movement of the country.

Nobody is disputing that. We are not discussing here a motion on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's personality or his service to the country. As Mr. Mavalankar has just now said, if, whatever may be the personality of his, he says certain things and raises certain issues, it is up to this House to consider dispassionately as to how far they are relevant, how far they are justified, how far they are practical and how far they are democratic. This is not the way in which Parliament can function. This is not a maidan where you can make all kinds of speeches. Therefore, my submission to you is this. After all, if I see that a particular think must receive as much public attention as possible, I shall see that it receives that much attention. Some points were made by some senior persons. To the extent that the issues raised by them get into public focus, it is all right. Beyond that, you consider dispassinately the issues involved, it does not matter whoever the personality is, Therefore, you will agree with this proposition and anybody has to agree with that proposition as to what the issues are. If an issue is raised it becomes very pertinent to know what is at the back of the mind. After all, the experience must have told you that when a person is in emotion or in anger, he speaks what is uppermost in his mind. If you see the statement made by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan on the 4th November, you will realise what game is up to. I shall just read out to you one sentence from this paper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May we know which paper it is?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Search-light.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your Prime Minister does not read this paper.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Shri Jayaprakash Narayan declared that the struggle was not between

the people of Bihar and the Ghafoor Ministry but between the people of India against the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. (*Interruptions*) Iam glad that you also support that statement.

Therefore, it becomes our duty to know what has happened. This agitation started in a mild way by the students in the beginning of 1974. When they araised some small issues concerning their academic career and some other economic matters like less costly food in their hostels, increase in the number of scholarships, some other concessions to be made available to them regarding certain facilities, you will remember, the Chief Minister was kind enough to concede those demands when they met him. Later on, he also in fact passed several orders conceding the students' demands. Some hon. Members have said that the number of scholarships have risen by 150 per cent. The rate of scholarship has also been increased; rationed food is supplied at a lower rate. Therefore, what justification is there for an agitation of this type? If really there was some other thing to be considered by the State Government, certainly, it is upto the leaders and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to tell them. Severl other things also need to be done. But, what happened? The students were satisfied with the assurance given by the Chief Minister conceding their demands. Then the political parties got agitated. In my opinion, their game is not good. Therefore, there was that big agitation with all the violence from 18th to 20th March. Even then the political parties thought that their leadership would not do for leading an agitation or movement, they required new issues to be brought up and a new leadership to focus those issues. It was at that point that Jaya Prakashji entered the field. I am so sorry that Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan should have unwittingly got into the embrace of a Dhritarashtra. I feel the leaders of these political parties presumably should have told Jaya Prakashji, 'All our members are prepared to resign. As soon as our members resign, the Congress members also in large numbers will resign and therefore, there will be an automatic dissolution of the Assembly'.

But what is the picture? I do not want to go into the figures of each political party. Suffice it to say that out of 77 members of the Assembly balonging to the BJS, Cong(O), SSP and SP, only 34 have resigned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where have they gone?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I want to tell you that the pressure, coercion, intimidation, the abusive and filthy language that was used against all these people, including their members, was resisted by these people and I want to express a word of appreciation to those who have resisted this onslaught.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You assured them of tickets for the next election. We know all these things. All this horsetrading we know.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You may draw any conclusion you like, you may make any comments you like. I know you are irresistible. Therefore, I do not want to get into a controversy with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Say things which are correct.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I would cite an instance. The Motion is in the name of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu made an allegation and complained to the Government. I suppose he has written letters to all the Composition parties and also ventilated his grievance in the press saying that when he was somewhere on tour, some, one or two, people went to his house....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Twenty-five and three gang leaders.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You may say 25. You may bring the whole of Calcutta. It does not matter to me. But my point is this that he complained to all leaders of the political parties including to us and he also ventilated it in the press that during his absence some people went to his house and used some abusive language.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Beaten my brother. Do not tell untruths like this.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: To bolstar up that case, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra had written to me a letter that an hon. member of Parliament, specially a leader of the Opposition, was being prevented from exercising his duties.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is exactly what it is.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If that is so, to intimidate, to coerce, to pressurise, to use abusive language—what is it? Please tell me. I think you, Mr. Chairman can tell me.

Therefore, if you say this is all a peaceful method, if you say this is all democracy, if you say that an hon. member elected by the people should be prevented from discharging his duties and should be ocerced , is it democracy? I wish further to know this from Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What relevance has this got?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: It is relevant.

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SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Therefore, I am only telling you what is sauce to the goose must be to the gander. What is objectionable to you should be also objectionable to us. We are functioning in the same democracy. Therefore, even when you are away by some hundreds of miles, if some abuse from sbmebody takes place, you move the whole world.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should understand what is meant by assault. Assault and abuse are not the same. You are an educated person; you were the Chief Minister of a State. You ought to know better; you ought to know the difference between assault and abuse. We know.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Please listen. It does not matter whether one is a Member of Parliament or one is a member of the local Assembly. Both are representative of some people, and they are elected by the people, and they should be enabled to discharge their duties fearlessly. (*Interruption*) Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I would request you to realise that noise is no substitute for argument.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a difference between assault and abuse. Assault is a police case. Physician, heal thyself. You should be ashamed of confusing the two. Be responsible.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not going into the merits of the matter. It is under investigation: whether it is asault or whether it is abuse or whether it is something. The investigation is made and later the courts will decide it. I am not going into the merits of the matter. (*Interruption*) The hon. Member seems to be more interested in this case than in the obstruction of members from attending the Assembly. My point is this. I am not going into the merits of the case; it may be assault or abuse or it may be something else. The courts will decide it. I am only trying to point out whether the methods employed in trying to terrorise those elected members of the Assembly are democratic. Can it be Sarvodaya? Can it be anything

which is consistent with democratic practices not only here but in the whole world where democracy prevails? Therefore, to say that all this is a peaceful thing and that issues like this should be decided on the streets is a matter which, somehow, I am not able to understand even. If you want to function in a democracy, you have to follow certain democratic practices and conventions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That, you are not doing in West Bengal since 1971.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We are discussing Bihar just now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Goonda Raj is here.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Please do not disturb me. I do not want to take much time. I only want to say that this agitation has deeper motivations. It is not simply that some parties are trying to join together and trying to ask for something. It has deep political motivations. I am only sorry that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan who, according to all of us, has done yeoman service in the freedom of this country, should succumb to the temptation or fall into the trap which has been designed by these political leaders. If Shyamnandan Mishraji could somehow see that he escapes from this trap and contributes in his own way to the solution of some of our problems, he would have done more service than he had rendered in the cause of the freedom of this country.

Hon. Members have raised the question about Gujarat. Where is the parallel? In Bihar there are 319 members, out of whom hardly 34 opposition members, one independent and one unfortunate Congress R man who later on became an independent and then something else—hardly 36 have reigned. You know as the Prime Minister has rightly remarked at one place, the dissolution of an elected house cannot be done at will.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): In Kerala in 1959, what happened?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You might not have been a major then. But I know, I will come to that ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: West Bengal 1967 and 1969, do not forget that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: When Shri Shyamnandan Mishra moved his motion, he took objection to what I have said. I said that the administration in Bihar had not been paralysed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Over draft from the Reserve Bank. Get the figures. Do not tell us stories. What is the figure today?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Every Government has some overdraft or the other. When your people were in power, how much, overdraft did they have in West Bengal?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am prepared to bet with you. What was the overdraft at that time? Mrs. Gandhi will not give a copper.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is unfortunate that whatever the subject of discusion, you want to speak about West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not know what is the strength of the CRP company? How can you talk about the overdraft in West Bengal? You are ignorant still.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Will you kindly keep quiet if I admit that you know much more than I do ... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: He was in the British Army.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I did not know that. I was mentioning that the revenue, sales tax and commercial tax collection and excise

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revenue had gone up compared to the corresponding period last year. I also said that the expenditure on planned development was much more than what it was during the previous year. So many good things have been done and I mentioned one of them. I have no time to give details. 1.85 lakhs of families had been given ownership rights under the Bihar Homestead Act. Can any leader of the Opposition tell me that in any Government which was led by the Opposition Parties a thing like this was done to this extent?

I do not want to go into the other things.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : आप को बिहार की ज्याग्राफी नहीं मालूम है, होम मिनिस्टर साहब । आप कुछ नहीं जानते हैं । आप से बढ़िया तो ललित नारायण मिश्र जवाब दे देते . . . . (व्यवधान) . .

**श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** (गया) : । कोई लोन वहां नहीं दिया । एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया है । मैं गया से आ रहा हूं, मुझे मालूम एक पैसा भी आप ने नहीं दिया है ।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : जिन्दगी में कितनी बार बिहार गए हैं? बयान देने चले आए . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): It is irrelevant who has been to Bihar and who has not. The Minister is replying on behalf of the Government.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : ये बिलकुल गलतबयानी यहां पर कर रहे हैं ।

**श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : मैं अपने क्षेत्र में घूम कर आया हूं । एक भी स्थान ऐसा नहीं है जहां किसानों को कोई राहत पहुंचाई हो . . . .

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : ये सारे देश को गुमराह करने की बातें कर रहे हैं ।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : जिन इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता की इन्होंने इतनी तारीफ की, वह भी ये फिगर्स नहीं मानेंगे । ये सब कागजी फिगर्स हैं ।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : अगर गरीबों को जमीन मिले तो यह तो अच्छी बात है ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मगर मिली कहां ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is true I had not been to Bihar, but it does not follow that I do not know what is happening there or that I do not receive substantial information from the State Government. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was saying that CRP, BSF etc. were excessively employed. You admit that it is the elementary duty of any State Government to give security to its people. Do you mean to suggest that the CRP and BSF were deployed there just for tamasha? If there is peace and tranquility in the area, do you think the State Government would make such a request or even if such a request is made the Central Government would agree to it? This was done to meet a threatened violence. It has been in the mouths of everyone of you that several lakhs are going to congregate at Patna to indulge in all kinds of activities. Therefore, is it not the duty of the State Government to take sufficient precautions to see that they give security to those citizens to pursue their normal activities? Would it be wrong? Supposing, taking your advice, they do not do it; what would happen to that State, what would happen to the people of Bihar, in Patna,

I would like to know. Therefore, in my opinion, it would be the most improper thing to take a view like that.

The parallel of Gujarat has been brought in. You will remember that the Chief Minister of Gujarat resigned and recommended to the Governor to take action under article 356 of the Constitution. You would also remember that when that proclamation was made, the Assembly was not dissolved. It was dissolved only on the 15th of March when more than 95 members of the Assembly resigned out of a total of 168. Therefore, it is not a good comparison. You also know that the Constitution does not prevent the dissolution of an Assembly. You must also be aware of the fact that a legally constituted Assembly can be dissolved only under the circumstances mentioned in articles 355 and 356 of the Constitution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When will it be over?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Half an hour was taken by the shouting on the other side.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Then we come to Kerala. Though a grave situation had developed in that State, the State Government was unwilling to deal with the situation. Therefore, there is no point in drawing analogies which would not fit in with the context.

Therefore, the basic qualifications that are necessary for dissolving the Assembly are not there. I want to tell Shri Hanumanthaiya that I could not make out what he ultimately said. There was some dialogue between them and there is mutual respect between Shri Mishra and Shri Hanumanthaiya. The point is that the dissolution of the Assembly may not arise in the circumstances that are prevailing, when the administration has not failed, when there is a majority for the Government.

If you want to consider other factors like corruption etc. I wish to give you some figures about the action taken by the Bihar Government. I want to say that the Bihar Government has initiated action against fairly high officers like IAS officers, Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Civil Assistant Surgeons and all that. I do not want to go into the details as to in how many cases action was initiated, in how many cases action was actually taken and all that. Therefore, matters like corruption are general issues. If hon. Members are really interested in discussing some of the matters related to this, which can be considered and which are practical, certainly. it can be done. No body would say that they should not be discussed. If all of us feel that some evils have crept into the society and they should be remedied, certainly it should be the effort of all leaders functioning in a democracy to consult, discuss and remedy those defects. I do not want to go into the bigger question of electoral reforms and all that. I do not know what they have in mind and whether they are practicable. But, to the extent the electoral system which is now in operation in this country, if it is to be improved in a certain way, certainly, that is also a matter which can be discussed. But to raise issues which have been dismissed by yourselves at several places is quite irrelevant here.

After all, I want to submit one thing to the entire House. When we consider some national issues which affect the lives of the people, certainly great patience is required and discussion in depth is required. We cannot just decide any issue just because a great personality or a big personality has said it. It will be a wrong thing to do that. You will be doing greatest harm to the nation.

I do not want to enter into the points raised by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He wanted an opinion poll. He wants us to create a precedent without making it a precedent. An opinion

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poll which was once had in Goa was not on an election issue. It was on an issue whether Goa should merge with Maharashtra or should remain separate. It was not an election issue that would arise every five years. Therefore, there is no point in saying that an opinion poll should be taken. With due deference to him, I would say that this is quite irrelevant here.

It would suffice for me to say that it becomes unnecessary even for you to bring in the personality of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji into these issues and cloud the issues. You may discuss the issues and decide on merits. So far as the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly or the dismissal of the Ministry is concerned, from the constitutional point of view, to be quite out of place.

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय)** : सभापति महोदय, एक बात तो बिल्कुल साफ है कि हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी अभी आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ही विचरण कर रहे हैं और उन को आन्ध्र प्रदेश के दायरे से इतनी मुहब्बत है कि उस के बाहर का दृष्टिकोण अपनाना नहीं चाहते हैं। यह बात भी बिलकुल साफ है कि जिस तरह के आन्दोलन आन्ध्र में चले, उन्हीं से वे इस की कीमत का मूल्यांकन करना चाहते हैं। आज किस तरह का आन्दोलन बिहार में चल रहा है—जरा अपनी धातु को परखें और जयप्रकाश जी की धातु को परखें। मैं 1942 के जमाने की बात आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं—जब 1942 के आन्दोलन के बाद पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू बिहार गये तो उन्होंने कहा था—उत्तर प्रदेश में तो एक बलिया हुआ, लेकिन बिहार के तो चप्पे चप्पे में बलिया है। रेड्डी साहब, आप को बहुत मुबारक हो कि आप गृह मंत्री बन गये मगर गृह मंत्री बनने के बाद छोटे घरौंदे में न रहिए और एक डिस्ट्रक्ट के लायर की तरह से बातें न कीजिए।

दूसरी बात—यह भी साफ है—जिस को हम शुद्ध विरोध पक्ष कहते हैं। उस विरोध पक्ष का पूर्ण समर्थन इस आन्दोलन को प्राप्त है। गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जयप्रकाश बाबू धृतराष्ट्र मिलन में, धृतराष्ट्र के आलिंगन में अभी आबद्ध हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप किस के आलिंगन में आबद्ध हैं। एक सी० पी० आई० को छोड कर सारा देश इस मसले पर आप के खिलाफ है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . सभापति महोदय, जब ये बोल र थे तो मैं बहुत खामोशी से इनकी बातों को सुन रहा था, अब जब चोटें पड़ती हैं तो टीस क्यो उठती है। मैंने कुछ देर पहले जब इस मोशन को सदन के सामने रखा था, उस समय मैंने बतलाया था कि यह आन्दोलन अब बहुत व्यापक रूप धारण कर गया है। सस्कृत में एक कहावत है—अगर हाथी की तसवीर जमीन पर बना कर पांव के तले रोंद देंगे तो उससे हाथी नहीं रोंदा जा सकता—आप इस संस्कृत की कहावत को याद कीजिए।

मैं इस समय दो बातें आप से कहना चाहता हूं—अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने अपनी वफादारी का यह तकाजा समझा क्योंकि वे तुरन्त ही गृह मंत्री हुए हैं—वैसे गृह मंत्री तो यहां तरह तरह के लोग होते गये हैं और आजादी के वक्त से मेरा यह सौभाग्य रहा है कि सभी गृह मंत्रियों को यहां पर देखा है—मगर इस से उन्होंने यह समझा कि एक बहुत बड़ा तोहफा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन को दे दिया है और वफादारी का यह तकाजा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को अन्धेरे में रखें तो मैं कहता हूं कि ऐसी वफादारी से प्रधान मंत्री जी को भगवान बनायें, यह वफ़ादारी नहीं है।

मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के सामने उद्धरण रखना चाहता हूं—जो पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने "गिम्पसेज आफ वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री" में क्रान्ति के बारे में कहा था—यह इस मौके

पर कितना मौजू हैं आप स्वयं इस को सुन कर अनुभव करेंगे—उन्होंने कहा था—

"Foolish people in authority deride everything that does not fit in with their ideas, imagine that revolutions are caused by agitators. Agitators are people who are discontented with existing conditions and desire a change and work for it. Every revolutionary career has its full supply of them. They are themselves the outcome of the ferment and the dissatisfaction that exists. But tens and hundreds of thousands of people do not move an action merely at the bidding of agitators. When economic conditions are such that their day to day suffering grews and live becomes almost an unbeable burden then even the weak are prepared to face risks. It is then that they listen to the voice of someone who seems to show them the way out of the misery. Further, luxury, incompetence and corruption amongst the men in power and grinding poverty of the people create revolution.

अब मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूं, गृह मंत्री महोदय से क्या आप ने जवाहर लाल जी द्वारा लिखित "ग्लिम्पसेस आफ़ वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री" को पढ़ा है ? आप ने देखा होगा मैंने जितनी बातें उठायीं सारी बातों से गृह मंत्री जी कतरा गये, किसी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया । मगर इन्होंने चार, पांच बातें कहीं । इन्होंने इस बात का खंडन किया कि 4 नवम्बर का आन्दोलन पूर्णतः शान्तपूर्ण था । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या एक भी वारदात उन्होंने चार नवम्बर के बारे में बताई ? इतने माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं कहीं पर उन को अखबार में एक भी ऐसी घटना देखने को मिली कि कोई अप्रिय घटना उस दिन घटी हो ? हम ने कहा कि जयप्रकाश जी की मंडली में भजन होते थे तो इन्होंने कहा भजन नहीं हुए । अगर ऐसे निकम्मे आप के अफ़सर हैं जो आप को गलत बातें रिपोर्ट में भेजते हैं तो एक मिनट भी उन को वहां रहने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए । मैं वहां बराबर मौजूद था और अगर आप को उन पर विश्वास है और हमारे जैसे आदमियों पर विश्वास नहीं है तो आप समझ लीजिए आप ज्यादा दिन तक इस हुकूमत को नहीं चला सकते । एक भी भजन और एक भी गाना ऐसा नहीं था जिस को कोई कहे कि वह अप्रिय था, अशान्ति पैदा करने वाला था या हिन्सा पैदा करने वाला था ।

यहां कहा गया है कि पुलिस का हम इतना इंतजाम क्यों न करते 18 मार्च को जो घटना हुई उस की रोशनी में । मैं पूछता हूं कि उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? तीन घटनायें हुईं, असेम्बली भवन में मिनिस्टरों को पीटा गया, क्या इन में विद्यार्थी, युवक या विरोध पक्ष के लोग थे ? 18 मार्च को असेम्बली में निहायत शर्मनाक घटना हुई कि मिनिस्टर पीटे गये । असेम्बली को लौबी में रिवाल्वर चली जिन के धुएं का धब्बा आज तक वहां है । क्या वहां पर एक भी विद्यार्थी था, कोई विरोध पक्ष था या असामाजिक तत्व था ? चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने मिनिस्टरों को पीटा, बैंच के नीचे वह छुपे, खिड़कियों से भागे, बाथरूम में भागे, राजभवन में छुपे । और यह चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कौन लोग थे ? आप ने फिर वही यहां पर हांल किया । आपने शुरू किया श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त की बातों से । मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं, लेकिन यही कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है जिस कि यूनियन थी उन चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने आपने मंत्रियों को पीटा । इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार हैं ? क्या हमारे आन्दोलन वाले जिम्मेदार हैं ? जब "सर्चलाइट" और "प्रदीप" पर आगजनी

[ श्री श्यामानन्दन मिश्र

का कांड हुआ, किस ने किया ? क्या वही विद्यार्थी करते जिन को इन पत्रों से प्रोत्साहन मिलता था। अगर इस तरह की अक्ल इन्होंने विद्यार्थियों को समझी है तो इन की अक्ल के बारे में मैं क्या कहूं। यही वह दूसरी घटना थी। हमारे शास्त्री जी कुछ छेड़खानी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या गुलामों के गुलाम बने हुये हमारे गृह मंत्री की हिम्मत है कि उस दिन सी० पी० आई० के असेम्बली मेम्बर को जो आग लगाते हुये पकड़ा गया उस का नाम आप ले सकें ? कभी नहीं हिम्मत हो सकती। .... (व्यवधान) तीनों घटनाओं के लिए विद्यार्थी और यह आन्दोलन वाले जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। और तब तक जयप्रकाश जी मैदान में उतरे भी नहीं थे।

तीन अक्तूबर से 5 अक्तूबर तक जो अभूतपूर्व बंध पटना में हुआ या अन्य शहरों में हुआ उस के सिलसिले में इन्होंने कहा बहुत सी घटनायें हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सामान्यतः उस में अप्रिय घटनायें उतनी नहीं हुई जितनी कि बिहार में उन जगहों पर हुई जहां कि तहरीक नहीं चली है। बिहार में आज आन्दोलन चल रहा है, जहां पर नहीं भी तहरीक चली है वहां उससे ज्यादा अप्रिय घटनायें हुई हैं। और इस आन्दोलन के बावजूद तीन दिनों तक जो वहां बंध हुआ था उस में दो, चार घटनायें कहीं हुई हों तो हुई हो, मगर सामान्यतः उस दिन और उसी सिलसिले में मैं सभापति जी, जरा याद दिलाना चाहता हूं इन की हिम्मत कहां है, इन की तो घिग्घी बंधी हुई है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अखबार के जो सह सम्पादक हैं उन के घर से ऐम्युनिशन्स निकले हैं, वैपन्स निकले हैं, मगर आप की हिम्मत नहीं है... व्यवधान और चार तारीख को जब एक भी घटना नहीं हुई तो बिहार के लोगों पर यह हमला करना, सी० आर० पी०, बी० ऐस० ऐफ० से हवाई जहाज से, सारी ट्रेनों को बन्द करके, बसेज को बन्द कर के ऐसा करना आपने भारत की सभ्यता पर, उसकी व्यवस्था के ऊपर एक बड़ा कलंक का टीका लगाया है। 6 करोड़ जनता वहां कैदी की तरह रख रहे हैं, जब कि कहीं पर कोई बात नहीं हुई। और आज दरवाजा खुल गया। किन के लिए ? मैंने पूछा क्या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का एक भी जलूस निकला है जिस में नंगी तलवारों के साथ, भाले, गंडासे और बरछियों के साथ उन के जलूस न निकले हों ? चाहे पटना में हो, या तहसील में या ब्लाक में हो, सारी जगह पर उन के प्रदर्शन हुए। उन के लिए आज दरवाजे खुल गये... (व्यवधान) आज भी सभापति महोदय, जब उन का जलूस निकला जो पैसे उन को सरकारी दल से मिलते हैं उसको तो कहें। पैसे के मालिक तो आप ही हैं, मगर मैं कहता हूं कि आज धारा 144 उठा दी गई। बड़े शान्तिप्रिय कम्युनिस्ट हो गये और जिन लोगों ने कहा था महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू के लिये" "रनिंग डौग्स आफ़ इम्पीरियलिज्म" उन के साथ आलिंगन में बैठने वाले हम को सबक दें और माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त डेमोक्रेसी के बारे में हम को सबक दें, तो वह सबक आप उन से लीजिए, हम सबक लेने वाले नहीं हैं। आज अहिंसा के बारे में वह सबक दें ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। आप सबक लीजिए। आज कम्युनिस्टों के लिए पटना में धारा 144 उठा ली गई।

गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि विद्यार्थी संतुष्ट हो गए हैं, उनकी मांगें मान ली गई हैं। वह किस दुनिया में रहते हैं। क्या पांच परसेंट भी विद्यार्थी आपके साथ हैं ? जाति के आधार पर आप उनको बांटना चाहते हैं। श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह ने जय प्रकाश जी के बारे में कहा है कि उनकी जाति के लोगों ने उनका साथ दिया है। ऐसे ही लोग आपका जिबह करते हैं। जय प्रकाश जी अपास

साल से सार्वजनिक जीवन में हैं। इस तरह का कलंक उन पर लगना आपको शोभा नहीं देता है। आप चाहते हैं कि इस तहरीक को इस तूफान को आंतियों के आधार पर आप बांट दें? ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता है। तूफान सम्प्रदाय के आधार पर जाति के आधार पर कभी नहीं बांटे जा सकते हैं, उन में कोई लकीर नहीं खींची जा सकती है।

आपने यह भी बताया कि विरोधी पक्ष के 77 सदस्यों में केवल 34 ने इस्तीफा दिया है। मालूम होता है कि यह मंत्र उन्होंने और सदस्यों को भी दिया है। सारे देश में आपके खिलाफ लोगों की भावनाएं भड़क रही हैं, आपके खिलाफ हवा बन रही है, तहरीक चल रही है। लेकिन डिफेकसंज बिल आप नहीं ला रहे है। यह आप में नैतिकता है। वह एनविल पर है। अभी उस पर वहां कमेटी में विचार हो रहा है। आप चाहते हैं कि पैसे के जोर से सत्ता के जोश में, उसका सहारा ले कर लोगों को खरीदा जाए। आप आज भी दल बदल को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है वह इसी अनैतिकता के खिलाफ चल रही है जो आप चला रहे है।

श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब ने श्री बसु के घर पर जो हमला हुआ और जिस के बारे में हम लोगों ने उनको लिखा उसका जिक्र किया है। मैंने उनको खत जरूर लिखा था। जो मुकदमा चल रहा है उस के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना इस वक्त। जो जानकारी मुझे मिली उसके आधार पर मैंने उनको लिखा। इनको चाहिए था कि पूरी छानबीन करके हम को ये उसका जवाब देते। लेकिन आज तक इन्होंने नहीं दिया। मैं अपने तौर पर उस की सब जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं। लेकिन आपने इतनी भी सभ्यता नहीं दिखाई कि आप उस चिट्ठी का कोई जवाब भी भेजते। गृह मंत्रालय में कदम रखते ही इतनी शिष्टता की कमी?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The letter that you have written or the letter that Shri Bosu has written has been replied to in the meeting of the Consultative Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I did not get a reply.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Armed police is on round-the-clock duty at the residence of Shri Bosu. One personal security officer was given to Shri Bosu whenever he stayed in Calcutta.

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र**: आज से कोई साल भर या दस महीने पहले मैंने गृह मंत्री को लिखा था कि जब मैं घर पर अकेला रहता हूं या बाहर चला जाता हूं तो कभी कभी जरा मेरे मकान की देखभाल करवा दिया करें। मेरा मकान एक बंगले जैसा है, छोटा फ्लेट अगर होता तो दूसरी बात थी। उसका भी इनके पास से कोई जवाब नहीं आया। इस सब से पता चल जाता है कि कैसा ये हम लोगों के बारे में खयाल करते हैं।

गृह मंत्री ने साफ नहीं बताया कि केरल और बिहार में क्या फर्क है, दोनों की स्थिति में क्या फर्क है लिमय जी ने श्री राम कृष्ण राव जी जो उस समय केरल के गवर्नर थे उन की रिपोर्ट में से कुछ अंश यहां पढ़े हैं। उसका भी इन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। श्री राव ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि मिनिस्ट्री को हटाने के लिए नो कान्फिडेंस का प्रस्ताव पास होना जरूरी नहीं है। हालात ऐसे पैदा हो गए हैं कि वहां से उनको रुखसत होना चाहिए। गुजरात और बिहार के बारे में भी जो फर्क उन्होंने बताया वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

[श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र]

यह साफ है कि गृह मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री से भी ज्यादा चतुर अपने आपको समझते हैं। गुजरात के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि वह गलती थी लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि गलती नहीं थी। दोनों में कौन सही है खुदा जाने। प्रधान मंत्री ने उसको गलती माना, ये कहते हैं कि नहीं थी क्योंकि चीफ -मिनिस्टरने इस्तीफा दे दिया था, फलां बात हो गई थी (इंटरप्शंज) इनको आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

**पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय)** : गृह मंत्री जी को काफी आबस्ट्रक्ट किया गया था। आपको भी थोड़ा बहुत किया जाता है तो आपको गुस्सा नहीं करना चाहिए।

**श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र** : गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि बिहार की विधान सभा काम कर रही है, उसके कारगर न होने का कोई सबूत नहीं है। जो सबूत दिया उसका उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिया। 127 आर्डिनेंस पास हुए हैं। पिछले साल दस महीनों के अन्दर 180 पास हुए। यह विधान सभा के चलने का तरीका होता है? मुझे अकबर और बीरबल का किस्सा याद आया है। अकबर ने कहा था कि दरवाजे पर जो तोता है, उस के बारे में जो कहेगा कि तोता मर गया है, उस का सिर धड़ से अलग कर दिया जायेगा। इस लिए जब तोता मर भी गया, तो भी कोई डर के मारे नहीं कहता था कि हुजूर, तोता मर गया है। बीरबल को सूझी....

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I wish to correct the figure which was mentioning. When the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Ghafoor, assumed office, he inherited 64 Ordinances.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: From whom?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: From the previous Government. Whenever an opportunity occurred, the Bihar Assembly met and converted some of those Ordinances into Acts.

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र** : यह तोता तो मर गया है। लेकिन डर के मारे उन को कोई नहीं कहता, क्योंकि सिर धड़ से अलग कर दिया जायेगा।

**श्री अमृत नाहटा (बाड़मेर)** : बीरबल ने क्या किया?

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र** : कहा गया है कि समानान्तर विधान सभा, पैरालेल एसेम्बली, बनाने की बात देश-द्रोह है। शान्तिपूर्वक पैरालेल एसेम्बली बनाने का अधिकार जनता को है। इस को कोर्ट में ले चलना हो, तो ले चले। यह अलग बात है कि उस समानान्तर विधान सभा के पीछे ताकत न हो। लेकिन अगर हम पैरालेल एसेम्बली बनाएं, तो आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह ट्रीजन है, और उस को ले कर आप ज्यादतियां नहीं कर सकते।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि आर्मी रूल जैसे हालात हो रहे हैं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने बताया था कि आर्मी रूल इस देश में होगा, लेकिन वह तभी होगा, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी का आदेश होगा, लेकिन उन की वजह से, या उन के आन्दोलन की वजह से, यहां पर आर्मी रूल नहीं होने वाला है।

**श्री बसंत साठे (अकोला)** : हम तो बीरबल का पूरा किस्सा सुनना चाहते हैं।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र** : बिहार में जो हालात पैदा हुए हैं, उस के लिए यह आन्दोलन जिम्मेदार नहीं है। बिहार में गुजरात से सौ गुना ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार है। बिहार की गरीबी गुजरात से कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ कर है।

बिहार में शिक्षा के स्तर में काफी ज्यादा गिरावट आई। इस सब के बावजूद जब आज बिहार में यह तूफान उठता है, तो ये लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि आन्दोलन वाले ऐसा कर रहे हैं।

जैसे हालात मुल्क में पैदा हो गये थे, उन में कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह गया था। अगर मुल्क में हम एक नया मौसम बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उस के लिए जिन बुनियादी बातों को उठाया गया है, उन सब बातों पर गहराई में जा कर विचार करना होगा। माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि उन के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है। बड़ी मेहरबानी उन्होंने दिखाई है। कोई यह कहने के लिए दस्तबस्ता उन के दरवाजे पर नहीं जाने वाला है कि उन बातों पर विचार करो। हालात दस्तक दे कर आप के दरवाजे को खोलेंगे। अगर आप के दिमाग का दरवाजा बन्द है, तो वह भी खोला जायेगा। गृह मंत्री की बात से ऐसा मालूम हो रहा था कि जैसे आन्दोलनकारी और श्री प्रकाश नारायण उन के यहां आर्जू-मिन्नत करने आये। जो बातें उठाई गई हैं, एसेम्बली के विघटन के बाद उन में से कोई बात वापिस नहीं ली जायेंगी। अगर आप उन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो आप इस इनकलाब को और जगहों में भी दावत देंगे।

अभी हमारे मित्र, श्री हनुमन्तैया, ने कहा कि दो बातें की जानी चाहिए—एक तो इलैक्शन रिफार्म, चुनाव सम्बन्धी सुधार, होना चाहिए और दूसरे, लोकायुक्त और लोकपाल की नियुक्ति के लिए कानून बनाया जाये। किस ने आप को रोका था कि आप ने इतने दिन तक लोकायुक्त नियुक्त नहीं किया? लेकिन अब यह मामला इन दो बातों तक महदूद नहीं रहने वाला है। इस खाम-खयाली में आप न रहिए।

श्री वाजपेयी ने भी यह सुझाव दिया कि कुछ बातें हों। मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि बातों का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा, क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि जो लोग घेरे हुए हैं, वे कोई बात चलने नहीं देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सदन से कहूंगा कि वह मेरे इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को मन्जूर करे। गृह मंत्री ने पार्लियामेंटरी एनक्वायरी के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं बताया है। इतनी तादाद में बी० एस० एफ० और सी० आर० पी० को भेज कर बिहार पर हमला किया गया है। गृह मंत्री ने यह भी नहीं कहा है कि उन को वहां से हटाने की बात की जायेगी, हालांकि हमारी यही मांग नहीं थी। यह काम-रोको प्रस्ताव तो हम ने 4 नवम्बर की घटना के सिलसिले में रखा था। गृह मंत्री ने किसी भी बात के बारे में संतोष नहीं दिया है। बल्कि उन्होंने जले पर नमक छिड़का है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोगों ने कहा है कि सरकार श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण से माफी मांगे। हम ने कब कहा है कि वह माफी मांगें? हमने कहा है कि क्या सरकार यह पूछताछ नहीं कर सकती कि उन को कोई चोट लगी या नहीं। उसने इतनी भी शिष्टता नहीं दिखाई।

इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सदन इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को मन्जूर करे।

**23 hrs.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn"

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the 'Ayes' have it....

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): No. The Noes have it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, sorry, the Noes have it.

*(Interruptions)*

I will put it again. The question is:

"That the House, do now adjourn."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'

*(Interruptions)*

Those against may say 'No'

(Interruptions)

Do you want a Division? Let the Lobbies be cleared.

*(Interruptions)*

**श्री मधु लिमये** : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह नहीं हो सकता।

*(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मतदान का निर्णय सुना चुके हैं। उस को उस समय चैलेंज नहीं किया गया।

*(Interruptions)*

**सभापति महोदय** : किया गया है। मिस्टर मधु लिमये, चैलेंज किया गया।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : आप ने निर्णय दिया और अपने निर्णय से आप मुकर रहे हैं ...

**सभापति महोदय** : चैलेंज किया गया है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : आप ने निर्णय दिया है और आप अपने निर्णय से मुकर रहे हैं। इस के विरोध में हमें सदन छोड़ कर जाना पड़ेगा।

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

[*Some hon. Members then left the House*].

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**Division No. 1]** **[23.08 hrs.**

**AYES**

**Nil**

**NOES**

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal,
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Buta Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.

Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shambu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr Shankar Dayal
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sohan Lal, Shri T.

[Mr. Chairman]

Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri D. P.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is: Ayes—nil; Noes 119. for NOES.

*The motion was negatived.*

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**23.06 1/2 hrs.**

## NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Navy (Amendment) Bill. There are no amendments. I will put clauses 2 to 19.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I have already explained these provisions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 19 were added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now adjourn till 11 AM tomorrow.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 12, 1974/Kartika 21, 1896 (Saka)*

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*Sarvashri Nageshwara Rao and R. P. Yadav also recorded their votes for NOES.

M/GPIND—M—3393 —078